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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to exempt top officials from leave system. House committees reported State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill, export-control bill, and resolution for debate on cotton-exports bill. Senate committee ordered reported 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson asked that beef parity price be figured on grade basis.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 4654, to exempt certain major officials from the annual and sick leave systems (pp. 4400-9). For provisions of this bill, see Digest 73.
2. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4882, to continue export-control authority from June 30, 1953, until June 30, 1956 (H. Rept. 335)(p. 4419). The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of this bill (p. 4396).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 341)(p. 4419).
4. COTTON EXPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4465, to provide for war-risk insurance on exported cotton, etc. (p.4419).
5. REORGANIZATION. Received from the President a reorganization plan to provide for a single managing director for the Export-Import Bank; to Government Operations Committee (H. Doc. 135)(pp. 4409-10). Also received in the Senate (p. 4358).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 4 (p. 4419). Rep. Halleck announced the legislative program for next week: Mon., consent calendar and SJC appropriation bill; Tues., private calendar and SJC appropriation bill; Wed., memorial services; Thurs. and Fri., SJC bill, cotton-exports insurance, and export-control continuation (p. 4414).

SENATE

7. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1739, to continue export-control authority (S. Rept. 207)(p. 4353).

8. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 4664 (p. D344).
9. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 25, providing for an investigation of means to expand foreign investment and trade, and the resolution was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee (S. Rept. 208)(p. 4353).
10. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to submerged lands (pp. 4349-52, 4358-92).
11. BEEF PARITY PRICE. Sen. Carlson spoke favoring the establishment of beef parity prices on a grade basis, urged the Secretary to review the present method of figuring parity based on present-day costs, and inserted A. G. Pickett's (Kans. Livestock Assn.) article on this subject (p. 4357).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS; IMPORT CONTROL. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring import controls to protect price supports (p. 4353).
13. WATER UTILIZATION. Received a Hawaii Legislature resolution urging study of Hawaii water resources (p. 4353).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. EDUCATION. S. 1802, by Sen. Mundt (for himself and others), to amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 relating to exchange programs; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 4354.)
15. COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES. S. 1803, by Sen. Carlson, to permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside continental U. S. at rates in excess of 25% of basic pay; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 4354).
16. OLEOMARGARINE. S. 1806, by Sen. Stennis (for himself and Sen. Goldwater), to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for serving oleomargarine or margarine; to Armed Services Committee (p. 4354).
17. IMMIGRATION. H. R. 4925, to authorize immigration of 240,000 additional persons; also H. R. 4935, by Rep. Javits; to Judiciary Committee (pp. 4419-20).
18. LAND TRANSFER. H. R. 4928, by Rep. Canfield, to authorize USDA to convey a land tract to Clifton, N. J.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4420).
19. FOREST ROADS. H. R. 4929, to provide for an adequate system of timber access roads to and in the national forests through Treasury loans to USDA; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4420).
20. PRICES. H. R. 4931, by Rep. Graham, to promote competition by clarifying laws relating to trade regulation and pricing methods and policies; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4420). Remarks of author (pp. A2419-20).
21. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4937, by Rep. Jonas, Ill., to exempt from income tax certain retirement annuities; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 4420).
H. R. 4948, to permit retirement after 25 years' service of certain personnel who have incurred disability in the armed forces; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 4420).

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1954

APRIL 30, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CLEVENGER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4974]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year 1954.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the committee will be found in the budget for 1954 on the following
pages:

Agency	Pages of the budget document
Department of State.....	848-872, inclusive
Department of Justice.....	794-816, inclusive
Department of Commerce.....	496-552, inclusive

The following tabulation summarizes the amounts recommended in
the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and
1953 appropriations:

Department	Appropriations 1953	Estimates 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
State ¹ -----	\$133,034,879	\$151,148,590	\$102,744,787	—\$30,290,092	—\$48,403,803
Justice-----	184,293,000	187,150,000	179,265,000	—5,028,000	—7,885,000
Commerce-----	973,730,136	1,131,195,925	861,136,925	—112,593,211	—270,059,000
Total-----	1,291,058,015	1,469,494,515	1,143,146,712	—147,911,303	—326,347,803

¹ Excludes amounts for "U. S. I. E." program.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce is \$1,143,146,712. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$326,347,803, or a decrease of over 22.2%. The amount recommended in the bill is \$147,911,303 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1953. This reduction is especially significant since \$632,161,925 or over 55% of the total recommended in the bill is to provide payment for contract authorizations granted in prior years.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill includes a total of \$102,744,787 for the Department of State. This represents a reduction of \$48,403,803 in the amount of the budget estimates and is \$30,290,092 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

No hearings have been held to date on items for the International Information and Educational Activities, and no funds are included herein for that purpose. Likewise the appropriations for that activity for fiscal year 1953 have been excluded in the above figures for comparative purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$60,000,000 for this item, a decrease of \$25,784,200 in the original budget estimate and a reduction of \$15,962,750 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The budget estimate included \$4,298,250 for activities previously financed by allocation to the Department from the Mutual Security appropriations. No provision has been made in this bill for those activities. The authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1954 for Mutual Security has not yet been approved.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" provided for 12,026 positions of which 4,412 were domestic and 7,614 were Foreign Service personnel. Ten years ago, in fiscal year 1944, the authorized positions under "Salaries and expenses" were 7,803 of which 2,645 were domestic employees and 5,158 overseas. The amount recommended by the committee will necessitate a considerable reduction in present personnel, but will still provide for a much larger staff than the 1944 authorization. The committee recognizes that some new activities and duties have been added since that time. It believes, however, that a careful examination of the Department will disclose many activities which could be consolidated, drastically curtailed or eliminated.

There has been an almost unanimous agreement among various groups who have travelled abroad, that this Government has too many people and too many agencies in many of the foreign countries. A decrease in personnel in many areas should result in more efficient operations.

The reductions should be applied so as not to impair the essential activities of the Department. The reductions recommended by the Committee together with Section 103, commonly referred to as the McCarran rider, will make it possible for the Secretary of State to take the necessary actions which should help restore the confidence of the American people in that Department.

Section 103, which has been a part of the bill for several years, gives the Secretary of State, in his absolute discretion, authority to terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

The present Departmental allowance on the amount of weight on personal effects which Foreign Service personnel can ship appears to be excessive. It varies from 11,400 pounds to 24,000 pounds (exclusive of an automobile which is also allowed) per family depending on the salary. The estimated average number of pounds shipped per trip has increased from 9,800 pounds in 1950 to 13,678 pounds in 1953 an increase of nearly 40%. The committee expects the Department to adopt much more economical regulations in this regard.

The committee has recommended language requiring that not less than \$8,000,000 of the \$60,000,000 in this appropriation be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The bill includes \$500,000 for this item which is used to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their post of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasions of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions. The amount recommended is \$150,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and represents a reduction of \$300,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. That estimate, however, included \$45,550 for activities previously carried under "Mutual Security funds appropriated to the President" for which no provision is included herein.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The budget estimates included a request for \$1,043,808 for interest payment on the unfunded accrued liability of the United States to the fund as of July 1, 1952 and \$2,112,192 for the normal annual contribution by the Federal Government to the fund, established to provide annuities for Foreign Service officers. No appropriations to this fund have been made subsequent to fiscal year 1950. It was testified

that the balance in the fund as of June 30, 1951 was \$16,954,819, and as of June 30, 1952, it was \$16,651,424. The amount paid out in annuities during 1952 was \$1,414,964. In view of the sizable balance in the fund, the action of the committee in disallowing the request should not jeopardize the solvency of the fund.

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The bill contains no additional funds for this activity for fiscal year 1954. The budget estimate for this item was \$15,000,000. This estimate was subsequently revised downward to \$5,000,000. The committee was advised that the unobligated balance for this item as of March 1, 1953 was \$9,290,363, of which \$8,689,078 was in credits and the remainder in dollars. A sizable unobligated balance will be carried over into fiscal year 1954, which should be sufficient to carry on the most necessary projects.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens stranded abroad. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and a like reduction below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$30,044,787 for this item, a reduction of \$439,962 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that the United States contribution to the United Nations has been reduced from 36.9% to 35.12% and that a commitment has been obtained to the effect that when the United Nations votes on the budget this fall the United States contribution will finally be reduced to 33½%.

The committee expects the Department to make every effort to reduce the number of organizations to which we contribute in order to avoid duplication and waste and also to obtain reductions in the amounts we are requested to contribute. Reductions in our percentage of contribution are not sufficient if the overall budgets of these organizations are allowed to increase. Unless additional results are forthcoming, stringent limitations can be expected.

The international organizations to which contributions are made from this appropriation fall into four general categories and are set out in the following table which gives the amount contained in the bill for each as compared with the 1953 adjusted requirement.

By projects or functions	Requirements		Difference, increase (+) or de- crease (-)
	1953 ad- justed	1954	
A. United Nations and specialized agencies:			
1. United Nations.....	\$15,440,860	\$15,167,040	-\$273,820
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Or- ganization.....	2,855,609	2,845,900	-9,709
3. International Civil Aviation Organization.....	1,548,612	1,457,580	-91,032
4. World Health Organization.....	2,866,667	2,993,400	+126,733
5. Food and Agricultural Organization.....	1,673,750	1,554,000	-119,750
6. International Labor Organization.....	1,538,991	1,421,299	-117,692
7. International Telecommunication Union.....	113,750	152,500	+38,750
8. World Meteorological Organization.....	36,253	36,253	-----
Subtotal.....	26,074,492	25,627,972	-446,520
B. Inter-American organizations:			
1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.....	10,000	10,000	-----
2. Inter-American Indian Institute.....	4,800	4,800	-----
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....	157,360	160,000	+2,640
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History.....	10,000	10,000	-----
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association.....	5,000	5,000	-----
6. Pan American Sanitary Organization.....	1,318,982	1,320,000	+1,018
7. Organization of American States.....	1,887,402	2,085,561	+198,159
Subtotal.....	3,393,544	3,595,361	+201,817
C. Other international organizations:			
1. Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promo- tion of International Arbitration.....	15,000	15,000	-----
2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light.....	2,026	2,026	-----
3. Caribbean Commission.....	132,818	133,270	+452
4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi- tration.....	1,252	1,252	-----
5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.....	1,767	1,767	-----
6. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	2,233	2,233	-----
7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	8,576	8,576	-----
8. International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso- ciated Unions.....	8,468	8,468	-----
9. International Hydrographic Bureau.....	9,147	11,108	+1,961
10. International Whaling Commission.....	420	420	-----
11. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission.....	3,308	6,018	+2,710
12. South Pacific Commission.....	55,092	58,316	+3,224
Subtotal.....	240,107	248,454	+8,347
D. Other international activities:			
1. Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	117,600	143,000	+25,400
2. Payment to the Government of Panama.....	430,000	430,000	-----
Subtotal.....	547,600	573,000	+25,400
Total requirements.....	30,255,743	30,044,787	-210,956

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends \$1,300,000 for this item, a reduction of \$110,000 in the budget estimate and \$21,112 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The major portion of this appropriation is for the operation of the United States mission to the United Nations. In addition it provides for a resident staff in Geneva, and representation at the headquarters of certain international headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

There is included in the bill \$1,300,000 for this item, which represents a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate and is \$200,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The budget estimate included a comparative transfer of \$289,000 from the

Mutual Security Agency for which no provision is made herein. This appropriation is used primarily to provide funds for United States participation in international conferences, missions on special assignment, and temporary international organizations for which specific appropriations have not been provided.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For this activity the committee recommends a total of \$8,100,000, a reduction of \$3,149,000 in the budget estimates and \$6,500,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Of the total amount, \$500,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" which item finances the general administration and management of the United States section. An appropriation of \$900,000 was made for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year. However, operation and maintenance costs were previously contained in this item and in "Construction." A new appropriation "Operation and Maintenance" is included this year to provide for those costs. Therefore the comparative figure for the present fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" is actually \$599,470.

There is included in the total, \$6,600,000 for "Construction." Of this amount \$6,500,000 is for completion of the Falcon Dam. The committee expects the Commission to complete the dam with the additional amount included herein and that there will be no further requests for construction funds to complete this project.

The remainder of the amount recommended for this Commission's \$1,000,000 is for "Operation and maintenance." This amount represents a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate, and is \$196,000 below the comparable amount transferred from "Salaries and expenses" and "Construction" during the current fiscal year for this purpose.

No funds are included for "Rio Grande Emergency Flood Protection" since it was testified that none of the funds made available for the current fiscal year have been obligated to date. As of March 23, 1953, the unobligated balance was \$140,000 which fund remains available until expended.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The amount recommended for this activity is \$500,000, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and \$5,344 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. These funds are used to finance the United States share of the expenses of: International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, International Fisheries Commission, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is included in the bill a total of \$179,265,000 for the operation of the Department of Justice. This amount represents a reduction of \$7,885,000 in the budget estimates and is \$5,028,000 below the actual appropriations for the Department for the current fiscal

year. However, when transfers to other agencies are deducted, the amount provided is an actual increase of \$9,118,000 over the current fiscal year.

The increases are primarily for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The various items of appropriation are discussed below.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, general administration.—An appropriation of \$2,495,000 is recommended for this item, a reduction of \$55,000 in the budget estimate. This amount is the same as that available for the current fiscal year, inasmuch as \$2,375,000 was appropriated and \$120,000 was transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service" pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1950.

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.—There is included in the bill \$10,160,000 for this item, a reduction of \$240,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation provides the funds for the following activities: Solicitor General, Tax, Criminal, Civil, Customs, Lands, and Executive Adjudications Divisions.

The amount allowed will provide a net of 60 additional employees. The majority of the new positions are for the Tax Division. The committee was advised that interest is running at the rate of \$26,000 per day on the pending civil cases in this division. With this additional personnel the committee will expect a substantial reduction in the backlog of these cases. The request for 16 additional lawyers and 7 clerks for the Civil Division has likewise been approved. It was testified that there is over \$2,500,000,000 worth of litigation in this one division, and that the backlog of cases is costing the Government an estimated \$4,000,000 a year in interest charges. Some additional personnel has been allowed for the Criminal Division to screen organizations and individuals who are a potential danger to the internal security of this country.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.—The bill includes \$3,500,000 for this activity, which is the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year. This amount should be adequate to pursue a vigorous enforcement program with respect to the antitrust laws. It was testified that the estimated obligations for this activity during the current fiscal year are \$3,200,000. The obligations for the first 6 months of the fiscal year were \$1,609,402.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—The sum of \$14,000,000 is recommended to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals. This amount is a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate but is an increase of \$250,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This additional amount has been granted to provide funds to increase the compensation of various United States attorneys. Attorney General Brownell advised the committee that a policy has been adopted requiring United States attorneys and their assistants to withdraw from the private practice of law when they take the oath of office and during their term to devote their entire time to the work of the Department. Accordingly it was testified that increased compensation for these officials would be

necessary. The committee has included language permitting the Attorney General to fix the compensation of these United States attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The committee recommends \$1,200,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide for payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in all cases in which the United States is a party.

Salaries and expenses, Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry.—The sum of \$225,000 is included in the bill for administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987). It was testified that by June 30, 1953 they expect to have remaining approximately 4,000 cases. The committee is desirous of having these claims adjudicated at the earliest possible date.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The committee recommends \$77,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this Bureau. This amount is \$7,400,000 less than the amount provided in the appropriation Act for the present fiscal year. However, of the \$84,400,000 appropriated for the 1953 fiscal year, \$14,146,000 was transferred to other agencies of government pursuant to Public Law 784, approved September 12, 1950, and Public Law 298, approved April 5, 1952, leaving an adjusted amount of \$70,254,000.

The amount provided in the bill, therefore, is actually an increase of \$6,746,000 over the amount available in the present fiscal year. The recommended increase in the appropriation is due almost exclusively to the ever-increasing commitments which the Federal Bureau of Investigation must handle in the internal security field. The Nation's security must not be jeopardized and there must be adequate investigative coverage and control of clandestine groups who aim at the subversion of our Government, notably those associated with the International Communist Movement and the field of enemy espionage.

Although the committee is reluctant to recommend any large increases at this time, it has complete confidence in Director Hoover and feels certain that any funds not absolutely necessary in carrying out the duties of this Bureau, will be returned to the Treasury.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

There is included in the bill \$42,250,000 for this Service, which administers and enforces the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and registration of aliens. This represents a reduction of \$6,150,000 in the budget estimate, but is an increase of \$1,851,000 over the actual appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase has been allowed to implement the carrying into effect of Public Law 414, the Immigration and Nationality Act, commonly referred to as the McCarran-Walter Act.

The committee was advised that last year there were admitted to the United States 781,602 aliens, consisting of 516,082 nonimmigrants entering for temporary periods and 265,520 aliens admitted for permanent residence. The number admitted for legal permanent residence was the highest since 1929. During fiscal year 1952,

Immigration officials served 55,500 warrants of arrest and conducted over 42,200 hearings on warrants of deportation. Deportation to countries other than Canada and Mexico increased 73%. A total of 88,393 persons were naturalized during fiscal year 1952, an increase of 62% over the prior year. Border patrol operations resulted in apprehension of 531,719 deportable aliens.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The bill includes a total of \$28,435,000 for the three appropriation items of Federal Prison System, an increase of \$211,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and \$920,000 below the budget estimates.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons" there is recommended \$25,770,000. This amount is to provide for custody, care, and treatment of an estimated average inmate population of 17,800 in Federal institutions during Fiscal Year 1954. It also provides for maintenance and operation of 25 regular institutions and 6 stand-by camps, central supervision of field operation, medical services, executive direction, and departmental administrative service. Also included in this appropriation is support of United States prisoners in Alaska which has previously been financed from the item "Support of United States Prisoners".

For "Buildings and facilities," there is included the sum of \$190,000, the amount recommended in the revised estimate.

For "Support of United States prisoners" there is included \$2,475,000, also the amount recommended in the revised estimate. This item provides for payments under contracts with State and local jails for the boarding of short-term Federal prisoners and incidental costs related thereto.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee recommends an authorization of \$3,500,000 for the general administrative expenses of this office, which is payable out of funds vested in the Attorney General. This represents a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate and is \$300,000 below the authorization for the current fiscal year.

The following table furnished the committee sets forth the status of the various activities of the office:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

Business enterprises	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
On hand, beginning of year.....	78	50	48
Received.....	12	14	10
Liquidated.....	40	16	13
Pending, end of year.....	50	48	45
Real and personal property	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
On hand, beginning of year.....	1,075	2,190	1,965
Received.....	1,390	50	50
Liquidated.....	275	275	375
Pending, end of year.....	2,190	1,965	1,640
Patent management	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Number managed.....	23,711	21,087	18,687

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—The status of claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication is as follows:

Number of claims—	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	53,238	52,828	49,478
Received.....	1,108	1,050	700
Closed.....	1,518	4,400	7,500
Pending, end of year.....	52,828	49,478	42,678

3. *Litigation.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are:

Number of cases—	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	1,460	1,431	1,381
Received.....	366	350	350
Closed.....	395	400	400
Pending, end of year.....	1,431	1,381	1,381

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The total recommended in this bill for the Department of Commerce, which includes the Maritime Activities, is \$861,136,925. This is a decrease of \$270,059,000 in the budget estimates and a decrease of \$112,593,211 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This reduction is especially significant since \$625,661,925, or over 72 percent of the amount recommended, is to provide payment for obligations authorized in prior years.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains \$1,875,000 for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce. This amount is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and is \$2,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Technical and scientific services.—The sum of \$200,000 is included in the bill for expenses for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to business and industry as authorized by the Act of September 9, 1950, Public Law 776. The amount allowed represents a reduction of \$70,000 in the budget estimate and is \$64,500 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

CENSUS BUREAU

The committee recommends \$6,770,000 for the item "Salaries and expenses" which provides for the collecting, computing, and publishing of current census statistics provided for by law, and for general administration. This sum is \$40,935 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year and is \$330,000 below the budget estimate. It is, however, the full amount requested in the revised estimate.

The request for \$21,000,000 for the censuses of business, transportation, manufactures and mineral industries and the request for \$2,400,000 for preparation of a census of agriculture are disallowed at this time. The committee is of the opinion that there are many more urgent needs to be provided for at present and that the taking of these censuses can be deferred without causing any undue difficulties.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes a total of \$139,950,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, a reduction of \$60,278,000 below the budget estimates and \$9,102,642 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The recommendation is \$997,000 below the amount of the revised estimates.

This committee has year after year called attention to the fact that the Federal Government is providing huge sums for airway facilities and operations without reimbursement from the aviation industry. The committee does not propose to continue indefinitely making recommendations for such large appropriations unless some system of airway user charges is placed in effect which will return a substantial sum to the Federal Treasury. Action and not mere promises is what is needed and expected.

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$105,500,000 for this item which provides for the maintenance and operation of a system of visual and electronic aids to air navigation and traffic control along the primary air routes and at principal airports, enforcement of safety regulations, the inspection and certification of aircraft, air-men and operators of aircraft and air agencies, and other programs. The amount recommended is \$4,800,000 below the original budget estimate but represents the full amount of the revised estimate. It is \$94,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This committee has long recognized the importance of this Agency in promoting and safeguarding safety in air travel. No part of the reduction shall be so applied as to cause any relaxation in maximum safety standards.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The amount of \$7,000,000 is included in the bill for this item which provides for new facilities and for the modernization, repair, and relocation of existing facilities. This represents a reduction of \$6,000,000 in the budget estimate and

is \$2,950,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. It is, however, the full amount requested in the revised estimate. It was testified that as of June 30, 1953, the estimated unobligated balance of the funds available for establishment of air navigation facilities would be \$7,707,772.

None of the requested \$7,000,000 for liquidation of prior contract authorization for establishment of air navigation facilities has been recommended. It was testified that the estimated unexpended balance on June 30, 1953, would be \$18,510,430.

Technical development and evaluation.—There is included in the bill \$1,000,000 for maintaining a laboratory for developing, service testing and evaluating aeronautical devices and instruments, and for adapting products to aeronautical use. This amount is \$163,000 below the budget estimate and \$162,972 below the current year's appropriation.

Washington National Airport.—The bill includes \$1,350,000 for "Maintenance and operation", the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that the total realized revenues of the airport for fiscal year 1952 amounted to \$1,552,372. In addition there were unrealized revenues of \$92,252 which represent the estimated value of service rendered to other government agencies without reimbursement. The total estimated revenue for fiscal year 1954 is \$1,722,000.

There is also included in the bill \$400,000 for "Construction" to provide for necessary improvements to existing paving and for replacement of boilers.

Additional Washington Airport.—No funds are recommended for this item. The budget contained a request for \$1,660,000 for this project. However, in the revised estimates for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, this request was eliminated.

Federal-aid Airport program, Federal Airport Act.—For the present fiscal year \$23,321,154 was appropriated for this activity of which \$9,000,000 was for liquidation of prior contract authorizations, \$2,571,154 for administration and \$11,750,000 was for projects in the various States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Alaska. The original budget estimates for 1954 amounted to \$60,200,000 of which \$30,200,000 was for liquidation of prior contract authority. The revised budget estimate for 1954 requested \$22,700,000 all of which was for liquidation of prior contract authority and language making available not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for fiscal year 1953, for necessary expenses of administration.

The committee recommends \$22,700,000 for liquidation of prior contract authority and has also included language providing that not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for fiscal year 1953 shall be available during fiscal year 1954 for necessary expenses of administration. No funds for new projects are included in the bill. However, the committee was advised that as of March 31, 1953, the unobligated balance for this appropriation item was \$10,241,624.

The following is the statement of Secretary Weeks relative to this item:

In the next two items—the "Federal-aid airport program," and the "Liquidation of contract authorization"—we have first eliminated entirely the \$30 million.

Let me say parenthetically that we have eliminated that first item, and we have carried on in the second item with the "Liquidation of contract authorization" insofar as we expect to complete it in this fiscal year coming up. That, in effect, as I see it, lets us catch up to a degree on the program, and will give us an opportunity to do what I understand the Congress has requested several times: Make a resurvey and a reanalysis of this whole airport construction aid program. So we have taken out of those two items a total of \$37,500,000.

Last year this committee ordered an investigation made of certain phases of the Federal-aid Airport program. This investigation, of which some of the findings were discussed in the hearings, indicated that this program has not been administered in the proper manner. A previous investigation also disclosed laxness in the carrying out of the program. The committee expects the new Administrator of CAA to take the necessary steps to insure the proper administration of this program.

Alaska Airports, Maintenance and operation.—The sum of \$500,000 is included in the bill for the operation of the Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, airports. This represents a reduction of \$600,000 in the budget estimate. Included in the total requested was \$416,000 for extension of the water and sewer systems at these two airports. This request has been denied. A total of \$17,000,000 has previously been authorized and appropriated to complete these two airports. Of this amount the committee has been advised \$1,782,451 is being spent on the terminal building at Anchorage and \$165,145 for sewer and water systems. At Fairbanks \$777,526 is being spent on the terminal building and only \$17,041 for sewer and water systems. It is to be noted that the funds being spent for the terminal buildings at both airports are considerably in excess of those set forth in the justifications to the committee when the construction funds were requested and that the funds for the sewer and water systems are less than the amount justified before the committee at that time. The actions of the CAA would indicate either poor planning and management or a deliberate attempt to thwart the action of Congress.

Air navigation development.—There is included in the bill \$1,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$2,500,000 in the budget estimate and \$250,000 below the appropriation for this activity during the current fiscal year. Of the amount recommended, \$1,415,000 is for research and development on airways facilities and \$85,000 for administration.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

There is included in the bill \$3,750,000 for this Board which regulates the economic aspects of air carrier operations; promulgates safety rules and standards; investigates aircraft accidents; and participates in the development of international air transportation. The amount recommended is \$200,000 below the budget estimate and \$50,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The committee recommends \$12,200,000 for "Salaries and expenses," a reduction of \$1,050,000 in the budget estimate and \$335,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This agency publishes aeronautical and nautical navigation charts of selected areas of the United States, its Territories, and surrounding waters,

using data obtained through field surveys. In addition, seismological and geodetic control data are obtained and disseminated, and worldwide tide and current information is compiled and published. The receipts from the sale of charts and publications amounted to \$432,324 during fiscal year 1952, which was returned to the Treasury.

There is also included in the bill \$750,000 for the construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13, 1952 (66 Stat. 70). The budget estimate for this item was \$1,490,000 but was revised to \$750,000, the amount allowed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

For departmental salaries and expenses there is provided \$2,750,000, a reduction of \$450,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$42,932 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The committee recognizes the need for some economists in this division but the present number, 224, is excessive. The committee was advised that receipts from the sale of the publications of this Bureau during fiscal year 1952 totaled \$334,000.

For field office service there is included \$1,650,000, a reduction of \$315,000 in the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation of the current fiscal year.

No funds for export control are recommended inasmuch as no authorizing legislation has been enacted for fiscal year 1954, and no budget estimate has been received.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction.—No funds are included in the bill for this item. The budget request, totalling \$118,500,000, included \$107,700,000 for the construction of four passenger-cargo ships and \$10,800,000 for the construction of a prototype tanker. When asked if there was any great urgency to undertake commitments for construction of the four passenger-cargo ships at this time, the Administrator replied:

I would not say so on the urgency basis; no, sir.

The revised estimate also eliminated the request for funds for the construction of the five ships.

Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization).—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$64,000,000, is recommended for the liquidation of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, under authority granted prior to fiscal year 1953 to enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning and betterments.

Operating-differential subsidies.—There is included in the bill \$25,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the payment of operating-differential subsidies as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission. The committee was advised that the budget estimate would fall far short of paying the bills due and owing. The Committee was told that this was due largely to the fact that subsidies earned in prior years have been withheld pending the establishment of final subsidy rates on post-war operations, which rates have now been determined. The Secretary of Commerce testified as follows:

We estimate that we can pay at least \$65 million in fiscal 1954. Theoretically, if all the back bills and those accruing in 1954 could be processed all at one time, on June 30, 1954, you might have to spend as high as \$140 million.

The committee expects the Department to carefully re-examine this entire operation in order to determine more exactly the needs for fiscal year 1954. The amount provided herein will be sufficient to make the necessary payments pending the completion of the survey. The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Congress that these subsidy payments are increasing tremendously from an estimated \$197,000 in 1947 to over \$50,000,000 for the present fiscal year and an even larger estimate for fiscal year 1954. In order to slow down this tremendous increase the committee recommends continuation of the present voyage limitation. It is important in this connection to note that the average cost of the subsidy per voyage is \$30,900.

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$16,300,000 for this item, a reduction of \$3,200,000 in the budget estimate and \$517,850 below the amount available for the current fiscal year. Of the total amount, \$8,000,000 is for administration, a reduction of \$1,030,000 in the budget estimate and \$655,850 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. For maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, and maintenance and operation of terminals there is included \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$248,000 in the budget estimate and \$621,000 below the amount available for the current fiscal year. For reserve fleet expenses, there is recommended \$7,000,000, a reduction of \$1,922,000 in the budget estimate, but an increase of \$759,000 over the amount available for the present fiscal year. The amount recommended for reserve fleet expenses will provide increased funds for basic and recurring preservation work and cathodic preservation. It is expected that the 1953 funds will provide for the completion of the new method of bottom preservation of the ships in three Atlantic fleets. The funds included herein should provide for about the same number of vessels as are being taken care of this present fiscal year, which would more than cover the three West Coast fleets.

Maritime training.—The committee recommends \$3,480,000 for this item, a reduction of \$120,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided will allow the maritime training program to proceed at about the level being followed in the current fiscal year. The reduction is primarily in construction and repair items.

State marine schools.—The bill contains \$860,000 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$30,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$196,800 over the amount appropriated for the current year. This increase is to provide a new training ship for the State of Maine. A ship has been obtained from the reserve fleet. The conversion of that ship to a training ship will cost approximately \$200,000. However, the committee was advised that they expect to obtain \$200,000 or more by selling the old ship for scrap which amount is to revert to the Treasury.

PATENT OFFICE

The amount included in the bill for salaries and expenses of this office is \$12,000,000. This appropriation provides for administration of the laws that govern the granting of patents for inventions and the registration of trademarks. The amount allowed represents a reduc-

tion of \$300,000 in the budget estimate and is \$130,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that revenues from fees for filing of applications, issue of patents, sale of patent and trademark copies and other services totalling \$5,377,667 were returned into the Treasury during fiscal year 1952 as miscellaneous receipts. It is to be noted, however, that the returns to the Treasury have not kept pace with increased appropriations. In 1944 the appropriation for the Patent Office was \$5,050,000 and the receipts totalled \$3,450,656 or approximately 68 percent which was returned to the Treasury. For the present fiscal year \$12,130,000 was appropriated and it is expected that \$5,600,000 will be returned to the Treasury, or only 46 percent.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

The total recommended in the bill for the Bureau of Roads is \$538,461,925, which is a reduction of \$55,500,000 in the budget estimates and \$18,537,377 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The various items are set forth below.

Federal-aid highways.—There is included in the bill \$510,000,000 for Federal-aid highways, which is the same amount provided for the current fiscal year. This is a reduction of \$30,000,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction will in no way retard the road program. Federal-aid highway authorizations are apportioned among the States in accordance with formulas prescribed by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 in advance of the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized. Commitments of Federal funds are made upon approval of a program of projects submitted by the State highway department following an apportionment of a fiscal year authorization. At the present time there is a time lag of 24 months for the average project between programing of funds and actual payment to a State. Payments of Federal funds to the States are made as work progresses but only in the amount of the Federal-aid pro-rata share of the cost of the work actually performed. The amount recommended herein represents estimates of cash required in fiscal year 1954 to reimburse the States for the Federal pro-rata share of work that is accomplished. In the event the amount provided herein proves to be insufficient, it will be necessary to appropriate additional funds since the substantive legislation gives the Bureau authority to incur obligations. The unfinanced contract authorization for Federal-aid highways totals \$1,501,702,146 at the present time.

Administrative, engineering, and research expenses are met by deduction of not to exceed $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent from the Federal-aid authorization. The committee expects the amount to be spent on administrative expenses to be kept within the total of the expenditures for that purpose during this fiscal year. The funds in this appropriation shall not be used for urging the representatives of any State to embark on any highway operation.

Forest highways.—The bill includes \$15,000,000 for forest highways, a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate and \$3,000,000 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Inter-American Highway.—The bill includes \$1,000,000 for continuing the survey and construction of that portion of the Inter-American Highway which extends from the southern border of Mexico

to the Panama Canal. The amount provided is slightly more than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Access roads (Act of Sept. 7, 1950).—The sum of \$7,500,000 is recommended for access roads. This represents a reduction of \$12,500,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation is for the construction of access roads to military installations, defense plants, and sources of strategic materials when certified by the Secretary of Defense or other officials designated by the President.

Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).—There is included in the bill \$1,750,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorizations granted by section 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1950.

Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorizations).—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,211,925, is included in the bill for payment of prior contract authorizations as authorized by section 5 of the Act approved Sept. 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869). Prior to the passage of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1944, legislative authorizations were made specifically for the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings. These authorizations are now included as part of the Federal-aid highway program. The amount recommended herein will complete the prewar authorizations for railway-highway crossing work.

Rama Road, Nicaragua.—The bill includes \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate, to provide for the resumption of the survey and construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The bill includes \$6,440,000 for the Bureau, a reduction of \$2,676,000 in the budget estimates. The direct appropriations make up only a small part of the total operations of this Bureau. The estimated operations for the current fiscal year total approximately \$55,000,000.

Operation and administration.—For operation and administration, there is included the sum of \$1,000,000, which is a reduction of \$176,000 in the budget estimate and \$351,000 below the appropriation for this fiscal year. However, \$175,000 of the present year funds were for the construction and equipment of cafeteria facilities, a non-recurring item.

Research and testing.—The bill includes \$3,000,000 for this appropriation which supports the basic activities of the Bureau. The amount allowed is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that \$367,000 collected as fees were covered into the Treasury for fiscal year 1952.

Radio propagation and standards.—The amount of \$2,000,000 is included in the bill for radio propagation and standards. This sum is \$750,000 below the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Construction of laboratories.—The bill provides \$440,000 for this item, a reduction of \$750,000 in the budget estimate. The \$700,000 additional requested for construction of the radio laboratory building is denied. The Congress has already appropriated \$4,160,000 for this project and it is expected that the laboratory will be completed within that amount.

Working capital fund.—The requested legislation has not been approved.

WEATHER BUREAU

There is included in the bill \$24,700,000 for this Bureau, a reduction of \$2,800,000 in the budget estimate and \$2,544,775 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. While the amount recommended is approximately 9.3% below the appropriation for the present fiscal year it represents approximately 214% of the appropriation for fiscal year 1944. The funds allowed should provide for the most essential services of the Bureau.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee recommends \$377,000 for the administrative expense limitation, an increase of \$9,000 over the authorization for the current fiscal year, and \$438,000 expense limitation on vocational training, an increase of \$6,000 over the authorization for the current fiscal year. The increases are primarily for carrying out the obligations with respect to prisoners in United States disciplinary barracks.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Corporation which is authorized to establish and operate industries in the penal and correctional institutions of the United States to give inmates employment and opportunities to learn a trade or occupation:

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Sales to Government agencies.....	\$29,143,517	\$24,000,000	\$22,500,000
Net income.....	\$5,206,529	\$3,000,000	\$2,816,000
Payment of dividends to U. S. Treasury.....	\$4,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,900,000
Number of inmates employed full time.....	3,770	3,750	3,900
Number of inmates for whom vocational training was provided.....	12,002	12,050	12,500

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

This corporation was created by Act of Congress, June 3, 1924, and operated under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War until its transfer to the Department of Commerce in 1939. In testifying before the Committee, the Secretary of Commerce stated:

I am very hopeful, gentlemen, that before the year goes out you will not own the Inland Waterways Corporation. We have approval to sell it. We are going to try to do it.

Accordingly, the Committee is authorizing the sum of \$240,000 for administrative expenses for a six months period, on the basis that the Corporation will be sold and that the amount recommended will be sufficient to terminate operations.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4 in connection with the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Department of State:

of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States:

On pages 17 and 18 in connection with the appropriation for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", Department of Justice:

not to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia;

On pages 22 and 23 in connection with "General Provisions—Department of Justice":

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed \$14,000 per annum) United States attorneys and special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided for: Provided, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

On page 24 in connection with "General Provisions—Department of Justice":

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1954

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1953	Appropriation estimate 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payment by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$398, 300	\$398, 300	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriation estimates 1953	Appropriation estimates 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	\$1, 505, 000	\$1, 692, 000	+\$187, 000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments USIE.....	5, 000	-----	—5, 000
Total, Department of State.....	1, 510, 000	1, 692, 000	+182, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Office of the Secretary.....	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	965, 027	615, 000	—350, 027
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	11, 100	11, 800	+700
Maritime activities.....	3, 848	-----	—3, 848

Bureau of Public Roads-----	6, 087, 445	1, 391, 000	-4, 696, 445
National Bureau of Standards-----	19, 932	9, 000	-10, 932
Weather Bureau-----	6, 050	-----	-6, 050
Total, Department of Commerce-----	7, 153, 402	2, 086, 800	-5, 066, 602
Total, Departments of State and Commerce-----	8, 663, 402	3, 778, 800	-4, 884, 602

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc-----	\$800, 000	\$825, 000	\$815, 000	+\$15, 000	-\$10, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Inland Waterways Corporation-----	481, 200	500, 000	240, 000	-241, 200	-260, 000
Total-----	1, 281, 200	1, 325, 000	1, 055, 000	-226, 200	-270, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1954**

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Salaries and expenses-----	1 \$75, 962, 750	\$85, 784, 200	\$60, 000, 000	—\$15, 962, 750	—\$25, 784, 200
Representation allowances-----	650, 000	800, 000	500, 000	—150, 000	—300, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (interest)-----	-----	1, 043, 808	-----	-----	—1, 043, 808
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (normal cost)-----	-----	2, 112, 192	-----	-----	—2, 112, 192
Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	6, 500, 000	15, 000, 000	-----	—6, 500, 000	—15, 000, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	—100, 000	—100, 000
Contributions to international organizations-----	30, 484, 749	30, 249, 390	30, 044, 787	—439, 962	—204, 603
Missions to international organizations-----	1, 321, 112	1, 410, 000	1, 300, 000	—21, 112	—110, 000
International contingencies-----	1, 500, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 300, 000	—200, 000	—500, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	900, 000	599, 000	500, 000	—400, 000	—99, 000
Construction-----	13, 650, 000	9, 300, 000	6, 600, 000	—7, 050, 000	—2, 700, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	(²)	1, 300, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—300, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	—50, 000	—50, 000

American sections, international commissions-----	505, 344	600, 000	500, 000	-5, 344	-100, 000
Philippine rehabilitation-----	³ 195, 705	-----	-----	-195, 705	-----
International Claims Commission-----	161, 419	-----	-----	-161, 419	-----
Payment of claims, United States and Panama-----	53, 800	-----	-----	-53, 800	-----
Total, Department of State-----	133, 034, 879	151, 148, 590	102, 744, 787	-30, 290, 092	-48, 403, 803

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 375, 000	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 495, 000	+\$120, 000	-\$55, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses-----	9, 900, 000	10, 400, 000	10, 160, 000	+260, 000	-240, 000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses-----	3, 500, 000	3, 700, 000	3, 500, 000	-----	-200, 000
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses-----	13, 750, 000	14, 300, 000	14, 000, 000	+250, 000	-300, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	1, 000, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	+200, 000	-----
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses-----	745, 000	245, 000	225, 000	-520, 000	-20, 000
Total legal activities and general administration-----	31, 270, 000	32, 395, 000	31, 580, 000	+310, 000	-815, 000

¹ \$76,000,000 appropriation item reduced by \$37,250 under sec. 605.² Included in "Salaries and expenses" and "Construction."³ Reappropriation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with--	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1 \$84, 400, 000	\$77, 000, 000	\$77, 000, 000	-\$7, 400, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	40, 399, 000	48, 400, 000	42, 250, 000	+1, 851, 000	-\$6, 150, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses-----	25, 000, 000	26, 390, 000	25, 770, 000	+770, 000	-620, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	824, 000	340, 000	190, 000	-634, 000	-150, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	2, 400, 000	2, 625, 000	2, 475, 000	+75, 000	-150, 000
Total, Federal Prison System-----	28, 224, 000	29, 355, 000	28, 435, 000	+211, 000	-920, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses-----	(3, 800, 000)	(3, 900, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	-(300, 000)	-(400, 000)
Total, Department of Justice-----	184, 293, 000	187, 150, 000	179, 265, 000	-5, 028, 000	-7, 885, 000

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,877,000	\$1,975,000	\$1,875,000	—\$2,000	—\$100,000		
Technical and scientific services-----	264,500	270,000	200,000	—64,500	—70,000		
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	2,141,500	2,245,000	2,075,000	—66,500	—170,000		
CENSUS BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses-----	6,810,935	7,100,000	6,770,000	—40,935	—330,000		
Seventeenth Decennial Census-----	1,700,000	-----	-----	—1,700,000	-----		
Census of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries-----	1,390,300	21,000,000	-----	—1,390,300	—21,000,000		
Census of agriculture-----	120,700	2,400,000	-----	—120,700	—2,400,000		
Total, Census Bureau-----	10,021,935	30,500,000	6,770,000	—3,251,935	—23,730,000		
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses-----	105,594,000	110,300,000	105,500,000	—94,000	—4,800,000		
Air navigation facilities, establishment of-----	9,950,000	13,000,000	7,000,000	—2,950,000	—6,000,000		
Air navigation facilities, establishment of (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	3,641,499	7,000,000	-----	—3,641,499	—7,000,000		
Technical development and evaluation-----	1,162,972	1,163,000	1,000,000	—162,972	—163,000		

¹ \$14,146,000 transferred to other agencies pursuant to Public Law 784 approved Sept. 12, 1950, and Public Law 298 approved Apr. 5, 1952, adjusted amount is \$70,254,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Washington National Airport:					
Maintenance and operation.....	\$1, 350, 000	\$1, 350, 000	\$1, 350, 000		
Construction.....	28, 000	455, 000	400, 000	+\$372, 000	—\$55, 000
Additional Washington Airport.....		1, 660, 000	(¹)		—1, 660, 000
Federal-aid airport program.....	14, 321, 154	30, 000, 000		—14, 321, 154	—30, 000, 000
Federal-aid airport program (liquidation of contract authorization).....	9, 000, 000	30, 200, 000	22, 700, 000	+13, 700, 000	—7, 500, 000
Alaska airports, maintenance and operation.....	433, 594	1, 100, 000	500, 000	+66, 406	—600, 000
Air navigation development.....	1, 750, 000	4, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	—250, 000	—2, 500, 000
Claims, Federal Airport Act.....	1, 821, 423			—1, 821, 423	
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	149, 052, 642	200, 228, 000	139, 950, 000	—9, 102, 642	—60, 278, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 800, 000	3, 950, 000	3, 750, 000	—50, 000	—200, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Salaries and expenses.....	12, 535, 000	13, 250, 000	12, 200, 000	—335, 000	—1, 050, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$12, 130, 000	\$12, 300, 000	\$12, 000, 000	—\$130, 000	—\$300, 000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
Federal aid highways-----	510, 000, 000	540, 000, 000	510, 000, 000	-----	—30, 000, 000
Forest highways-----	18, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
Inter-American Highway-----	4 999, 302	8, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 698	—7, 000, 000
Access roads (act of Sept. 7, 1950)-----	28, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	—20, 500, 000	—12, 500, 000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract author- ization)-----	-----	1, 750, 000	1, 750, 000	+1, 750, 000	-----
Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	-----	2, 211, 925	2, 211, 925	+2, 211, 925	-----
Rama Road, Nicaragua-----	-----	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Total, Bureau of Public Roads-----	556, 999, 302	593, 961, 925	538, 461, 925	—18, 537, 377	—55, 500, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and administration-----	1, 351, 000	1, 176, 000	1, 000, 000	—351, 000	—176, 000
Research and testing-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000

Radio propagation and standards-----	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 000, 000	-750, 000	-750, 000
Construction of laboratories-----	-----	1, 190, 000	440, 000	+440, 000	-750, 000
Emergency facilities, radiation physics laboratory-----	131, 000	-----	-----	-131, 000	-----
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	8, 232, 000	9, 116, 000	6, 440, 000	-1, 792, 000	-2, 676, 000
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$ 27, 244, 775	27, 500, 000	24, 700, 000	-2, 544, 775	-2, 800, 000
Total, Department of Commerce-----	973, 730, 136	1, 131, 195, 925	861, 136, 925	-112, 593, 211	-270, 059, 000
Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, and III, Departments of State, Justice, and Com- merce-----	1, 291, 058, 015	1, 469, 494, 515	1, 143, 146, 712	-147, 911, 303	-326, 347, 803

⁴ \$1,000,000 appropriation reduced by \$698 under sec. 605.

⁵ \$27,250,000 appropriation reduced by \$5,225 under sec. 605.

○ .

Union Calendar No. 103

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

[Report No. 341]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1953

MR. CLEVENGER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
- 6 ending June 30, 1954, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and

1 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
2 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
3 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
4 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
5 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
6 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
7 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
8 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in ac-
9 knowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
10 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
11 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
12 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, insti-
13 tutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by
14 any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners
15 and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law
16 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from
17 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-
18 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and
19 facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabu-
20 lation of technical information, (3) preparation of special
21 maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, im-
22 provement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties
23 in foreign countries, including minor construction on Govern-
24 ment-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Govern-
25 ment-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or

1 lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,
2 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign
3 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;
4 \$60,000,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be
5 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
6 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
7 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June
8 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor
9 vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may
10 be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or
11 proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal
12 year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such
13 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
14 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case
15 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
16 (except that two such vehicles may be purchased at not to
17 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such
18 vehicles except station wagons.

19 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

20 For representation allowances as authorized by section
21 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
22 1131), \$500,000.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, the Government of Panama, and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$30,044,787.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned

1 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
2 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
3 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
4 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed one for replacement
5 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
6 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
7 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for
8 guards and chauffeurs; \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the
9 provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation
10 Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder, appli-
11 cable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be
12 applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in
13 connection with United States participation in the Interna-
14 tional Civil Aviation Organization.

15 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

16 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
17 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
18 national activities which arise from time to time in the
19 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
20 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
21 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
22 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries,
23 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
24 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
25 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel

1 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
2 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
3 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
4 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsist-
5 ence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
6 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
7 business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
9 United States in expenses of international organizations; and
10 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the
11 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$1,300,000,
12 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be ex-
13 pended for representation allowances as authorized by section
14 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
15 and for entertainment.

16 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
17 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

18 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
19 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
20 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
21 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
22 the United States Section, International Boundary and
23 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
24 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
25 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,

1 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
2 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
3 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection dur-
4 ing construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection;
5 expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101
6 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.
7 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
8 for replacement only; purchase of planographs and litho-
9 graphs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
10 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to
11 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
12 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
15 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
16 gations, \$500,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For detailed plan preparation and construction of
19 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
20 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
21 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
22 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
23 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),
24 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects

1 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and
2 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,
3 \$6,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the
5 lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction
6 on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
7 project except such as has been acquired by donation and
8 the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General
9 of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas
10 Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water
11 supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrange-
12 ments have been made with the prospective water users for
13 repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs
14 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes
15 by the Secretary of State.

16 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

17 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
18 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
19 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio
20 Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the pro-
21 visions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
22 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
23 (59 Stat. 89).

1 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

2 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
3 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
4 ventions between the United States and Canada signed
5 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
6 Stat. 1351), treaties between the United States and Great
7 Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909
8 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102),
9 the treaty between the United States and Canada signed
10 February 27, 1950, and Convention between the United
11 States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including
12 stenographic reporting services by contract; purchase (not
13 to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
14 motor vehicles; the United States share of the expenses of
15 the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the
16 International Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American
17 Tropical Tuna Commission, which except for the expenses
18 of the members, may be advanced to the respective Commis-
19 sions; \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
20 Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional
21 expenses of the American Sections, International Commis-
22 sions, as hereinafter set forth:

23 International Joint Commission, United States and
24 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the

1 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
2 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
3 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
4 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
5 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
6 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in at-
7 tending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
8 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
9 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
10 special and technical investigations in connection with matters
11 falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That
12 transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
13 Government for the performance of work for which this
14 appropriation is made.

15 International Boundary Commission, United States,
16 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
17 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
18 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
19 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
20 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not
21 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
22 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
23 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
24 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
3 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
4 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section
5 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

6 SEC. 103. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
7 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
8 visions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
9 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, ter-
10 minate the employment of any officer or employee of the
11 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
12 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or
13 advisable in the interests of the United States.

14 SEC. 104. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
15 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
16 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
17 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
18 U. S. C. 543).

19 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
20 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
21 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
22 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
23 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
24 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
25 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that

1 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
2 tion may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

3 SEC. 106. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
4 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
5 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
6 transportation of United States Government employees from
7 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
8 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*,
9 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
10 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

11 SEC. 107. During the current fiscal year and when pur-
12 chases are made with foreign currencies, the Department
13 of State is authorized to purchase for use abroad any pas-
14 senger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and
15 station wagons), at a cost of not to exceed the equivalent
16 of \$2,200 for each such vehicle.

17 SEC. 108. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
18 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
19 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
20 ment of the General Services Administration for security
21 guard services for protection of confidential files.

22 SEC. 109. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
23 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
24 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
25 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while

1 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
2 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
3 ing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction
4 of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed
5 without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

6 SEC. 110. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
8 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
9 the several States of the United States or any political
10 subdivision thereof.

11 SEC. 111. None of the funds appropriated in this
12 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribu-
13 tion to any international organization which engages in the
14 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of
15 one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
16 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
17 one world government or one world citizenship.

18 SEC. 112. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
20 connection with, participation in the International Materials
21 Conference.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
23 Appropriation Act, 1954".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; \$2,495,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$10,160,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
2 AND MARSHALS

3 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
4 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
5 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six pas-
6 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one
7 van at not to exceed \$3,000 and one van at not to exceed
8 \$6,900; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
9 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
10 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000,
11 of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the
12 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
13 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

14 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

15 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
16 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
17 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and ex-
18 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
19 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
20 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States
21 Code; \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
22 appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than
23 one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$225,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training

1 Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxi-
2 cab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth
3 in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of
4 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
5 purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and
6 not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
7 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
8 of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on
9 his certificate; \$77,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
10 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
11 emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extor-
12 tion, and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in
13 such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General
14 may determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation
15 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum
16 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

17 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
18 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
19 any civil-service employee.

20 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
23 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to

1 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
2 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
3 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
4 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
5 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
6 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
7 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
8 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
9 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
10 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
11 priation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
12 two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
13 vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms
14 and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
15 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
16 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits
17 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,
18 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the
19 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of
20 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-
21 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care,
22 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien
23 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including

1 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
2 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
3 General; \$42,250,000.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

6 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
7 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
8 institutions, including support of United States prisoners in
9 non-Federal institutions in Alaska; not to exceed \$529,000
10 for departmental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500
11 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
12 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of
13 not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replace-
14 ment only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
15 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
16 furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wear-
17 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
18 their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of
19 employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal prop-
20 erty (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals
21 and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and ex-
22 change of farm products and livestock; construction of build-
23 ings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by
24 section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ;
25 \$25,770,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to

1 the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
2 in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expendi-
3 ture by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal
4 penal and correctional institutions.

5 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

6 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
7 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
8 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
9 by contract or force account, \$190,000: *Provided*, That labor
10 of the United States prisoners may be used for work per-
11 formed under this appropriation.

12 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

13 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
14 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
15 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;
16 \$2,475,000.

17 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
20 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
21 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
22 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
23 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
24 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
25 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said

1 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be avail-
2 able in the current fiscal year for the general administrative
3 expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of
4 private or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-
5 bia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
6 tions concerned with the purposes of this authorization:
7 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the
8 current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a re-
9 port to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
10 the House of Representatives giving detailed information
11 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred
12 during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the
13 activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*,
14 That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of
15 \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Sal-
16 aries and expenses, general administration", Department of
17 Justice.

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from
20 the appropriations made in this title for general adminis-
21 tration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys
22 and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Clas-
23 sification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed
24 \$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special

1 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
2 and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided
3 for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress
4 on the 1st of July and January showing the names of
5 the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the
6 annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid
7 to each, together with a description of their duties.

8 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title
9 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
10 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
11 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
12 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
13 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

14 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
15 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
16 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
17 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
18 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
19 of the District of Columbia.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
22 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
23 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

24 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in

1 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
2 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
3 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 SEC. 207. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
5 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
6 visions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his
7 absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate
8 the employment of any officer or employee of the Depart-
9 ment of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination
10 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

11 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
12 Appropriation Act, 1954".

13 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
16 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
17 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service
18 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,875,000.

19 Technical and scientific services: For expenses necessary
20 for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineer-
21 ing information to business and industry as authorized by
22 the Act of September 9, 1950 (Public Law 776),
23 \$200,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; and for general administration, including enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$6,770,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C. 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$295,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of ap-

1 appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed fifty for
2 replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase
3 and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$105,500,000: *Provided*,
4 That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds
5 received from States, counties, municipalities, and other pub-
6 lic authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and
7 operation of airport traffic control towers.

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an ad-
9 ditional amount for the acquisition and establishment by
10 contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, in-
11 cluding the equipment of additional civil airways for day
12 and night flying; the construction of additional necessary
13 lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating
14 structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization
15 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the
16 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-
17 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-
18 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Ad-
19 ministration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil
20 where such accommodations are not otherwise available;
21 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
22 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the ap-
23 propriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-
24 ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-
25 craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under

1 this appropriation (not to exceed \$283,000) ; for neces-
2 sary expenses in connection with the transportation by
3 air to and from and within the Territories of the
4 United States of materials and equipment secured under this
5 appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary
6 administrative costs (not to exceed \$325,000) .

7 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
9 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
10 tive to such developmental work and service testing as tends
11 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-
12 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-
13 ances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of neces-
14 sary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance
15 of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number
16 authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and
17 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; \$1,000,000.

18 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
19 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
20 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
21 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
22 placement only; purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms;
23 and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.

24 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ad-
25 ditional amount for "Construction, Washington National Air-

1 port", including improvements to existing paving and utili-
2 ties, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not
4 to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the
5 appropriation made available under this head in the Depart-
6 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be
7 available during the current fiscal year for expenses neces-
8 sary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946,
9 as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including mainte-
10 nance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to
11 exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
12 for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
13 Aeronautics Administration".

14 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liq-
15 uidation of contract authorization): For liquidation of obli-
16 gations incurred under authority heretofore granted under
17 this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

18 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory
19 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance,
20 improvement, and operation of public airports in the Terri-
21 tory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h);
22 including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and
23 cleaning of uniforms; \$500,000.

24 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary
25 for planning and developing a national system of aids to

1 air navigation and air traffic control common to military and
2 civil air navigation, including research, experimental investi-
3 gations, purchase and development, by contract or other-
4 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
5 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of
6 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance
7 under contracts for research or development work; and not
8 to exceed \$85,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,500,000.

9 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
11 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic
12 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a
13 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of
14 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
15 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
16 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
17 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and
18 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, main-
19 tenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,750,000.

20 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
22 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
23 883a-883i), including purchase of not to exceed three pas-

1 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of sites
2 and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic
3 or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation,
4 maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation
5 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
6 of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument
7 observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station
8 to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceano-
9 graphic observations or tending seismographs; pay, allow-
10 ances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household
11 effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by
12 law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the
13 active list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in
14 accordance with law; \$12,200,000: *Provided*, That
15 during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be
16 reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts pub-
17 lished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for
18 the official use of the military departments of the Department
19 of Defense.

20 Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station: For
21 expenses necessary for construction and equipment of a
22 geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13,
23 1952 (66 Stat. 70), \$750,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That expenses of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, \$1,650,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) : For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments, \$64,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant

1 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations here-
2 tofore made to the United States Maritime Commission,
3 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
4 That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy
5 accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on
6 the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable
7 item against the United States as a partial or complete offset
8 to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused
9 from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2)
10 as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so
11 excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though
12 it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the
13 extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United
14 States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent re-
15 ceivable account against the United States, such amount,
16 unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered
17 as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine
18 Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing
19 contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall
20 be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603
21 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1)
22 to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis,
23 and (2) to obligate the United States to make future pay-
24 ments in accordance with the terms of such operating-
25 differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no

1 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obli-
2 gation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an
3 operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages,
4 during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred,
5 which number shall include the number of voyages under
6 contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall
7 be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July
8 1, 1952.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
10 ing into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other
11 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the
12 Maritime Administration, \$16,300,000, within limitations
13 as follows:

14 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
15 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,125 for
16 entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically
17 authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed
18 \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be avail-
19 able exclusively for ship structure research, testing and
20 models; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That funds transferred to
21 this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving
22 Fund established under the provisions of the Act of June
23 2, 1951 (46 U. S. C. 1241 (a)) shall not exceed a sum
24 sufficient to provide for the average employment of two hun-
25 dred and ninety employees during the current fiscal year;

1 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
2 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-
3 ing not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,300,000;

4 Reserve fleet expenses, \$7,000,000, including not to
5 exceed \$7,490 for expenses of travel.

6 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
7 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of train-
8 ing stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay,
9 New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Mari-
10 time Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,500,000
11 for personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
12 where which may be used to provide pay and allowances
13 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-
14 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by
15 law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of
16 two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not
17 to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,
18 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended
19 in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of
20 travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable
21 appropriations of the Public Health Service for services
22 rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,480,000, includ-
23 ing uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midship-
24 men, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per
25 cadet: *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uni-

1 form and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not
2 be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or
3 cadets.

4 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
5 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
6 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-
7 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support
8 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act au-
9 thorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth,
10 approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-
11 1123) ; \$349,800 for the maintenance and repair of vessels
12 loaned by the United States to the said States for use in
13 connection with such State marine schools including neces-
14 sary expenses of converting one vessel from laid-up status
15 to State training status; and \$320,200 for allowances for
16 uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State
17 marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations
18 established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)) ;
19 \$860,000.

20 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
21 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
22 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
23 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
24 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
25 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is

1 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and
2 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
3 against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce,
4 War Shipping Administration functions, December 31,
5 1946".

6 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
7 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
8 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
9 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime
10 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to
11 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-
12 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts
13 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers ad-
14 visable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such
15 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunk-
16 ers over and above such minimums shall be removed from
17 the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

18 No money made available to the Department of Com-
19 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act
20 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is
21 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-
22 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or
23 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost
24 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor
25 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine

1 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-
2 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsec-
3 tion is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

4 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
5 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
6 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
7 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
8 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
9 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
10 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be
11 credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof:
12 *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, con-
13 tract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utili-
14 ties, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury
15 as miscellaneous receipts.

16 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal
17 year from the construction fund established by the Mer-
18 chant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
19 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in
20 any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise
21 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered
22 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

23 PATENT OFFICE

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
25 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
2 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed
3 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-
4 missioner of Patents; \$12,000,000.

5 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

6 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of
7 administration, including advertising (including advertising
8 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas
9 adjacent thereto), purchase of thirty-five passenger motor
10 vehicles for replacement only, and the maintenance and
11 repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accord-
12 ance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau
13 of Public Roads.

14 Of the total amount available from appropriations of the
15 Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses,
16 pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of No-
17 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000
18 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the
19 President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public
20 Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
21 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
22 the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat.
23 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the
24 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
25 construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for per-

1 forming engineering service in Pan-American countries for
2 and upon the request of any agency or governmental corpora-
3 tion of the United States.

4 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions
5 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented
6 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available
7 until expended, \$510,000,000, which sum is composed of
8 \$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be
9 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$119,500,000, a part
10 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
11 year 1953, and \$1,570,352, \$867,307 and \$562,341, the
12 latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended
13 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
14 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
15 or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved
16 June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943,
17 and section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as
18 amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

19 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided
20 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23
21 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as
22 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until
23 expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of
24 \$3,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be
25 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$11,600,000, a

1 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
2 fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
3 be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or altera-
4 tion of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and
5 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction
6 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under
7 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

8 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of
9 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-Ameri-
10 can Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by
12 section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66
13 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

14 Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950) : For an addi-
15 tional amount for "Access roads (Act of September 7,
16 1950)", for carrying out the provisions of section 12 of
17 the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, as amended,
18 \$7,500,000 to remain available until expended.

19 Public lands highways (liquidation of contract author-
20 ization) : For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
21 the contract authorization granted by section 10 of the
22 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789), \$1,750,-
23 000, to remain available until expended.

24 Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract

1 authorization) : For an additional amount for payment of
2 obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1916,
3 as amended and supplemented, for the elimination of hazards
4 to life at railroad grade crossings, to remain available until
5 expended, \$2,211,925, which sum is the remainder of the
6 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
7 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 869) .

9 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the
10 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
11 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
12 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to
13 remain available until expended.

14 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of
15 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
16 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid to
17 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
18 shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to
19 labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

20 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or
21 other services in connection with the survey, construction,
22 and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed
23 for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign coun-
24 tries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for

1 such services (which may include depreciation on engineer-
2 ing and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to
3 the appropriation concerned.

4 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the
5 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for
6 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
7 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for
8 distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
9 of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Govern-
10 ment activities, cooperating foreign countries and State
11 cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and mate-
12 rials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
13 transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current
14 applicable appropriations.

15 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be
16 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
17 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
18 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and
19 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for
21 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

22 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

23 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
24 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.
25 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,

1 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the
2 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); building of
3 temporary experimental structures; and purchase (not to
4 exceed three for replacement only) of passenger motor
5 vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
7 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;
8 as follows:

9 Operation and administration: For the general operation
10 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
11 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-
12 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
13 \$1,000,000.

14 Research and testing: For research, testing and other
15 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950
16 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for,
17 \$3,000,000.

18 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
19 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electri-
20 cal quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
21 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
22 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the
23 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and the
24 broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; \$2,000,-
25 000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the

1 maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed
2 pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 283),
3 shall be \$7,040 per annum.

4 Construction of laboratories: For an additional amount
5 for relocation of laboratories, \$440,000.

6 WEATHER BUREAU

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of
9 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
11 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing
12 office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; and
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
14 only; \$24,700,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal
15 year, the maximum amount authorized under section 3 (a)
16 of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C. 327), for extra
17 compensation to employees of other Government agencies
18 for taking and transmitting meteorological observations, shall
19 be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay authorized
20 under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees conducting
21 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, shall be
22 \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than five of such
23 employees at any one time may receive a base rate of \$8,500
24 per annum, and such employees may be appointed without
25 regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable
3 appropriations and funds available to the Department of
4 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in
5 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the
6 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

7 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
8 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available
9 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
10 cerned with the activities for which the appropriations are
11 made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as
12 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for
14 individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

15 SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
16 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
17 visions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may,
18 in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year,
19 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the
20 Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such
21 termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the
22 United States.

23 This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce
24 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$438,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-

tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :

Not to exceed \$240,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$6,000 for

expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the

Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1,

1947) ; and funds available for operating expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That

no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as

amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation

of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates

prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees,

but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed

1 as establishing a different leave system within the meaning
2 of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21,
3 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

4 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a
10 member of an organization of Government employees that
11 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
12 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
17 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
18 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
19 member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
22 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
5 the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
8 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
9 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
10 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
12 any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
15 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

16 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,
17 Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954".

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83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

[Report No. 341]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CLEVELANDER

APRIL 30, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 4, 1953
May 1, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported 3rd supplemental appropriation bill with rural-telephone loan funds. Senate confirmed nomination of Mansure to GSA. House Rules Committee cleared State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill.

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee voted to report a resolution for debate on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D354).

For the State Department this bill provides \$102,744,787, which is \$48,403,803 less than the budget estimates and \$30,290,092 below the current year. Of this amount, FAO would receive \$1,554,000, which is \$119,750 under the current year, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences would receive \$160,000, which is \$2,640 above the current year. Regarding international organizations, the Appropriations Committee stated, "Reductions in our percentage of contributions are not sufficient if the overall budgets of these organizations are allowed to increase. Unless additional results are forthcoming, stringent limitations can be expected."

The bill provides \$179,265,000 for the Justice Department, which is \$7,885,000 below the budget estimates and \$5,028,000 under the 1953 appropriations. A provision was inserted to authorize the Attorney General "in his absolute discretion" during the year to terminate the employment of any employee of his department "whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

For the Commerce Department the bill provides \$861,136,925, which is \$270,059,000 below the budget estimates and \$112,593,211 below the current year. The estimates for the census of agriculture (\$2,400,000) and the censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries were "disallowed at this time" with the statement that "the committee is of the opinion that there are many more urgent needs to be provided for at present and that the taking of these censuses can be deferred without causing any undue difficulties." The amount for forest highways was \$15,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 under the budget estimate and \$3,000,000 below 1953 appropriations. For access roads the bill contains \$7,500,000, which is a reduction of \$12,500,000 in the budget estimate.

-2-
SENATE

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4664, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 214)(p. 4425). The Committee added \$15,000,000 for rural-telephone loans (same as budget estimate). For other items, see Digest '67.
3. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to submerged lands (pp. 4431, 4435-62).
4. NOMINATION of Edmund F. Mansure as Administrator of General Services was confirmed (p. 4462).
5. FARM INCOME. Sen. Wiley inserted a county supervisors' resolution urging the Secretary to "do everything practical" to maintain farm income on an equal basis with farm expenses (pp. 4424-5).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Farmers Union local resolution favoring support of perishable and nonperishable farm products at 90% to 110% of the old parity formula (p. 4425). He also inserted resolutions by the Central Cooperative Wholesale (Wis.) on the St. Lawrence seaway, price supports, and REA (p. 4425).
7. INTERNAL SECURITY. A compilation of Federal statutes and executive orders on internal security was ordered printed as S. Doc. 47 (pp. 4426-7).
8. CONTRACTS. Received a R. I. Assembly resolution urging repeal of the "Fulbright amendment" to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (p. 4424).
9. RECESSED until Mon., May 4 (p. 4462).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. FLOOD CONTROL; SOIL CONSERVATION. S. 1814, by Sen. Monroney (for himself and Sen. Kerr), to authorize USDA to construct certain works of improvement on the Beaver Creek watershed, Okla.; and S. 1815, by the same authors, to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of this watershed; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4426).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey favoring a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and including a statement of the U. S. Conference of Mayors (pp. A2439-40).
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Jenkins inserted Arthur Kemp's letter to the New York Times citing a recent address by Herbert Hoover on the manufacture and distribution of electric power (pp. A2440-1).
13. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Martin inserted an Oil City Derrick article on Secretary Humphrey's recent address favoring reduction in expenditures (p. A2443).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Reed favoring reduction in taxes (p. A2447).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

14. TOBACCO TAXES. Graduated cigarette tax, H. R. 1417. H. Ways and Means.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon; for program see Congressional Program Ahead in this Digest.

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

Committee on Agriculture: Representatives of national farm and agricultural organizations presented their views at today's hearings on agricultural conservation. Testifying were Angus McDonald, who read the statement of James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; John C. Lynn, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, accompanied by Matt Triggs, of the same federation; and J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel of the National Grange. Committee recessed until next Tuesday and will resume on this subject for balance of the week.

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Committee on Education and Labor: F. L. Larkin, vice president, industrial relations, Wisconsin Electric Power Co., testified today on behalf of that company and its utility subsidiaries in Wisconsin. He stated that he was speaking in support of an amendment to the National Labor-Relations Act of 1947 which would exempt operating utilities regulated by State laws from any Federal procedure in the regulation of labor relations. Accompanying statements were filed for the record from C. B. Boulet, director of personnel, Wisconsin Public Service Corp.; and Grover C. Neff, president, Wisconsin Power & Light Co. Following Mr. Larkin, two witnesses, Mrs. Beatrice Lampert, assistant attorney general of Michigan, and Arthur Iverson, deputy attorney general of Michigan, testified on a recommendation by the National Association of Attorneys General. The provision suggested that nothing in the law should deprive States of jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations not inconsistent with the T-H-L unless jurisdiction of the same controversy involving the same parties and issues shall have been undertaken by the NLRB or other designated Federal agency. In the afternoon session, the committee received recommendations to eliminate secondary boycotts, citing such actions as particularly harmful to their respective industries. The witnesses were Benjamin R. Miller, director of industrial relations department, American Trucking Associations, Inc.; and Charles B. Mahin, Chicago, Ill., representing National Woodwork Manufacturers Association, Inc., Woodwork Jobbers Service Bureau, and National Lumber Dealers Association. Hearings will be continued Monday morning.

MINING CLAIMS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining considered, but took no final action on, H. R. 4144, 4313, 4318, to clarify the status of mining claims in areas held under an oil and gas prospecting permit or lease and to encourage the exploration and development of fissionable source minerals. Testimony in favor of the subject was received from Representative Aspinall, author of H. R. 4144; and Representative Stringfellow, author of H. R. 4318. Other favorable witnesses were William G. Waldeck, attorney, Montrose, Colo.; Everett Haldan, president, and Norman Ebbley, consulting engineer, Uranium Ore Producers Association; Mitchell Melich, Utex Exploration Co.; Charles Steen, of Utah, a mine operator; Steven R. L. McNichols, senator of the Colorado State Legislature; and Tom Skidmore, mine operator, Colorado and New Mexico.

AGENDA

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Considered pending bills in executive session today. Took no final action and adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Committee on the Judiciary: The Keating subcommittee continued its investigation into the Department of Justice and its handling of indictments of mail fraud against Roy E. Crummer, a Topeka, Kans., bond dealer. These indictments, which were against Crummer and some 11 associates for using the mails to defraud Florida bondholders, were dismissed by the Department in 1946. William A. Paisley, a former attorney for the Justice Department, told the subcommittee today that he had served on a panel comprised of five lawyers to study the Crummer case, and it was his opinion that the Government could not have won the case in question. Other witnesses to follow Paisley were Ben Brooks, Justice Department attorney; and Michael Keefe, Director of the Mail Fraud Division, Post Office Department. Hearings were recessed until next Wednesday.

ANNUAL LEAVE

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Postponed today's hearing out of respect to Representative Withers, a member of the committee, who passed away on Thursday. The Chair set the next meeting for Wednesday (May 6) on the various bills which would remove the requirement that annual leave accumulated in any calendar year must be used by June 30 of the succeeding calendar year.

MURAL PAINTINGS

Committee on Public Works: The Auchincloss Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds met for consideration of H. J. Res. 211, which would direct the

Administrator of General Services to remove the mural paintings from the lobby of the Rincon Annex Post Office Building, in San Francisco, Calif. Testimony urging adoption of the joint resolution was received from Representative Scudder, author of the measure; Representative Jackson of California, a member of the Committee on Un-American Activities; W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings Service; and Gordon A. Lyons, adjutant, California Department of American Legion. Heard in opposition to the bill, as presently written, were Representatives Mailliard and Shelley, both of California. Witnesses opposing removal of the murals were Thomas Carr Howe, Jr., and Chauncey McKeever, appearing for the San Francisco Bay Regions Citizens Committee for defense of the murals, the board of trustees of the San Francisco Museum of Art, and other associated art groups of the bay area; Stanley Faulkner, attorney for the artists; and Paul Hyde Bonner, trustee of American Federation of Arts. The hearing was concluded.

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule, providing 3 hours of general debate and waiving points of order against, H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill for 1954. Representatives Clevenger and Taber appeared in support of the legislation.

RECIPROCAL-TRADE AGREEMENTS

Committee on Ways and Means: Continued to receive testimony in favor of enactment of H. R. 4294, to extend

for 1 year (until June 12, 1954) the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal-trade agreements. Witnesses heard were Richard H. Anthony, secretary, American Tariff League, New York City; O. G. Williams, president, Clock Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; J. G. Shennan, president, Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.; John J. Lerch, attorney, New York City; Marx Lewis, general secretary-treasurer, United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union, New York City; John P. Nunan, American Textile Machinery Association, Boston, Mass.; Warner Dailey, secretary, and John Breckenridge, attorney, Pin, Clip & Fastener Association, New York City; J. J. Carr, vice president, Risdon Manufacturing Co., Naugatuck, Conn.; Walter W. Mueller, vice president, Penzel-Mueller & Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.; James M. Duffy, president, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters, East Liverpool, Ohio; and Edward W. Wootton, Wine Institute, San Francisco, Calif. Recessed until Monday, May 4, when it will begin to hear testimony from governmental witnesses.

Joint Committee Meetings

ATOMIC ENERGY

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Reactor Development met in executive session, but made no announcements.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see Digest, p. D341)

H. R. 4507, to amend the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 by extending general rent control to July 31, 1953, and in critical areas to April 30, 1954. Signed April 30, 1953 (P. L. 23).

S. 1767, to amend and extend until July 31, 1953, the D. C. Emergency Rent Act of 1951. Signed April 30, 1953 (P. L. 24).

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(Week of May 4-9)

On Monday and Tuesday, Senate will continue on S. J. Res. 13, submerged lands bill, voting thereon to start at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. On Tuesday, following vote on S. J. Res. 13, Senate will take up for ratification 3 reported NATO treaties, and will consider question of confirmation of 10 reported nominations in the rank of major general. On Wednesday, it is expected that the calendar will be called for unobjected-to bills; on Thursday, immediately after meeting, Senate will hear

eulogies of deceased Representative, and former Senator, Withers, to be followed probably by consideration of S. 1081, economic controls bill.

Senate Committees

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: May 4-8, on agricultural exports and imports and their effect on farm price programs, 10 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations: May 4-6, Subcommittee on Army Civil Functions, 10 a. m., room F-37, Capitol; May 4, subcommittee, on H. R. 4828, Interior appropriations, 10 a. m., room F-82, Capitol;

May 4-7, Subcommittee on Agriculture, 10 a. m., room F-39, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services: May 6, Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction;

May 7, full committee, on calendar bills and nominations.

Committee on Government Operations: May 4, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, on East-West trade, 10:30 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building;

May 5-6, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, on information centers, with Theodore Kagan.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: May 5, on S. 1461, requests of common carriers for increased transportation rates;

May 6-8, subcommittee, on S. 1396, respecting broadcasting or televising of professional baseball games.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 4, executive, on committee business, 10:30 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 4974

MAY 1, 1953.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 226]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 226, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 44

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 226

[Report No. 342]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1953

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House re-
3 solve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the
4 State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R.
5 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State,
6 Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order against
8 said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby
9 waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined
10 to the bill and continue not to exceed three hours, to be
11 equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking
12 minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the

1 bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule.
2 At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amend-
3 ment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the
4 House with such amendments as may have been adopted and
5 the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the
6 bill and amendments thereto to final passage without inter-
7 vening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 44

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 226

[Report No. 342]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 4974,
a bill making appropriations for the Depart-
ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

MAY 1, 1953

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 5, 1953
For actions of May 4, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's message recommending commission to study foreign economic policy. Senate committee reported bills to study organization and intergovernmental relations.

SENATE

1. SUBMERGED LANDS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 13, to establish State title to submerged lands (pp. 4478-585). Sen. Malone urged revision of public-land laws and presented his amendment to cede to the States minerals in public lands (pp. 4488-510).
2. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (S. Rept. 216), and S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources (S. Rept. 215) (p. 4466).
3. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted tables showing Federal employment, etc. (pp. 4466-70).
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Watkins inserted an American Camping Association resolution favoring bills to earmark national forest receipts for recreational activities (p. 4465).
5. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young inserted a Farmers Union local resolution favoring price supports at 90% of parity (pp. 4465-6).
6. MARKETING. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minnesota Food Retailers' Association resolution favoring the Robinson-Patman Act (p. 4466).
7. FARM INCOME. Sen. Langer inserted a Washington Star article showing decreases in farm income (pp. 4562-3).

HOUSE

8. FOREIGN POLICY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending that a commission be established to review our foreign economic policy. The President

said, "The commission should study all existing legislation and the regulations and administrative procedures stemming from it which bear directly on our foreign economic relations. The review should provide the basis for action during the next session of Congress. Through increasing two-way international trade...we can lessen and ultimately eliminate the heavy burden of foreign aid which we now bear." To H. Foreign Affairs and S. Finance Committees. (H.Doc.138)(pp. 4587-8, 4463.)

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 4591).
10. EDUCATION. Received an Ill. Legislature memorial urging the U. S. to reimburse school districts for loss of taxes resulting from Federal ownership or use of land (p. 4591).
11. HAWAII STATEHOOD. Received a Hawaii United Veterans Legislative Committee petition for Hawaii statehood (p. 4592).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FARM LOANS. H. R. 4976, by Rep. Ayres, to extend to June 30, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 4591).
13. MINERALS. H. R. 4983, by Rep. D'Ewart, to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under the mining laws prior to issuance of patent therefor; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4591). Remarks of author (pp. A2475-6). Also S. 1830, by Sen. Dworshak (p. 4471).
by Rep. D'Ewart,
14. LAND TRANSFER. H. R. 4984, to remove certain limitations upon the purposes for which Miles City, Mont., may use certain land heretofore conveyed to it by the U. S.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4591).
by Rep. Morrison,
15. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4986, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize continued employment of persons who have reached retirement age; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 4591).
16. FARM LOANS. H. R. 4988, by Rep. Rains, to permit Federal land banks to make loans to corporations without limitation; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4591).
17. BUDGETING. H. R. 4990, by Rep. Weichel, "relating to the spending and quarterly payment of appropriations for the executive branch"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 4591).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

18. FARM LABOR. Extension of the Mexican farm labor program, H. R. 3480. H. Agriculture Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Humphrey's addresses supporting mandatory price supports, suggesting alternative methods of supporting perishable commodities, and criticizing the Secretary, stating "nothing is being done" (pp. A2459-60).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 6, 1953

For actions of May 5, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 81

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's message recommending continuation of foreign aid. House passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Senate passed submerged-lands bill. Both Houses received CCC audit report.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending continuation of the mutual security program. The President proposed authorizations of \$5,250,000,000 for military aid and \$550,000,000 for technical, economic, and developmental purposes. This is a total reduction of about \$1.8 billion from the previous administration's 1954 budget. To H. Foreign Affairs and S. Foreign Relations Committees. (H. Doc. 140.) (pp. 4668-9, 4654.)
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 344-5, with amendments H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 4661-3, 4669-702). Rejected a Gross amendment to reduce the U. S. contributions to UN and related international organizations by 90% (pp. 4691-2). By a 181-168 vote, agreed to a Rooney motion to recommit the bill with instructions for deletion of the provisions authorizing the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the Attorney General to remove personnel in their departments without complying with usual procedures (p.4701).
3. MONOPOLIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 2237, to increase maximum fines under the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (pp. 4703-4).
4. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Passed as reported H. R. 1571, to permit appointment of Federal or Territorial employees to the Alaska Game Commission if no others are available (p. 4706).
5. FOREIGN POLICY. Rep. Meader spoke in favor of establishing a commission to study foreign economic policy (pp. 4715-17).
6. CCC AUDIT. Both Houses received the GAO audit report on CCC for 1952; to Government Operations Committees (H. Doc. 141)(pp.4723, 4594).
7. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2312, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provided for a revolving fund for

the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (H. Rept. 345)(p. 4724).

SENATE

8. SUBMERGED LANDS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4198, to establish State title to submerged lands, substituting the language of S. J. Res. 13, as reported (pp. 4603-53). Rejected Sen. Malone's amendment to cede to the States minerals in public lands (pp. 4623-24), and Sen. Morse's amendment providing that nothing in the bill would modify existing law relating to commerce and navigation, reclamation and irrigation, and national defense (pp. 4638-39).
9. RESEARCH. Sen. Smith (N.J.) discussed the National Science Foundation as a means of developing a national science policy, and inserted a statement by the Foundation Director, Alan Waterman (pp. 4595-97).
10. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of this project and inserted a Milwaukee Journal editorial (pp. 4602-03).
11. ROADS. Sen. Case inserted his statement praising the work done by Thomas MacDonald as Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads (p. 4653).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Taft stated that on Wed. and Thurs. the calendar would be called, followed by consideration of H.R. 4664, third supplemental appropriation bill, bills objected to on the calendar, and "various miscellaneous items to occupy the Senate through Friday" (p. 4647).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. IMMIGRATION. H.R. 5001, by Rep. Graham, to establish the Office of Commissioner of Refugees; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4724).
14. DISASTER LOANS. H.R. 5002, by Rep. Hagen, to provide low interest rate loans for repair of damage caused by major disasters in the United States; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4724).
15. PERSONNEL. H.R. 5005, by Rep. Jarman, to improve the efficiency of the United States civil service; to deny benefits, under the civil service and other retirement systems, to persons convicted of certain felonies; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 4724).
H.R. 5015, by Rep. St. George, to extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to certain volunteer firemen injured while performing duty as firemen on real property under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 4724).
H.R. 5022, by Rep. Kersten, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide more liberal income tax treatment for amounts paid for medical care, including amounts paid for hospitalization insurance and amounts paid under a voluntary plan for free-choice or group medical care; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 4724).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

16. APPROPRIATIONS. Department of Labor Appropriations for 1954 (related agencies, members of Congress, and interested organizations). H. Appropriations Committee.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1953

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of majesty and mercy, may we daily become more conscious and appreciative of life's highest and most enduring satisfaction and values and more eager to mediate them to all mankind.

Inspire our hearts with gladness and gratitude and illumine our minds with wisdom and understanding as we endeavor to make these blessings the glorious possession of men and nations everywhere.

We penitently confess that our hearts are often cold and callous and we have very little sense of social responsibility and sincere interest in the welfare and happiness of others.

Show us how, in these days of world-wide distress and chaos, we may enable one another to face life and its hard experiences not with fear but with faith; not with a feeling of terror but with a consciousness of triumph.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on April 30, 1953, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4507. An act to amend and extend the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

MEMORIAL SERVICES TOMORROW

(Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska asked and was given permission to make an announcement.)

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of the membership the occasion of our annual tribute to deceased colleagues. The observance will be held here tomorrow, Wednesday, 6th of May, at noon. We have lost six friends since this time last year—Senator McMahon and Representatives Stigler, Sabath, Cox, Bryson, and Withers. Their memory will be honored in speeches by Representatives CORBETT and ALBERT. The Congressional Quartet, composed of Representatives PRIEST, HARRIS, PRESTON, and FRANK WILSON, will provide the hymns, with Mrs. BOLTON at the piano.

The entire program will last but 65 or 70 minutes. I hope as many of you

who can, will find the time to come together with us on this solemn occasion.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to add my word to that of the gentleman in urging all Members to be here tomorrow when these services are held.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

MRS. JENNIE MAURELLO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 778) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Maurello.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Mrs. Jennie Maurello of 1343 North Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement for bond posted for her brother Giacomo Restivo, in November 1949: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLOYD C. BARBER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2815) for the relief of Floyd C. Barber.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,853 to Floyd C. Barber, of 1800 52d Street, Kenosha, Wis., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the loss of wages and expenses resulting from being unjustly suspended from the Kenosha, Wis., post office in June of 1939 and restored to duty July 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provi-

sions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I believe it was assumed, maybe incorrectly, that bills on the Consent Calendar would be called first. The objectors on the Consent Calendar are here. The objectors on the Private Calendar are not present at the moment. Would it be proper to call bills on the Consent Calendar first, then call bills on the Private Calendar subsequently?

The SPEAKER. The Chair may say that the calling of bills on the Consent Calendar is not in order today and it was not the intention to call them today. To do so would require unanimous consent on the part of the House. The Chair may suggest that we take up the rule on the appropriations bill to be considered today, then return later to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I think it might be helpful under the circumstances if we could do that. That would give our objectors an opportunity to be here and they may have objection to the consideration of some of these bills.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of the objectors on the Private Calendar is present, so we have one objector here.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed with the calling of the rule on the appropriation bill, dispose of that, and then come back to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

• Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 226 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby

waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], and now yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption by this House of House Resolution 226 which would provide for the consideration of House Resolution 4974 the appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments. House Resolution 226 is an open rule, waiving points of order against the bill, and would provide for 3 hours of general debate on the bill itself. House Resolution 4974 provides for an overall decrease in the budget estimate of over 22 percent and in terms of dollars would appropriate \$147,911,303 less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1953. This reduction in the proposed appropriation in this bill is especially significant when you consider that \$632,161,925 out of the total appropriation recommended of \$1,143,146,712—over 55 percent—is to provide payment for contract authorizations granted in prior years.

Breaking down the proposed appropriations by departments this bill would provide a total of \$102,744,787 for the Department of State. This would mean a reduction of \$48,403,803 in the amount of the budget estimates and would be \$30,290,092 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. No funds are included in this appropriation for the International Information and Educational Activities. These reductions in proposed appropriations have been made in the belief that a careful examination of the Department will disclose many activities which could be consolidated, curtailed, or eliminated, and section 103 of the bill, which has been part of the bill for several years, gives the Secretary of State, in his discretion, authority to terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he deems it necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

The appropriation for the Department of Justice is \$179,265,000. This represents a reduction of \$7,885,000 in the budget estimates and is \$5,028,000 below the actual appropriations for the Department of Justice for the current fiscal year. However when transfers to other agencies are deducted, the amount provided is an actual increase of \$9,118,000 over the current fiscal year. The increases are principally for the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The appropriation recommended for the Commerce Department in this bill

is \$861,136,925 and this includes the Maritime Activities. This represents a decrease of \$270,059,000 in the budget estimates and a decrease of \$112,593,211 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This appropriation for the Commerce Department is significant too because \$625,661,925 or over 72 percent of the amount recommended is to provide payment for obligations authorized in prior years.

I feel as do the members of the Committee on Rules that House Resolution 4974 is worthy of the thoughtful and careful consideration of every Member of this body and for this reason I urge the adoption by the House of House Resolution 226 which would provide for the consideration of House Resolution 4974.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, while people of this country, and many of us in the Congress, are absorbed in the events surrounding the return of some of our ill and wounded prisoners in Korea, other events are taking place. These other events are so ominous that some experts feel that the Communists agreed to the prisoner return and the peace talks at this time deliberately to distract our attention. It is made to seem inconsequential that within the past few days large portions of northwestern Indochina have been overrun by a Communist attack which has been in preparation for many months.

In order to understand the full meaning of this terrible event, let us look back a few years to the time when our whole policy of dealing with communism was formulated. That policy was first announced in a strange anonymous manner in July of 1947, in a magazine article by a writer who signed himself Mr. X. Mr. X turned out to be Mr. George Kennan, our Ambassador to Russia under the Truman administration, who has recently retired from the State Department. He is now given credit for formulating the so-called containment policy under which the Truman administration attempted to deal with militant communism.

Actually, however, that policy is the product of more than one mind. It represented the entire attitude of the State Department under Mr. Acheson which controlled our foreign policy until last year. That philosophy was a passive and negative one which allowed communism to consolidate its tremendous gains while the great and powerful United States did nothing more than provide money and military equipment for the weakest nations in the path of the next Communist advance. By this weak and defensive attitude Mr. Acheson and his fellow dreamers hoped to hold Communism in check and prevent its further extension.

In Greece the so-called Truman policy was hailed as a great success when a few guerrillas were finally defeated after Tito's break with Stalin cut them off from their sources of supply. That policy was also hailed as a success because only one-third of the Italian people remained

Communist; and it was hailed as a success because the Communists have not taken over the Government of France and other Western European nations despite the fact that they are the largest political party in most of those nations.

Let us assume that the many billions of dollars we have poured into Europe have had some effect in checking communism there, at least temporarily. But let us not forget that a policy of containment, to be successful, must contain everywhere.

While we were being persuaded to believe this weak policy was working because it seemed to influence one tiny segment of the vast perimeter of the Communist world, the huge Chinese nation fell easily into Communist hands. While we were being told that the involvement of our ground forces in Korea had stopped Communist aggression, Communist armies marched brazenly into Tibet, an area of far greater strategic importance than Korea, because it opened the Communist road to India. And now, while we are tempted to believe we are bringing the Communist to terms in Korea and Europe, we see them driving down through the jungles of Indochina toward Thailand, Singapore, and the last vestiges of resistance in southeastern Asia.

Only a short time ago our State Department warned the Communists that they must not use peace talks as a cover for further aggression.

Indochina was specifically mentioned as an area into which the Communists must not launch a new campaign, yet this is exactly what the Communists have done and, as usual, nothing effective is being done to stop it. As usual we have underestimated their capabilities.

They are driving in very deeply, ahead of the rainy season, and they are having less trouble with their supply problem than has been predicted. Furthermore, the resistance of non-Communist ground forces was, as usual, much weaker than had been predicted.

So we have the same pattern repeated: First, in unjustified optimism that the Communists will not attack; second, in unjustified hope they will have the same supply difficulties we always have; and third, in unjustified expectation that weak opposition on the ground will somehow be able to stop them.

We are now confronted with another accomplished conquest, and this time we are further embarrassed because we have publicly warned the Communists they must not do the thing they have done. This invasion of Indochina is the most damaging event that has occurred since the conquest of China itself. The conquest of all Korea would have been of minor importance by comparison.

In Korea we are holding just the end of a peninsula that leads nowhere. In Indochina we are losing the gateway to a vast, rich area sometimes called the Rice Bowl of the Orient and one of the few areas left in the world that produces more food than it consumes.

It is far more important for the Chinese to capture southeast Asia than for

them to capture Korea and far more damaging to us if they do so. Yet we have committed our forces in Korea and in Europe and we boast we are containing communism while communism continues to drive its military spearheads into southern Asia.

At the same time the Russians are building an even larger fleet of long-range bombers that can reach us across the Arctic and a stockpile of atomic bombs for these planes to deliver. A recently published book by Gen. Bonner Fellers, whom many of us know personally, describes this appalling situation in the clearest and simplest terms. After pointing out the cost and the difficulties of our containment policy east and west of Russia, he states flatly that we have no containment north or south of Russia. Anyone who read Homer Lea's books, *The Day of the Saxon* and *The Valor of Ignorance*, had the course of Red Russia expansion pointed out.

General Fellers goes on to explain in his book, which is entitled "Wings for Peace," and which I recommend as required reading for every adult American, how our present policies came to be adopted and why it is that despite a new and more positive diplomatic policy, we are still made impotent by our venerable and antique military policy. He explains why our present military policy, instead of being a dynamic counterthreat to Soviet superiority in manpower and territory, is just a weak compromise between Army, Navy, and Air Force plans and interests. He makes the obvious, but often overlooked, point that our military strategy is not the strategy which any one member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would recommend but it is, instead, simply a compromise which allows each service to have an equal share in the budget.

Everything has to balance in one way or another. While Air Force planes, for instance, are slightly more expensive than Army and Navy equipment, the Army and Navy each have more personnel, more officers, and more general officers per man than the Air Force has. Unfortunately the laws now in effect prevent transfers of personnel from one service to another. These laws make it necessary for each Army, Navy, and Air Force officer to advocate the preferment and expansion of his own service or else suffer damage to his own career. By preventing transfers from one service to another we make it impossible for him to solve military problems without reference to service interests.

Recently we passed a law guaranteeing the promotion of Naval officers despite the fact that many of these officers are needed in the Air Force where their promotion would be assured as the Air Force expands in accordance with the new dominance of air power in war. This situation is not new in history. Wars have been lost and nations defeated because of service rivalries. As long as we make it necessary for every military officer to identify himself and his career completely and permanently with one service, we cannot expect to have the progressive and unbiased leadership the present situation demands.

General Fellers' in his book, proves by thorough analysis and by documents that, despite improvements in our diplomacy, we are making little progress in solving our military problems because our military policy is the same old-fashioned compromise. It is still dominated by the theory that wars can be won and nations saved only by masses of infantry.

The great lesson of Korea, and the one which has been so carefully obscured by our military leaders, is the fact that we cannot afford to pit our scarce and precious manpower against limitless Communist manpower in hand-to-hand fighting on the ground. Our military leaders, most of them, simply will not admit this fact, so they have to maintain the optimism about our policies that leads to one disaster after another.

The answer, of course, lies in superior weapons—in our ability to penetrate with these superior weapons to the sources of Communist strength. Modern war cannot be fought without tremendous industrial support and war industries can be destroyed by atomic bombs. That is why we are spending billions every year for more atomic bombs and for the air power to deliver them.

The trouble is that the Russians have spent more on air power than we have and their air force is far larger than ours. They are not afraid to challenge us when we warn them against new moves on the ground. They know we can never stop them on the ground and they know we do not have, as yet, an overwhelmingly powerful Air Force.

A few years ago we all recognized this fact quite clearly but recently, because of a terrific amount of interservice propaganda and competition, we have become confused. Surely we will soon wake up to the fact that our old policy of containment on the ground is dooming us to one expensive defeat after another—that it will work nowhere unless it works everywhere, and that it is impossible to contain the vast Communist world ground forces everywhere.

The Russians dared to order an invasion of Korea, and the Chinese dared to enter that war, because they believed we were so weak in the air that we dared not strike back through the air. That guess proved to be a safe one—for them. They knew we could not hurt them much on the ground. They are going on into Indochina for the same reason. When will we wake up, as England and Canada are already waking up, to base our military policy on the superior weapon of air power instead of trying to satisfy each service by the creaking compromise strategy we are following today?

Reactionaries in the services tried to tie the tank to horse cavalry. Now these same muddled thinkers are endeavoring to superimpose atomic warfare on bayonet fighters. And it will not work.

What we need is an investigation of the entire Defense Establishment, especially its refusal to exploit air power to the fullest extent possible. It will save lives and money. It will prevent war. It will enable us to win if war is thrust upon us.

British military leaders see what our Pentagon chiefs refuse to see. Great

Britain has refused to become a part of the European army. She knows that Russia's one hope of victory lies in ground combat. If the NATO powers, especially the United States, risk a showdown with the Red army and fail to provide air supremacy the slaughter will be unprecedented and in the end we shall lose.

Only last July the British War Ministry proposed to our Government that we pare down the present flimsy NATO ground forces and create air supremacy.

To defend England alone the British claim they need 1,000 first-line fighter interceptors. They are increasing their heavy-bomber squadrons by 300 percent. They begged us to do likewise.

But the Pentagon infantry-minded chiefs refused to budge from our present program and intent to fight it out on the ground.

Mr. Speaker, no defense is sound which ties the atomic bomb and long-range bomber to the doughboy.

We will never solve our military problem, or balance our budget, or be able to hold the Communists in check, until we make this decision and act upon it.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will resume the call of the Private Calendar.

LT. COL. JAMES D. WILMETH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 837) for the relief of Lt. Col. James D. Wilmeth.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James D. Wilmeth, lieutenant colonel, United States Army (serial No. O19519), the sum of \$300. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said James D. Wilmeth against the United States for recovery of the face value of the military payment certificates (series 472) which he received as part of his pay and allowances on December 12, 1950, while serving in Japan with G-2, General Headquarters, Far East Command, and which could never be converted to money or to military payment certificates of a later series because of the fact that they were temporarily lost or misplaced on June 20, 1951, the date prescribed for the conversion of series 472 certificates: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act

in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. EMILY WILHELM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3446) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Wilhelm.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Emily Wilhelm, of St. Louis, Mo., the sum of \$10,000, representing the amount which the said Mrs. Emily Wilhelm would have received, as beneficiary under a policy of national service life insurance in the amount of \$10,000, if Gerhart Wilhelm, corporal, United States Marine Corps (305908), deceased son of the said Mrs. Emily Wilhelm, had applied for and been granted such policy under the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, had paid premiums, and had designated the said Mrs. Emily Wilhelm as sole beneficiary of such policy. The death of the said Gerhart Wilhelm as a result of enemy action in the line of duty on November 2, 1942, in the British Solomon Islands and his sudden departure from the continental United States shortly prior thereto, did not permit registry of application for such policy: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "of", strike out the remainder of line 6 and all down to and including the word "policy" in line 8 on page 2 and insert the following: "\$5,000 as a gratuity for the death of her son, Gerhart Wilhelm, corporal, United States Marine Corps (305908), who was killed as the result of enemy action in line of duty on November 2, 1942, in the British Solomon Islands: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRONISLAV VYDAEVICH AND LEONID ZANKOWSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1141) for the relief of Gronislav Vydaevich and Leonid Zankowsky.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CIRO PICARDI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1901) for the relief of Ciro Picardi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ciro Picardi, of 332 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of Ciro Picardi against the United States for refund of the amount which he posted as cash bond in the case of Dominic Cacace alias Dominic DeRosa, an alien (file No. 0300-5851), who was deported.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill add the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAYMOND D. BECKNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3823) for the relief of Raymond D. Beckner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Raymond D. Beckner, Fairmont, W. Va., the sum of \$4,953.50. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Raymond D. Beckner and his wife, Lula Stanley Beckner, against the United States for hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred in the treatment of the said Lula Stanley Beckner, who suffered a paralytic stroke and became totally disabled on November 5, 1943, as the result of furnishing blood to a blood bank operated in Fairmont under the wartime blood donor program which was conducted for the armed services by the American National Red Cross: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any

contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "Beckner", insert "and Lula Stanley Beckner."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Raymond D. Beckner and Lula Stanley Beckner."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIHAI HANDRABURA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 734) for the relief of Mihai Handrabura.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien, Mihai Handrabura, 211 Dithridge Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted at New York, N. Y., on September 27, 1949, to the United States for permanent residence, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate immigration quota.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mihai Handrabura shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BERNARD W. OLSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 71) for the relief of Bernard W. Olson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bernard W. Olson, of Oakes, N. Dak., the sum of \$3,500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the death of his minor child who was fatally burned as a result of falling into an open pit of scalding water located on the United States naval airbase, Trinidad, British West Indies, on January 22, 1949, and for burial and other expenses incurred as a result thereof: *Pro-*

developmental purposes designed to promote more effective use of the resources of the free nations and thus to further the freedom and security of all of us. This total represents a reduction of about one and eight-tenths billion from the previous administration's 1954 budget.

The devotion of so large a portion of this request to military purposes is a measure of the peril in which free nations continue to live. The blunt, sober truth is that we cannot afford to relax our defenses until we have seen clear, unmistakable evidence of genuinely peaceful purpose on the part of the Soviet Union. As I strived to make clear to all peoples in my recent appeal for real peace and trust among nations, we continue earnestly to hope for such evidence so that the world may turn its energies and resources to serving the needs, rather than the fears, of mankind.

Until Soviet good faith is proven by deeds, the free nations must rely on their own strength for the preservation of peace. To fail to continue vigorously to strengthen our military forces would be to risk wasting all our efforts for the past 5 years in defense of our liberties.

Since the initiation of our major bipartisan foreign aid program in 1947, the accomplishments of the free world have been very great. In Greece, the onrush of Communist imperialism has been halted and forced to recede. Out of the ruins left by that aggression, a proud, self-reliant nation has reestablished itself. Threatened economic and political collapse in Western Europe was averted through the intensive efforts of the great peoples of that continent aided by American resources. Revitalized economies in Europe today are producing more than ever before and are in a far better position to defend themselves from external or internal aggression. In the Near East and Far East, American aid is helping many new nations on their way to a better life for their citizens. And the free nations everywhere—realistically facing the threat of Soviet aggression—have in addition sought to create, with American assistance, the military strength essential to guard their security.

The mutual security program for 1954 has been developed by the new administration after the most careful study and deliberation. All elements of the program have been reviewed in great detail, all proposals subjected to thorough scrutiny.

From this study I have come to certain clear conclusions.

First. The United States and our partners throughout the world must stand ready, for many years if necessary, to build and maintain adequate defenses.

Second. To accomplish this objective we must avoid so rapid a military build-up that we seriously dislocate our economies. Military strength is most effective—indeed it can be maintained—only if it rests on a solid economic base.

Third. We must help the free nations to help themselves in eradicating conditions which corrode and destroy the will for freedom and democracy from within.

Fourth. It is necessary to do more in the Far East. We are proposing to make substantial additional resources available to assist the French and the associated states in their military efforts to defeat the Communist Viet Minh aggression.

Fifth. Since it is impossible to forecast precisely the year and moment when the point of maximum military danger may occur, the only prudent course calls for a steady military build-up, with our partners throughout the world, sustained and planned so as to use our joint capabilities with maximum efficiency and minimum strain.

We must and shall keep steadfastly on the course we have set. We must—so long as the present peril lasts—keep constantly growing in a military strength which we can support indefinitely. These basic principles were agreed upon and applied in the successful meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council just concluded in Paris.

While the amounts requested for technical, economic, and developmental purposes are small as compared with the military support, these programs are nonetheless of the most vital importance. They will be applied chiefly in south and southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

Through these programs, the United States is proving its interest in helping the peoples of these areas to work toward better and more hopeful conditions of life, to strengthen the foundations of opportunity and freedom. To guard against the external military threat is not enough: we must also move against those conditions exploited by subversive forces from within.

I present this whole program to you with confidence and conviction. It has been carefully developed by the responsible members of this administration in order to achieve—at least possible cost—the maximum results in terms of our security and the security of our friends and allies. In my judgment, it represents a careful determination of our essential needs in pursuing the policy of collective security in a world not yet freed of the threat of totalitarian conquest.

Unequivocally I can state that this amount of money judiciously spent abroad will add much more to our Nation's ultimate security in the world than would an even greater amount spent merely to increase the size of our own military forces in being.

Were the United States to fail to carry out these purposes, the free world could become disunited at a moment of great peril when peace and war hang precariously in balance.

This is the way best to defend successfully ourselves and the cause of freedom.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 5, 1953.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 20 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1954.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4974, with Mr. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I would be less than human if I did not take a moment before we start on this bill to pay tribute to the members of this committee on both sides of the House for their loyal support and the very assiduous attention and study and preparation that they gave to this bill. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] lent his peculiar talents as did the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON], all of whom are serving for the first time on this committee. They have done a magnificent job as has our devoted committee clerk, Mr. Jay Howe. As for the leader of the minority, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], former chairman, let me say that we have labored together several years in perfect harmony and for the most part with very few differences, and when we differed we differed in what we thought was in the best interest of the commonweal. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], who has served for several years, is well grounded, and we were also particularly fortunate in having another minority member, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], who has been a tower of strength in our committee.

I have just a very short statement I would like to make.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce is \$1,143,146,712. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$326,347,803, or a decrease of over 22.2 percent. The amount recommended in the bill is \$147,911,303 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1953. This reduction is especially significant since \$632,161,925 or over 55 percent of the total recommended in the bill is to provide payment for contract authorizations granted in prior years.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill includes a total of \$102,744,787 for the Department of State. This represents a reduction of \$48,403,803 in the amount of the budget estimates and is \$30,290,092 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

No hearings have been held to date on items for the international information and educational activities, and no funds are included in this bill for that purpose.

The principal item of reduction is in "Salaries and expenses," for which the committee recommends \$60 million, a decrease of \$25,784,200 in the original budget estimates and a reduction of \$15,962,750 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The budget estimate included \$4,298,250 for activities previously financed by allocation to the Department from the mutual-security appropriations. No provision has been made in this bill for those activities. The authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1954 for mutual security has not yet been approved.

The amount recommended by the committee will necessitate a considerable reduction in present personnel.

There has been an almost unanimous agreement among various groups who have traveled abroad, that this Government has too many people and too many agencies in many of the foreign countries. A decrease in personnel in many areas should result in more efficient operations.

A careful examination of the Department will disclose many activities, both domestically and overseas, which can and should be consolidated, curtailed, or eliminated outright.

The recommendation of the committee will require them to take action.

We have eliminated the funds requested for acquisition of buildings abroad. A sizable unobligated balance will be carried over into the next fiscal year which should be sufficient to carry on the most necessary projects.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is included in the bill a total of \$179,265,000 for the operation of the Department of Justice. This amount represents a reduction of \$7,885,000 in the budget estimates and is \$5,028,000 below the actual appropriations for the Department for the current fiscal year. However, when transfers to other agencies are deducted, the amount provided is an actual increase of \$9,118,000 over the current fiscal year.

The increases are primarily for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The increase for the FBI is due to the ever-increasing work in the internal security field and for the Immigration Service the increase is for carrying into effect the Immigration and Nationality Act, commonly called the McCarran-Walter Act.

The committee recommended language allowing the Attorney General to appoint United States attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949. The Attorney General advised the committee that the language was necessary, since he is going to require each newly appointed United States attorney to de-

vote all of his time to the job, and not practice law on the side.

The committee also recommends language giving the Attorney General the same authority to remove employees of the Department of Justice in the interests of the United States as is now provided to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The total recommended in this bill for the Department of Commerce, which includes the maritime activities, is \$861,136,925. This is a decrease of \$270,059,000 in the budget estimates and a decrease of \$112,593,211 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. \$625,661,925, or over 72 percent of the amount recommended, is to provide payment for obligations authorized in prior years.

CENSUS BUREAU

We have included \$6,770,000 in the bill for salaries and expenses for the Census Bureau for collecting, computing, and publishing current census statistics. The requests for special censuses have been denied. The committee is of the opinion that there are many more urgent needs to be provided for at the present time, and that the taking of these censuses can be deferred without causing any undue difficulties.

CAA

The bill includes \$139,950,000 for the CAA. Of this amount \$105,500,000 is for salaries and expenses. I should like to point out that the continual demand for additional air-navigation facilities increases the amount required to operate and maintain them. A system of user charges should be placed into effect so that the aviation industry will pay a substantial part of this cost.

Considerable interest has been indicated in the Federal-aid airport program, a good deal of which has been generated by some of the CAA personnel.

For this present year there was appropriated \$23,321,154, of which \$9 million was liquidation of prior contract authority, \$2,571,154 for administration, and \$27,125,000 for projects.

The revised estimates called for \$22,700,000 for liquidation, and language making available for administration \$2 million of the unobligated balance.

The committee has included \$22,700,000 for liquidation and \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance has been made available for administration.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

The maritime activities are included in this bill for the first time. The funds for new ship construction have been denied. However, the full amount of the budget estimate of \$64 million has been included for liquidation of prior contract authority for ship construction.

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$25 million, has been recommended for operating-differential subsidies. The committee was advised that this amount would fall far short of what was needed to pay what is now due and owing. The proper legislative committee and the Congress should review the entire subsidy program. Operating-differential subsidies have increased from \$197,000

in 1947 to over \$50 million for the present fiscal year.

A total of \$538,461,925 is included in the bill for the Bureau of Roads, of which \$510 million is for the Federal-aid highways. The authorizing legislation gives the Bureau of Roads authority to incur obligations up to the amount stipulated. Therefore, the bills must be paid as they come due.

I shall not take up your time to cover all of the appropriation items. If you have any question, I shall be glad to try to answer them.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In the appropriation to the United Nations there has been a cut of less than a half million dollars.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Something like that.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think that goes deep enough in an organization that has contributed very little to the warfare in Korea or in collective security or peace in the world?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would say to the gentleman that the funds covered in that section and some other international agencies are more or less without the purview of this committee. They are granted authorities, and most of them are entered into under treaty obligations.

Mr. GROSS. We are still contributing 35.12 percent to the United Nations.

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is true, but it has been reduced year by year, and we have the promise that the 1955 appropriation will be down to 33 1/3 percent.

Mr. GROSS. Why even a 33 1/3-percent contribution on the part of the United States, in view of the lack of cooperation we have gotten from the United Nations?

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is not something that I might with propriety pass upon. I have been one of those who never voted for the creation of it, but once it is the law of the land and has been entered into and is the policy of the Nation, we have no other recourse than to appropriate funds. We have given people the right to make these commitments.

Mr. GROSS. I understand the gentleman's opposition generally to such propositions as this, but did not the Congress some time ago express its wish that this be cut to 33 1/3 percent?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Yes; and they have been making a genuine effort to do that, and they assure us that next year it will be done.

Mr. GROSS. But the effort results in a 35.12-percent contribution.

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is right, but it is less than it was last year. I might say, if the gentleman were a member of the Committee on Appropriations, he would have to divide in his mind the things he favored and the things he disfavored, and remember that he was appropriating for the law of the land expressed by a majority when these laws were passed. Sometimes I have to remind myself that that is a part of my duty, and I try to perform it.

Mr. GROSS. I can see no reason for contributing 33 1/3 percent to an organi-

zation that has made practically no contribution to the war in Korea. It seems to me that is the test that applies.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I would not differ with the gentleman's view on that, but it is quite aside from the appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to discuss with the gentleman the provisions of section 207, which refer to the Justice Department phase of the bill at page 24; wherein "the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

I should like to ask the gentleman if it is not the fact that this language is identical to the language of a rider which was attached to the Department of State phase of this bill as far back as 7 years ago, and has been in effect ever since, as well as to the language of a rider in the Department of Commerce phase of the bill, which has been in the bill for at least 3 years?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. And also whether or not it is the fact that it is understood that the Attorney General shall, under no circumstances, use the power given to him under the terms of this rider to destroy any provision of the Veterans' Preference Act or our civil service laws or regulations, but is merely, as was originally intended each time these riders were placed in the bill, to give him, as well as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, the power to summarily fire subversives and homosexuals?

Mr. CLEVENGER. The gentleman is so right. As he knows, he and I have come down the aisle together on that at various times. I express some gratification in the fact that in some of the separations that are being made of these unfortunate people they have not been blackened so they could not go back and make a living for themselves which an action of that kind would have entailed, and it is one of the greatest services of my time in Congress: The part the gentleman from New York and I have played in initiating the purification of at least three sections of our Government from this sort of influence. We originated it and we followed it through, and I do not know anyone who can name one of the men who has been discharged.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Am I correct in my understanding, then, that the gentleman as chairman of the subcommittee and the gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the committee are in agreement that this

section does not destroy the so-called veterans' preference bill?

Mr. ROONEY. It has not done so up to now.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I thank the gentleman for the information which I think will be helpful to all of us.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman realizes of course that is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is why we are here under a rule.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But under the rule you are permitted to bring in legislation on an appropriation bill. The gentleman is familiar, I am sure, with legislation that has heretofore been approved by this House, being Public Law 733.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I will listen to any quotation the gentleman has to bring to my attention.

Mr. REES of Kansas. This Public Law 733 deals with the same subject matter, and then following that, and on April 28, 1953, we have an Executive order from the President of the United States. Has the gentleman read that order?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I will answer the gentleman's question by asking him one.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will be glad to answer it if I can. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Why did we have these provisions added year by year if that section 107 was doing the job?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Public Law 733 if properly adhered to would have done the thing to which the gentleman calls attention; but now to implement and even to go further and stronger in the Executive order issued less than 2 weeks ago dealing with the problem to which the gentleman directs attention I think is going pretty far and takes care of the situation he describes. The gentleman in this legislative provision does not grant any right of appeal or anything of the kind. It may be, however, as the distinguished gentleman from New York suggests, that there will be no abuse of this provision.

Mr. CLEVENGER. There has been none, and it has been in use 7 years.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But the gentleman can readily understand that if the wording of it be carried out it would probably go farther than he wants to go and go beyond the problem he wants to solve. We do not want to subvert the Veterans' Preference Act. I just want to call attention to the thing that concerns me this morning. In the first place I do not think this is the proper way to legislate, but that is now a matter behind us with the adoption of the rule. I know the gentleman does not want to circumvent in any way the Veterans' Preference Act by reason of this amendment. I want to make sure it is not the intention or expectation.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I remind the gentleman that we are dealing with this at a very high level where by the nature of things there must be discretion used by

those exercising the authority. I may say to the gentleman that I went before the Rules Committee at one time to save a great Democrat from my State who was embarrassed by 29 people he could not get out of his department under the previous law, former Commerce Secretary Sawyer. I can show you the page of the hearings where afterward he said to me: "They are all gone, the 29 of them." They had gone through this whitewash board and this examining board.

I am just a little afraid of Executive orders that cover too many millions of jobs right down to the little fellows.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am concerned likewise.

Mr. CLEVENGER. It would be an excess of caution. I stand on my reason and justification for doing it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate your intention here with regard to Public Law 733 and the Executive order implementing it. On the other hand, you have legislation coming in by the Appropriations Committee seeming to deal with the same subject matter.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Did anyone deal with this but the Appropriations Committee? Did any other subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee deal with this subject except this one? We have been dealing with it for 7 years.

Mr. REES of Kansas. So have we.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out to the distinguished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House and to all my colleagues that the action taken by this subcommittee in inserting the riders was taken weeks before the April 27 Executive order of President Eisenhower.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from New York understands, of course, the situation. I am sure he has read the Executive order, and the Executive order at the request of the Attorney General, I think, does cover all of the ground in this bill and does afford some protection for the employees. This provision does not afford protection for them in respect to appeals and matters of that kind.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. If the eminent and distinguished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee feels that that Executive order is going to adequately cover this situation and that it can be done as summarily and as promptly as under the power granted by this very language which has been in this bill for 7 years, referring to the State Department, and 3 years as to the Commerce Department, I am inclined to go along with the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think we are trying to reach the same objective, but I do want to see to it that we do not circumvent veterans' rights.

Mr. ROONEY. That is foremost in my mind.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And any rights that any other employees might have,

as provided in Public Law 733. I want them protected, too.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to a provision in the bill which begins in line 18, page 36, which has to do with the payment of funds used for a vessel which is requisitioned or which is insured by the Government. As I read the section, I believe it is true that when the owner of the vessel requisitioned is dissatisfied with the price fixed under this section he can go to the Court of Claims and have the price which would be just compensation determined by the court. On the other hand, if the vessel is insured, the value would be fixed by the Maritime Board under the General Accounting Office's interpretation and there would be no such right of suit. It might follow that the full amount of insurance which the owner thought would cover the vessel would not be available to him. My question to the gentleman is this: Is that the intention of the committee in so writing the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. I think the answer to the last inquiry is, first, that this provision has been in the bill for some time and it was put in to protect the United States, the Treasury and the taxpayers from some very unfortunate experiences that resulted from determinations of the Maritime Commission. For that reason the General Accounting Office was brought in. We think it is a very sound provision. It has worked to protect the Treasury and the taxpayers in the past and we do not see any reason for modifying it at this time.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I understand there has been no difficulty with regard to payment of insurance since the provision has been in the bill. No payments of insurance have been made. There is now pending before the Committee on Merchant Marine a bill on this exact subject and hearings are supposed to start this week. But I do believe all people will agree that the effect of the provision in this appropriation bill in the future could very well be to so limit insurance that a man requested to sail a ship during an emergency would say that he would not sail with inadequate insurance. This would force the Government to requisition the ship, take it, and operate it if it needed to use it. There should be some provision under which the fair value of the ship for insurance purposes might be determined by a court.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. As I recall, that is the language that has been contained in this

bill for the last 3 years. The purpose of the amendment was to prevent abuses that happened in World War II, namely, that the Government was obliged to requisition ships, or maybe to have to buy them, and then the question of compensation came up. We read into this RECORD, from this spot right here, the names of ships that the Government had to buy. They cost the shipowners, in round figures, say, \$100,000, and the Government was obliged to use them for 2 or 3 years and pay rent on them, and then by virtue of appreciation in value, because of inflation, and so forth, then the Government was obliged to turn around and pay 3 or 4 times what that ship cost the owner. All this amendment does is not to prevent their remedy in law, but it says that the General Accounting Office, in sum and substance, shall set a fair value. That is all it does, and it has been in the bill for 3 years.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I believe what the gentleman has said may be true as to those ships and those actions taken in the past, but I am equally sure that the General Accounting Office is likely to disagree with the gentleman on the effect that this provision has on the issuance of insurance in the future; not the payment of charter hire or the payment of a price, but on the issue of fixing insurance in the future. The insurance provision is one which has never been called into operation and which, I believe, is quite likely under some circumstances to make unavailable to the Government for emergency use ships or parts of ships which it would like to use into waters in which there is war risk.

Mr. THOMAS. I appreciate the gentleman's position, and perhaps there is some merit to it. But the query appears to me to be this: This has been in effect either 2 or 3 years, and we have certainly had no complaint from the Maritime Commission nor any shipowner, and until the legislative committee takes action on the subject matter I suggest that we leave the language as is, because it is for the protection of the United States taxpayers.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, to conclude the discussion at this point, I think it well to point out that if the gentleman's objections are well taken—and I agree with the gentleman from Texas that they are not wholly well founded—he does state himself that there is a bill pending before his committee on this subject, and obviously if such a bill should be enacted it would supersede this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This is regarding the veterans.

Mr. ROONEY. It has been a matter of discussion for the past 20 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was making a long distance telephone call and I was not on the floor.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me see if I can summarize the situation. The language to which objection is now made has been in this bill for the past seven years as to the Department of State. It has been in the bill for at least 3 years as to the Department of Commerce. This is the first time it has been inserted insofar as the Department of Justice is concerned. From the beginning and all along it has been understood that the Cabinet officer given such wide discretionary power, would use it only insofar as security risks and homosexuals were concerned, so as to swiftly and easily disconnect them from the payroll. It was never intended that it would interfere with the provisions and rights under the Veterans' Preference Act or with the civil service rights employees of the Government enjoy.

If it is properly administered, as it has been insofar as the Departments of State and Commerce are concerned during these past years, there is no real cause for alarm. If, however, it is used for political purposes, or used to harm war veterans and take away rights this Congress gave them in 1944, or the rights that all civil service employees have, then we might well be alarmed.

In view of the President's Executive order of April 27 which came out weeks after the action of the subcommittee, I do not feel we need these riders. I would like to sit down with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] in just a little while, when someone else has the floor to discuss this bill, and talk this over with him.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very glad, because I feel worried. I see a disposition to take certain services and benefits away from the veterans.

Mr. ROONEY. Not on the part of the chairman or a single member of this subcommittee, I will say to the gentleman; not at all.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Veterans' organizations are apprehensive about this matter. This morning I received the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

American Legion strongly protests provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974, appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce, granting Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employee whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27.

As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans' preference laws. Thanks and regards.

LEWIS K. GOUGH,
National Commander, the American Legion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

H. R. 4974 due for House consideration tomorrow. Disabled American Veterans worked since 1921 to place a veterans' prefer-

ence act on the statute books and succeeded in 1944. H. R. 4974 contains provisions which will destroy the existing Veterans' Preference Act. Please use your influence to have this provision stricken from the bill.

FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,
National Legislative Director,
Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, the distinguished former chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. MURRAY. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from New York whether he has read Public Law 733 of the 81st Congress?

Mr. ROONEY. Not recently.

Mr. MURRAY. This act resulted from a bill introduced by me, H. R. 7439, at the request of the various defense agencies. Extensive hearings were held. The bill provided that any head of the Department of State, Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, Coast Guard, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, or the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, could suspend any employee in the interest of national security, but it further provided that within 30 days after the suspension the employee so charged should be given a notice in writing of the charges, should have 30 days to reply to the charges, and should be entitled to a hearing.

Mr. ROONEY. That is very fine and fair. I do not understand how it is that the gentleman last year or the year before, since the enactment of that public law, has not objected to this language in this very bill applying to the State and Commerce Departments.

Mr. MURRAY. Because it was carried in the State and Commerce appropriation bills before. However, the appropriation bill last year did not have this rider for the Department of Justice. I thought, of course, that after a public law upon the subject was passed these riders ought to be dropped. I can see the necessity and justification for such a rider prior to the enactment of Public Law 733 and I supported such riders prior to this law.

May I ask the gentleman if he has read Executive Order 10450 of the President, which was issued on April 27?

Mr. ROONEY. I have.

Mr. MURRAY. This goes fully into the question of the discharge of employees in the interest of national security, but it says that the party charged shall be entitled to a hearing before a special board in each agency, this board to be composed of representatives or employees of other agencies than the agency of the employee charged. This Executive order states that in the interest of national security this board or the head of the department shall look into any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, sexual perversion, or other grounds.

There is absolutely no necessity for this rider since Public Law 733 is on the books and since the President has issued this Executive order.

Under the rider there is no provision for any kind of hearing. I say that the rider does violence to the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and also to the Loyd-LaFollette Act of 1912. It provides no kind of hearing. Under this rider any bad Administrator could fire, upon any whim or impulse or caprice, any employee he wanted to, and not need to assign any kind of cause or charge. All he has to say is, "You are fired in the best interests of the United States."

Does not the gentleman believe it is the best thing to go along in an orderly way and carry out the provisions of Public Law 733 as amplified by the Executive order of our President? Let us do this in the right way, and not do violence to the rights of our veterans and our civil-service employees. They are provided hearings under Public Law 733 and under the Executive order. This is a dangerous thing because the rider does not say "You must be fired in the interest of national security." All it says is that the head of the Department can terminate the employment of any officer or any employee whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the United States. What does that cover? Why any administrator could fire anybody he wanted to without any kind of charge or any kind of hearing—

Mr. ROONEY. I dislike very much interrupting my good friend, the gentleman from Tennessee, but that certainly was a long although highly pertinent question or series of questions. I will give the gentleman as much time within reasonable limits to discuss this matter later on. I assure him he talks a great deal of commonsense on this matter.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. If the statements in the newspapers are correct, the Attorney General has said that 40 percent of the people in his Department will be fired within the next year. Does your committee have any assurance that he is going to give those people a chance to appeal their cases?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know who he is going to fire. I do know he is getting 60 new and additional employees under this bill, and that under its terms he is receiving \$9 million more than the Attorney General whom he succeeded.

Mr. TEAGUE. Are you, as a member of this committee, confident that the employees will have their rights protected and that this will not be just a case of political hiring and firing?

Mr. ROONEY. I must say that that was discussed in committee, and that the Attorney General gave us assurance in that regard.

Mr. TEAGUE. Has he assured the committee to that effect?

Mr. ROONEY. We were assured by the present Attorney General that under no circumstances would this rider

be used to infringe upon veterans' preferences and civil-service rights or result in political firing; that it was to be used solely with regard to homosexuals and security risks. But that was on March 24 and over a month before the Executive order.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Does the gentleman know of any abuses under this provision since it was first put into the law in 1946?

Mr. ROONEY. I know of none whatsoever. I think the record will bear me out on that.

Mr. BOW. Is there any reason to believe because of any events that have happened that there would be any abuses?

Mr. ROONEY. I have no indication at all at the moment.

Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to proceed with the remarks that I had originally allotted myself the time to make.

First, I would like to express my gratitude and the gratitude of the Members on the minority side to the chairman of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. CLIFF CLEVENGER. He presided with patience, skill, and great courtesy, and it was, indeed, a pleasure for all of us to serve with him and with his associates, the majority members, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] and the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON]. I know that when I say this to the chairman in all sincerity, I also express the sincere thanks of my colleagues on the minority side, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] and the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

I should also like to express my thanks as ranking minority member to the executive secretary of this committee, Mr. Jay B. Howe. I have had the great pleasure of working with Mr. Howe over a number of years, since about the time he first came to the Committee on Appropriations from the FBI. Our association has been most pleasant. He is a very valuable member of the staff of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the bill itself, I regret that I must say that everything in it is not in as much harmony as was indicated by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER]. I know I bespeak the thoughts of all of us on the minority side when I say there is quite a bit of pseudo economy being practised here; that if you take a look at the committee report you will see figures which do not mean what they appear to mean. You will find, for instance, with regard to the Department of State, a claimed reduction to the extent of \$30 million in that department as compared with the appropriations in the current fiscal year. But if you take the \$15 million alleged savings with regard to Acquisition of Buildings Abroad, you do not have a single penny of genuine savings, because there is not one thin dime of the

taxpayers' money involved in that alleged saving. It is set forth in American dollars simply as a bookkeeping transaction and in order to get out of the Treasury foreign currency credits which we have as the result of sales of surplus property abroad in past years and following the war. At the close of the war we were confronted with a lot of our property and machinery abroad, which was rusting and deteriorating, and which would have cost us a lot of money to bring back home. Rather than spend that money for transportation, these properties were left in countries all over the world, and we were given credits in their currency for such properties. We have an immense amount of such credits all over the world, and it is in connection with the acquisition of foreign buildings abroad program of the Department of State that we have derived the best use of those credits.

Then let us take the construction of the Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande, under the title, "Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico." The alleged savings of \$2,700,000 as compared with the 1954 estimates are no savings at all. If you will look at the testimony on page 282 of the hearings with regard to the Department of State you will find the following:

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Wilber, I am not sure I understand this revised total budget for the Department of State, with the exception of the Voice of America, and the claimed reduction of \$20,627,253, which I make out to be 13½ percent of the original budget request of the other administration, for everything in the Department other than the Voice of America.

It would seem that of the items which make up the \$20,627,253, starting first with the acquisition of buildings abroad, this is what I would term a phony reduction for the reason that that is not really money out of the United States Treasury. That is the use of counterpart funds; is that correct?

Mr. WILBER. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. As to the latter part of the question. I do not expect you to say "Yes" to the preliminary statement in the question. But the \$10 million is counterpart funds and is merely a bookkeeping transaction insofar as dollars are concerned; is that right?

Mr. WILBER. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Now, then, with respect to this substantial \$2,696,000 of the \$20 million, for "Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," which means construction of the Falcon Dam, I would term that a phony reduction, too, for the reason that the Falcon Dam has to be completed. It is expected that it will be completed within the course of the year. I would not say that that is a measure of economy in the slightest sense.

Mr. WILBER. Mr. Rooney, that is not a reduction in the total money to be available for the Falcon Dam. There is \$1 million of that reduction which is a very valid lowering of the total cost of Falcon Dam. The balance of the \$2.6 million was \$1½ million for new money which was to be requested for the Anzalduas Dam but which, by reason of not getting started this year, we have deferred in a sense.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly. It is not a saving in the slightest. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

As has been pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr.

CLEVENGER], there has been no request for the information and education program, the so-called Voice of America, in this budget or bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to my chairman.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Is it not true that in one particular area we are spending about \$10 million of counterpart funds?

Mr. ROONEY. That may be correct.

Mr. CLEVENGER. If we sustain the economy of the countries by putting money in this pocket and taking a part of it out as counterpart funds, is it or is it not coming out of the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. ROONEY. I regret that I have never agreed with the gentleman in regard to this subject. I believe that we are much better off to have decent and proper buildings for our State Department representatives in a foreign city than to have an uncollected credit in a book. At least we then have something, and we are getting something out of it.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Have we been happy with some of the buildings we have built?

Mr. ROONEY. There have been a few mistakes made, surely. This foreign buildings program was authorized by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Congress. Surely there have been white elephants in one or two cases. I have been most critical of them and you have heard me criticize the purchase of the Wier property in Bermuda.

There have been mistakes made, yes; but that does not mean that the program is not a good one, and that we are not better off to have a building to house our people in a foreign city than to have a credit on the books which we will never collect.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I do not have any argument, as I never have had with the gentleman allowing a proper sized building, but when we get one we do not need any more pretentious than we have any use for, then we generate a cost for public buildings maintenance that will break our backs.

Mr. ROONEY. I go along with the gentleman to a certain point in that argument, yes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. My reason for delay on this one is to take a good look at it.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a good program, and we are better off to have the property than uncollected credits which we probably will never collect. Now with regard to the Department of Justice—

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield before he goes to the Department of Justice?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished Democratic whip.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wonder if there is anything in the hearings or any testimony given as to the attitude or the position of the present administration on a matter that is near and dear to the hearts of countless millions of Americans, the unification of Ireland.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, there is a statement with regard that deplorable and unfair situation and the viewpoint of

the present administration as to the partition question is contained in the hearings, and I shall be glad to cull it from the hearings and insert it at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman briefly state what it is?

Mr. ROONEY. The new administration feels that it is an internal matter and that this Government should take no part in the vicious manmade partition of Ireland, a partition which exists contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Irish people and which denies civil rights to a large part of the population of Northern Ireland.

The record in this regard at page 72 of the Department of State hearings reads as follows:

POLICY ON PARTITION OF IRELAND

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to ask, Mr. Merchant, that you insert at this point in the record a statement of the policy of the new administration and the Department of State with regard to the partition question in Ireland, and what, if anything, the Department intends to do about it.

(The information is as follows:)

"The administration is aware of the questions arising from the political status of Northern Ireland and of the bearing of these questions on the close and friendly relations of the United States with the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom. The United States continues to maintain that the constitutional relationship between Ireland and Northern Ireland is a matter for determination by the two countries concerned and is not a matter in which the United States could properly or usefully intervene."

Now with regard to the Department of Justice, there is an alleged savings at page 24 of the committee report of \$5,028,000 as compared with the total appropriations for the Department of Justice in the current fiscal year. The fact of the matter is, and this was admitted by the gentleman from Ohio in the hearings, and it is right in the report—as a matter of fact instead of being a savings of \$5,028,000 as compared with the current year's appropriations and of \$7,885,000 as compared with the 1954 Department of Justice request, it is \$9,118,000 more than the Department has in the current fiscal year.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to my chairman.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Was not that in my own statement? Those figures showed an increase.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, the gentleman has been eminently fair, but I do not think he has accentuated this the way it should be accentuated.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I certainly did.

Mr. ROONEY. He mentions it in his report, but you have to read along a little ways in the report until you find it on page 7. I read from the report:

However, when transfers to other agencies are deducted, the amount provided is an actual increase of \$9,118,000 over the current fiscal year.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That occurs in my statement.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to show you some more of these "phony-boloney" figures now, with regard to the Federal

Bureau of Investigation. You will find in the summary on page 24 a statement that there is recommended in this bill for 1954 \$77 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that this represents as compared with the current fiscal year a reduction of \$7,400,000; and the gentleman from Ohio will admit—and he was very fair about this in the full committee—that this represents an increase; instead of being \$7,400,000 less, it is \$6,700,000 more than the current fiscal year's appropriation.

Now, when are we going to get this budget balanced? When are we going to cut these taxes that you have told the American public you were going to cut? Are you going to do it by scuttling the American merchant marine and taking \$118,500,000 out of this bill asked by the new administration for new ship construction and again relegate ourselves to being a 10th or 20th rate power on the high seas? No; I do not think so. Are you going to do it by eliminating completely from this bill funds for censuses of business, transportation, manufacturers, and mineral industries, and such other items that the American businessman vitally needs?

You are going to hear from these businessmen. There are quite a few of such items eliminated that will be inserted in the bill when it reaches the body at the other end of the Capitol.

I call attention to the following testimony at page 228 of the Department of Justice hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. If I analyze this statement and the figures on the sheet before us correctly, it would appear that your revised budget totals \$180,110,000, which would be \$9,873,000 above what you referred to as President Truman's budget in the current fiscal year; is that correct?

Mr. BROWNELL. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Rather, what we gave them for the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. What the Department of Justice has available in the current fiscal year is the amount of \$170,237,000.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. The figures now being presented to us for our consideration are almost \$10 million more than the amount now being used to run the Department of Justice?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I do not think our committee approved the budget request last year.

Mr. ROONEY. We are not talking of the budget request last year, Mr. Chairman. We are talking about the amount now available to the Department.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. And that amount is almost \$10 million less than the amount sought of this committee today.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is right.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I notice that the bill contains the sum of \$225,000 for administrative expenses for settling claims of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast. I called the Department of Justice yesterday to find out what is being done with respect to payment of those claims and they said there were approximately \$4,000,000 of claims that had been settled for the fis-

cal year 1952 and about three and three-quarter million dollars of claims settled in 1953 and it was proposed that those be included in a supplemental appropriations bill to be presented to the Congress in a few weeks. It will have to be in a few weeks because the current fiscal year ends in a few months. Why should not the present bill contain some money for the payment of claims adjudicated this year?

Mr. ROONEY. We were not asked for any. We were not asked for such money either by the previous administration or this administration. They are allowed practically what they wanted for administrative expenses with regard to these claims. A lot of them will be out of the way. We have given them money in the current fiscal year for the payment of such claims so by the time you get to June 30 the situation should be pretty good. I have not heard any complaint from anyone on this, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The point I make is that the claims that were adjudicated during the fiscal year 1952 are still not paid. They were supposed to come up in a supplemental appropriations bill last year, but it was never brought to the Congress. The point I should like to make is that these claims have been pending for many years. They will have to await another supplemental appropriations bill for those claims that are settled during 1954 fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. We gave the Department of Justice over \$10 million last year for the payment of these claims. I still remember the debate in conference with the then senior Senator from Tennessee on this.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Twelve and one-half million dollars.

Mr. YATES. Was this in a supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. The regular bill contained a half million dollars for the claims, in addition to administrative expenses. I wonder why a comparable amount was not included this year?

Mr. CLEVENGER. The administration did not ask for it.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has always expressed a great interest and should be commended for that great interest insofar as the claims of persons of Japanese ancestry are concerned ever since the underlying legislation was enacted. I think the majority and minority of the committee can assure him we wish to cooperate insofar as every one of the claims is concerned in order to get rid of them. We want them out of the way, we want them paid; however, we were not asked for any money by the people who are handling these claims and if they are not ready to use the money to pay them, I see no use in appropriating funds until the time comes to do so.

There are a number of other alleged savings in this report. Some of them we have accomplished ourselves in previous years. There is, for instance, the Foreign Service Retirement Fund. We take a couple of million dollars out of the bill on that and it looks good. I

guess that is common appropriation practice and I should not chide our friends on the other side for it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I do not know whether this is a proper question to ask the gentleman or not. I am interested in a provision of this bill; one line on page 16 of the report of which reads:

There is a time lag of 24 months for the average project between the programming of funds and actual payment to a State.

Then below it says that there is \$1,501,-000,000 authorized—and I assume that is authorized by the Congress, the Federal Government—which has not yet been programmed for the States. Does that mean, and is the House to understand, that the States are that far behind in the construction of roads, and the Federal Government that much in advance for Federal highway funds?

Mr. ROONEY. Inasmuch as this is one of the items in the bill that the minority and the majority did not see eye to eye on, I am going to ask my distinguished chairman the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] to answer the question asked by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CLEVENGER. As we all know, in this same appropriation supplemental this year we furnished \$185 million. Because of the open winter and the building of roads, we made greater progress than ever before. They made more completions than the gentleman from New York and myself thought they would at the time. We have to give it to them when the roads are built and paid for by the State highway department. I think the gentleman put the word "program" in there. "Program" is not in the report, is it?

Mr. DONDERO. Yes; it is. There is a lag of 24 months for the average project between programming of funds and actual payments to the State.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is right. That means the surveying of roads and the letting of contracts and the completion of them. When the State highway department has bills to pay, then they make the demands on the Federal Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Just to make it clear, do I understand that we have authorized, that is, the Congress has, \$1,500,-000,000 which has not yet been allocated to the States for the building of Federal roads?

Mr. CLEVENGER. This year's program has been allocated.

Mr. DONDERO. But the roads have not been built?

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is right, and one of these days you will get a bill for them here.

Mr. ROONEY. I might explain to the gentleman from Michigan that the Committee on Appropriations has no discretion at all in regard to these road programs. We are merely handed a check to sign in blank because of the peculiar legislation under which the public-roads program was set up. They determine the extent to which they are

going to build roads, enter into agreements with the States, and we must pay. Of course, it is a good program. I do not think anyone would want it repealed, because we collect over \$2 billion a year in Federal gasoline taxes, oil, and tire taxes, and so forth.

Mr. DONDERO. And only give back to the people that pay that money about 25 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. I was going to give the gentleman the pleasure of adding that.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. On page 28 it is noted that \$22,700,000 is provided under the Federal Aid Airport Act for the liquidation of obligations already incurred. That means that no funds are made available for aiding airport development throughout the United States for 1954, or in the future; is that correct?

Mr. CLEVINGER. The new Secretary just did not approve new starts for 1954, and I think it is a very healthy thing to take a look at it again. There is about \$10 million unspent that could be allotted; money unobligated.

Mr. EVINS. It is my understanding that many municipalities throughout the United States have voted bond issues dependent on the Federal Government matching them in order to develop a national system of airways and airports. The Government now not making funds available, they are losing faith in the Government. They are defaulting upon an obligation which they understood would be entered into.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I think we have pretty good evidence that the CAA is out soliciting business with the money made available to them.

Mr. EVINS. It is my information that some \$35 million or \$40 million was requested, but it has been cut out either by the Bureau of the Budget or at some level, and no funds are provided except for obligations already entered into.

Mr. CLEVINGER. The Secretary of Commerce entered into an agreement that they would ask for no new starts.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not remember the figures, because it is some 2 to 2½ months ago that we had the testimony, but there is a very interesting story in the Department of Commerce hearings in regard to an airport manager and a CAA regional engineer, where the airport people thought that they might get some modest sum, and then it wound up that the claim became a huge one. I do not remember the figures at the moment, but they are really phenomenal.

(Mr. ALLEN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to take this opportunity to express my great satisfaction in the opportunity I have had this year for the first time to serve on this subcommittee, with its distinguished and genial chairman and its distinguished and genial

ranking minority member and the other able and agreeable gentlemen who compose it, and with its able and industrious executive clerk, Jay Howe.

I should like also to express my satisfaction and to congratulate the administrative officials who are responsible for these three departments on the valiant and effective efforts they have made to effect real economies. My good friend from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to the contrary notwithstanding, these are effective economies. If a building is not built and is not contracted for, there is economy. When a ship is not built and is not contracted for, that is economy.

If we want to balance the budget, if the residents of Brooklyn and Manhattan and the rest of the country are ever to get the benefit of a tax reduction, we have to do what is necessary to cut expenditures and balance the budget so we can get on a sound foundation.

I think the Administrators of these departments and the members of this committee have done a good job, and I hope the House will stand with us.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH].

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time at the close of the debate. I certainly wish to echo the eloquent and true words of the gentleman from New York in praising the committee for its fair-mindedness and its effectiveness in securing this economy. However, I requested the time in order to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question.

I wonder if he would be willing to develop a little the extent of the economies in the road-building program and assure some of us who are interested in getting better and more effective modes of transportation that such will be attained even despite the economies in the program.

Mr. CLEVINGER. We have absolutely nothing to do with the road-building program. That is up to the Committee on Public Roads. Most of these projects are done in connection with the State highway departments of the various States. Our function is only to supply the Federal matching funds that are provided for in the general legislation.

Mrs. CHURCH. Nevertheless, I am inquiring whether there has been any cut in the amounts herein applied through the Federal contribution?

Mr. CLEVINGER. No; there has not. We try to estimate as near as we can the amount of the completions. Last year, as I said a moment ago, they completed more than we had anticipated, so we had to send down a supplemental amount. This year we have given them more than the usual amount.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. To put it another way, we do not participate in the determination of whether a road is to be built from A to B or C or anywhere else in

the United States. The only judgment we exercise in the matter is as to how much they will be able to spend, how many checks they need to write during the coming fiscal year. We try to gage that and keep it down as low as we can. That is the only function this committee has insofar as the public-roads program is concerned.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman. The Illinois State Legislature has passed and forwarded to us memorials urging that full attention be given to the extension of roads. I wanted to be sure that adequate thought had been given to the problem.

Mr. ROONEY. I agree with the gentlewoman with regard to the extension of public roads, but, of course, we cannot have economy and extension of roads at the same time.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to present briefly to the Congress and to the country the serious situation which confronts our ship construction yards at this time.

I present it in the interest of those I have the honor to represent. I present it in the interest of national defense.

It is absolutely vital to national defense, Mr. Chairman, to preserve those construction yards which are essential in time of war, as well as those groups of skilled workers at these yards which constitute a tremendous national asset and which once disbanded, it is almost impossible to reassemble.

I was glad to note that Under Secretary Kyes of the Department of Defense in his recent address stressed the importance of maintaining the health of industries, particularly vital to the national defense.

I am sure we are all in full accord with this policy.

What is the present situation, Mr. Chairman, on our ship construction yards? Briefly, it is this.

In World War II our ship construction program required 100 ship yards. Today there are but 12 yards building vessels, and only 8 of the 12 are building vessels for overseas service.

In World War II employment at these yards reached about 1,500,000 people. Today it is less than 100,000.

In the Fore River shipyard in Quincy, Mass., with which I am most familiar, employment fell from 9,700 on January 1 to about 8,100 on April 1, and in the absence of further construction will fall to about 5,700 by January 1 next; and to 3,400 by July 1, next.

For the designers' force at this yard, which is a highly skilled and highly specialized group of workers, the corresponding figures are 625 as of January 1, 430 as of April 1, 160 as of January 1, 1954, and 75 as of July 1, 1954.

Why? Because of the fact that work is being completed; that almost all construction now on hand will be finished in 1953 or the final part of 1954, and that

there is no further construction in sight at this time.

The community and all those interested in this yard are genuinely alarmed, and I may say, Mr. Chairman, that figures which I have received indicate that a similar situation prevails at almost all our construction yards at this time.

My attention has been called in this connection to a report of the so-called President's Committee on the Merchant Marine, a committee of five including President K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corp., and Mr. Marion B. Folsom, now Under Secretary of the Treasury, which submitted its report to the President in November of 1947, over 5 years ago.

In this report, the committee found among other things that a modern, efficient, merchant fleet, and an effective, progressive ship-building industry are indispensable to our national security and must be maintained.

Further, that ship building skills and the know-how of ship-building operations are essential, national assets which must be preserved.

The committee also stressed the urgent need of passenger carrying ships in the interest of national defense.

It stated that representatives of the Army and Navy had laid particular stress on the present lack of fast passenger-carrying vessels in the American merchant marine.

It added that the discrepancy between the Armed Services estimates of essential, initial wartime troop movements and the capacity of existing ships, both military and commercial, was such as to lead to the inescapable conclusion that construction should be started immediately on a program of high-quality passenger-carrying vessels.

It recommended the construction, over a period of 4 years—from 1948 to 1951, of 46 passenger ships.

Over 5 years have elapsed. Three passenger ships have been constructed. None are on order.

I am advised that the United States active commercial passenger ships in 1939 numbered 123 with a carrying capacity of about 38,000; that today they number about 44 with a carrying capacity of about 13,000; that our troop lift today is only about 50 percent of prewar including cargo ships with troop accommodations installed to the extent of some 65 percent.

Further elements in the picture, Mr. Chairman, are the Russian submarine fleet, said to be several times the size of the German Fleet, and capable in certain instances at least of a speed, while submerged, of 18 knots an hour.

Also the fact that Uncle Sam is under contract to subsidize the replacement of certain 20-year-old vessels under operating subsidies.

This, in a word, is the picture.

The solution of the problem confronting us, Mr. Chairman, cannot be accomplished piecemeal. It calls for overall consideration; consideration in terms of naval construction, in terms of subsidized construction, in terms of any other available construction.

But a solution must be found.

To allow essential construction yards to go under—to allow essential skilled staffs to be dissipated—would destroy our mobilization base. It would be contrary to our whole mobilization policy. It is unthinkable.

The facts necessary for overall consideration are not available to us today.

We do not yet know what the naval construction program for fiscal 1954 is to be.

The Federal Maritime Board is today conducting negotiations with a view to construction under section 504 as distinguished from section 501 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. The object is to permit Uncle Sam, instead of paying the entire construction cost of the ship, less recapture of, say, 60 percent over a period of 20 years—to pay only the value of the subsidy itself, say 40 percent of the construction cost, the balance being financed privately. We do not yet know what the outcome of these negotiations will be.

Moreover, we do not yet know what other construction may be obtainable.

The full picture is not before us.

When this bill reaches the Senate, Mr. Chairman, all the facts should be available. This should permit full consideration and appropriate action.

I am assured of consideration by the Senate of this all-important matter before the bill returns to the House.

I am confident that a solution of the problem can and will be found—a solution which will provide the necessary lifeblood for our construction yards, in the interest of national defense—a solution which will be consistent with reasonable economy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 2 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal said this morning about the riders in this bill affecting the Commerce Department, the Justice Department, and the State Department. I have supported those riders consistently, believing that they were very helpful and that they served a good purpose. But it is obvious now that the President of the United States, President Eisenhower, has undertaken to deal with this problem on a common basis, putting all agencies of the Government under one rule, which is only proper.

I do not think we can justify trying to apply one security rule to three departments, and the executive branch of the Government applying its security rule to all the remaining departments of the Government. Uniformity of law is essential in an orderly government; so what we are in effect doing with these riders in the bill is laying down a different rule of operation for three departments as distinguished from all of the remaining departments of Government.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. This rider was put in originally 7 years ago in State, as I recollect, and in Commerce 3 years ago. The gentleman stated at the time that he supported it. He was perfectly satisfied at that time to give that authorization to Messrs. Acheson and Sawyer. At that same period the then President was carrying out a security program, was he not?

Mr. PRESTON. But there was no basic law, no general law.

Mr. COUDERT. Wait a minute; on the contrary, there was at that time on the statute books the authority of Public Law 733 of the 81st Congress.

Mr. PRESTON. That is right. But it was enacted in 1950.

Mr. COUDERT. And during that period the President inaugurated, as I recall it, his own security program.

If the gentleman supported these measures through the years as authorized, and was content to authorize the then Secretaries of State and Commerce to carry on this kind of program and to have this authority, this law, even then on the books, even though the then President, Mr. Truman, had his own security program in operation, certainly he ought not to object to extending the same authority to the same departments, at least until we have had an opportunity to find out how effective the new program which is laid down by Executive order may be in fact. It will take some time for that to work out. There is no reason for Congress to abdicate and remove itself from this field and give up all authority over the control and elimination of subversives and other undesirables from these three vital departments.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to make the statement that neither Secretary of State Acheson nor any other Secretary of State ever requested the so-called McCarran rider which was the brain child of the senior Senator from Nevada; and I have supplied the authorship of the rider insofar as the Department of Commerce is concerned; but never at any time did any of the Cabinet members ask the insertion of such a rider.

Mr. COUDERT. I beg the pardon of the gentleman from Ohio. On the other hand, perhaps the gentleman from Ohio misunderstood me. I did not say that they asked for it; I merely said that the gentleman from Georgia who said he had supported it in the past and was now apparently objecting was content to give the authority and permit it to be exercised.

Mr. ROONEY. I feel about this as does the gentleman from Georgia. I thought we might get all the members of the subcommittee together here on the floor and agree to eliminate these riders in view of this recent Executive order. I am ready now as I have shown myself to be throughout all these appropriation matters to cooperate with the President of the United States and his Cabinet officers. I think we ought to allow an op-

portunity for this Executive order to be worked out.

Mr. COUDERT. Nonetheless, I say there is no justification for Congress itself to legislate itself out of control over these matters.

Mr. ROONEY. I feel at the present moment that the matter is in the good hands of President Eisenhower.

Mr. COUDERT. I am glad the gentleman has that confidence; and I, of course, share his confidence. But I still believe there is not any reason for Congress abdicating. This is the law and has been for years, and it has served a useful purpose. There has been no successful criticism of it. The mere fact that we are dealing with security matters in vital departments is no reason for Congress to eliminate itself and lose a vitally important weapon in the elimination of subversives in our war on subversives.

Mr. PRESTON. I had hoped we would not approach this matter on a partisan basis, but it is quite apparent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is ready to do that.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. In a moment. So far this debate this morning has indicated no one wanted to approach this on a partisan basis. Until the gentleman mentioned the attitude of the present administration as compared to the previous administration we were getting along very well.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I want to make it perfectly clear that any Member on this side who rises to defend decent legislation introduced and drafted by the gentleman from New York, my very good Democratic colleague, is certainly not taking a partisan view. He is supporting Democratic inspired and promoted legislation. It is a little surprising to me, and a little difficult to understand that the gentleman should stand up on the floor and defend these riders, as he did a few minutes ago, then come to the mike, as he did just now, and suggest that we withdraw them.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is not known for being indecisive about matters. He has always been very firm in any position he has taken in the Congress. Any lawyer, and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is a lawyer of some note, should be interested in uniformity of law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I just want to make an observation that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] did not deny the statement of my friend from Georgia that he is engaging in politics.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, if I am engaging in politics, I am certainly following in distinguished footsteps. I have rarely seen the gentleman from Massachusetts fail to engage in politics when he takes the floor.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts will always proudly say when he is engaging in politics, but when I am I will not then make the statement that I am not.

Mr. COUDERT. If trying to support and improve the weapon against subversive infiltration in any department of this Government is engaging in politics, I am proud to plead guilty.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I have never known the American Legion to take a position in support of subversives and that organization is unequivocally opposed to this rider and has so indicated its attitude in a number of telegrams which have been sent to Members this morning. We have also received the same type of message from the DAV, which is not known for its willingness to support subversives in Government. I have never been known to be guilty of that sort of approach to any problem and, as I look about the Chamber this morning, I cannot see anyone present who has lent comfort to subversives in Government. We have all the same purpose. But certainly Congress should not become a party to confusion and that is what we are doing here for this reason: We have a law on the statute books, Public Law 733, which says that we shall deal with these problems in a certain manner. Now the Appropriations Committee, which is the junior legislative body of this Congress, and I am a member of that committee, says: We want to write our own rules for these three agencies. That simply adds confusion to the picture. Someone will have to determine which law takes precedence. Does Public Law 733 take precedence over the law written here today in this appropriation bill? When a man is dismissed, has he the right to inquire in the courts as to whether he is dismissed under the rider contained in the appropriation bill or under Public Law 733? This raises a very nice question for the courts to determine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, in order that the record may show just what we are talking about and in order that everyone might know the issue, I shall insert in the Record under permission previously obtained in the House, Public Law 733, also a draft notice from the Executive Department to the various departments of the Government advising that an Executive order will be issued based on Public Law 733; then I wish to include also Executive Order No. 10450, issued by the President in April of this year. I also wish to include a document prepared by the Attorney General under instructions from the President, containing regulations relating to the security program.

This explains to the various departmental heads what the procedure should be. I will put them in the RECORD in order that it can be general knowledge to everyone.

[Public Law 733, 81st Cong., ch. 803, 2d sess.]
H. R. 7439

An act to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended (5 U. S. C. 652), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State; Secretary of Commerce; Attorney General; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Secretary of the Treasury; Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman, National Security Resources Board; or the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may, in his absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee of the Department of State (including the Foreign Service of the United States), Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, Coast Guard, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, or National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, or of their several field services: *Provided*, That to the extent that such agency head determines that the interests of the national security permit, the employee concerned shall be notified of the reasons for his suspension and within 30 days after such notification any such person shall have an opportunity to submit any statements or affidavits to the official designated by the head of the agency concerned to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. The agency head concerned may, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security of the United States, and such determination by the agency head concerned shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That any employee having a permanent or indefinite appointment, and having completed his probationary or trial period, who is a citizen of the United States whose employment is suspended under the authority of this act, shall be given after his suspension and before his employment is terminated under the authority of this act, (1) a written statement within 30 days after his suspension of the charges against him, which shall be subject to amendment within 30 days thereafter and which shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit; (2) an opportunity within 30 days thereafter (plus an additional 30 days if the charges are amended) to answer such charges and to submit affidavits; (3) a hearing, at the employee's request, by a duly constituted agency authority for this purpose; (4) a review of his case by the agency head, or some official designated by him, before a decision adverse to the employee is made final; and (5) a written statement of the decision of the agency head: *Provided further*, That any person whose employment is so suspended or terminated under the authority of this act may, in the discretion of the agency head concerned, be reinstated or restored to duty, and if so reinstated or restored shall be allowed compensation for all or any part of the period of such suspension or termination

in an amount not to exceed the difference between the amount such person would normally have earned during the period of such suspension or termination, at the rate he was receiving on the date of suspension or termination, as appropriate, and the interim net earnings of such person: *Provided further*, That the termination of employment herein provided shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government: *Provided further*, That the head of any department or agency considering the appointment of any person whose employment has been terminated under the provisions of this act may make such appointment only after consultation with the Civil Service Commission, which agency shall have the authority at the written request of either the head of such agency or such employee to determine whether any such person is eligible for employment by any other agency or department of the Government.

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall impair the powers vested in the Atomic Energy Commission by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 or the requirements of section 12 of that act that adequate provision be made for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee of said Commission.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to such other departments and agencies of the Government as the President may, from time to time deem necessary in the best interests of national security. If any departments or agencies are included by the President, he shall so report to the Committees on the Armed Services of the Congress.

SEC. 4. Section 3 of the act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053), and section 104 of the act of July 20, 1949 (Public Law 179, 81st Cong.), and section 630 of the act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 434, 81st Cong.) are hereby repealed.

Approved August 26, 1950.

To the Heads of All Departments and Agencies:

I have today issued an Executive order entitled "Security Requirements for Government Employment." This order establishes a security program for the executive branch of the Government and revokes Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, under which the loyalty program has operated. The order extends the application of the provisions of the Security Act of August 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 476, to all the departments and agencies of the Federal Government to which it has not heretofore been applicable.

With the issuance of this order, I have requested the Civil Service Commission to establish and effectuate a procedure whereby each department and agency of the Government will be furnished competent and disinterested Government employees from outside the department or agency concerned to sit as members of security hearing boards. Such boards, which would be composed of not less than three persons, would, in accordance with the act of August 26, 1950, be established by the head of the department or agency concerned and would act in an advisory capacity in making their findings and recommendations to the head of such department or agency.

I request the head of each department and agency to designate, as requested by the Civil Service Commission, persons possessing the highest degree of integrity, ability, and good judgment to be available for service as members of security hearing boards of other departments and agencies.

I have arranged that the Attorney General supply to the head of each department and agency sample regulations designed to establish minimum standards for the implementation of the security program under this order.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10450

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Whereas the interests of the national security require that all persons privileged to be employed in the departments and agencies of the Government shall be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States; and

Whereas the American tradition that all persons should receive fair, impartial, and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government requires that all persons seeking the privilege of employment or privileged to be employed in the departments and agencies of the Government be adjudged by mutually consistent and no less than minimum standards and procedures among the departments and agencies governing the employment and retention in employment of persons in the Federal service:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (5 U. S. C. 631); the Civil Service Act of 1883 (22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 632, et seq.); section 9A of the act of August 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 1148; 5 U. S. C. 118j); and the act of August 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 476; 5 U. S. C. 22-1, et seq.), and as President of the United States, and deeming such action necessary in the best interests of the national security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. In addition to the departments and agencies specified in the said act of August 26, 1950, and Executive Order No. 10237 of April 26, 1951, the provisions of that act shall apply to all other departments and agencies of the Government.

SEC. 2. The head of each department and agency of the Government shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining within his department or agency an effective program to insure that the employment and retention in employment of any civilian officer or employee within the department or agency is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

SEC. 3. (a) The appointment of each civilian officer or employee in any department or agency of the Government shall be made subject to investigation. The scope of the investigation shall be determined in the first instance according to the degree of adverse effect the occupant of the position sought to be filled could bring about, by virtue of the nature of the position, on the national security, but in no event shall the investigation include less than a national agency check (including a check of the fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and written inquiries to appropriate local law-enforcement agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, and schools attended by the person under investigation: *Provided*, That upon request of the head of the department or agency concerned, the Civil Service Commission may, in its discretion, authorize such less investigation as may meet the requirements of the national security with respect to per diem, intermittent, temporary, or seasonal employees, or aliens employed outside the United States. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any such person may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, there shall be conducted with respect to such person a full field investigation, or such less investigation as shall be sufficient to enable the head of the department or agency concerned to determine whether retention of such person is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(b) The head of any department or agency shall designate, or cause to be designated,

any position within his department or agency the occupant of which could bring about, by virtue of the nature of the position, a material adverse effect on the national security as a sensitive position. Any position so designated shall be filed or occupied only by a person with respect to whom a full field investigation has been conducted: *Provided*, that a person occupying a sensitive position at the time it is designated as such may continue to occupy such position pending the completion of a full field investigation, subject to the other provisions of this order: *And provided further*, that in case of emergency a sensitive position may be filled for a limited period by a person with respect to whom a full field pre-appointment investigation has not been completed if the head of the department or agency concerned finds that such action is necessary in the national interest, which finding shall be made a part of the records of such department or agency.

SEC. 4. The head of each department and agency shall review, or cause to be reviewed, the cases of all civilian officers and employees with respect to whom there has been conducted a full field investigation under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, and, after such further investigation as may be appropriate, shall re-adjudicate, or cause to be re-adjudicated, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, such of those cases as have not been adjudicated under a security standard commensurate with that established under this order.

SEC. 5. Whenever there is developed or received by any department or agency information indicating that the retention in employment of any officer or employee of the Government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, such information shall be forwarded to the head of the employing department or agency or his representative, who, after such investigation as may be appropriate, shall review, or cause to be reviewed, and, where necessary, readjudicate, or cause to be re-adjudicated, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, the case of such officer or employee.

SEC. 6. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any officer or employee of the Government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, the head of the department or agency concerned or his representative shall immediately suspend the employment of the person involved if he deems such suspension necessary in the interests of the national security and, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, the head of the department or agency concerned shall terminate the employment of such suspended officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the national security, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950.

SEC. 7. Any person whose employment is suspended or terminated under the authority granted to heads of departments and agencies by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, or pursuant to the said Executive Order No. 9835 or any other security or loyalty program relating to officers or employees of the Government, shall not be reinstated or restored to duty or reemployed in the same department or agency, and shall not be reemployed in any other department or agency, unless the head of the department or agency concerned finds that such reinstatement, restoration, or reemployment is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, which finding shall be made a part of the records of such department or agency: *Provided*, That no person whose employment has been terminated under such authority thereafter

may be employed by any other department or agency except after a determination by the Civil Service Commission that such person is eligible for such employment.

SEC. 8. (a) The investigations conducted pursuant to this order shall be designed to develop information as to whether the employment or retention in employment in the Federal service of the person being investigated is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security. Such information shall relate, but shall not be limited, to the following:

(1) Depending on the relation of the Government employment to the national security:

(i) Any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy.

(ii) Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omission of material facts.

(iii) Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion.

(iv) An adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure.

(v) Any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

(2) Commission of any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition, or attempts thereat or preparation therefore, or conspiring with, or aiding or abetting, another to commit or attempt to commit any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition.

(3) Establishing or continuing a sympathetic association with a saboteur, spy, traitor, seditionist, anarchist, or revolutionist, or with an espionage or other secret agent or representative of a foreign nation, or any representative of a foreign nation whose interests may be inimical to the interests of the United States, or with any person who advocates the use of force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States or the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(4) Advocacy of use of force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States, or of the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(5) Membership in, or affiliation or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which is totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or which has adopted, or shows, a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(6) Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person of security information, or of other information disclosure of which is prohibited by law, or willful violation or disregard of security regulations.

(7) Performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

(b) The investigation of persons entering or employed in the competitive service shall primarily be the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission, except in cases in which the head of a department or agency assumes that responsibility pursuant to law or by agreement with the Commission. The Commission shall furnish a full investigative report to the department or agency concerned.

(c) The investigation of persons (including consultants, however employed), entering employment of, or employed by, the Gov-

ernment other than in the competitive service shall primarily be the responsibility of the employing department or agency. Departments and agencies without investigative facilities may use the investigative facilities of the Civil Service Commission, and other departments and agencies may use such facilities under agreement with the Commission.

(d) There shall be referred promptly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation all investigations being conducted by any other agencies which develop information indicating that an individual may have been subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interests of the national security, or information relating to any of the matters described in subdivisions (2) through (7) of subsection (a) of this section. In cases so referred to it, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall make a full-field investigation.

SEC. 9. (a) There shall be established and maintained in the Civil Service Commission a security-investigations index covering all persons as to whom security investigations have been conducted by any department or agency of the Government under this order. The central index established and maintained by the Commission under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, shall be made a part of the security investigations index. The security-investigations index shall contain the name of each person investigated, adequate identifying information concerning each such person, and a reference to each department and agency which has conducted an investigation concerning the person involved or has suspended or terminated the employment of such person under the authority granted to heads of departments and agencies by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950.

(b) The heads of all departments and agencies shall furnish promptly to the Civil Service Commission information appropriate for the establishment and maintenance of the security-investigations index.

(c) The reports and other investigative material and information developed by investigations conducted pursuant to any statute, order, or program described in section 7 of this order shall remain the property of the investigative agencies conducting the investigations, but may, subject to considerations of the national security, be retained by the department or agency concerned. Such reports and other investigative material and information shall be maintained in confidence, and no access shall be given thereto except, with the consent of the investigative agency concerned, to other departments and agencies conducting security programs under the authority granted by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, as may be required for the efficient conduct of Government business.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this order shall be construed as eliminating or modifying in any way the requirement for any investigation or any determination as to security which may be required by law.

SEC. 11. On and after the effective date of this order the Loyalty Review Board established by Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, shall not accept agency findings for review, upon appeal or otherwise. Appeals pending before the Loyalty Review Board on such date shall be heard to final determination in accordance with the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 9835, as amended. Agency determinations favorable to the officer or employee concerned pending before the Loyalty Review Board on such date shall be acted upon by such Board, and whenever the Board is not in agreement with such favorable determination the case shall be remanded to the department or agency concerned for determination in accordance with the standards and procedures established pursuant to this order. Cases

pending before the regional loyalty boards of the Civil Service Commission on which hearings have not been initiated on such date shall be referred to the department or agency concerned. Cases being heard by regional loyalty boards on such date shall be heard to conclusion, and the determination of the board shall be forwarded to the head of the department or agency concerned: *Provided*, That if no specific department or agency is involved the case shall be dismissed without prejudice to the applicant. Investigations pending in the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Civil Service Commission on such date shall be completed, and the reports thereon shall be made to the appropriate department or agency.

SEC. 12. Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, as amended, is hereby revoked. For the purposes described in section 11 hereof the Loyalty Review Board and the regional loyalty boards of the Civil Service Commission shall continue to exist and function for a period of 120 days from the effective date of this order, and the Department of Justice shall continue to furnish the information described in paragraph 3 of part III of the said Executive Order No. 9835, but directly to the head of each department and agency.

SEC. 13. The Attorney General is requested to render to the heads of departments and agencies such advice as may be requisite to enable them to establish and maintain an appropriate employee-security program.

SEC. 14. (a) The Civil Service Commission, with the continuing advice and collaboration of representatives of such departments and agencies as the National Security Council may designate, shall make a continuing study of the manner in which this order is being implemented by the departments and agencies of the Government for the purpose of determining:

(1) Deficiencies in the department and agency security programs established under this order which are inconsistent with the interests of, or directly or indirectly weaken, the national security.

(2) Tendencies in such programs to deny to individual employees fair, impartial, and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government, or rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States or this order.

Information affecting any department or agency developed or received during the course of such continuing study shall be furnished immediately to the head of the department or agency concerned. The Civil Service Commission shall report to the National Security Council, at least semiannually, on the results of such study, and shall recommend means to correct any such deficiencies or tendencies.

(b) All departments and agencies of the Government are directed to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission to facilitate the accomplishment of the responsibilities assigned to it by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 15. This order shall become effective 30 days after the date hereof.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April —, 1953.

APRIL 23, 1953.

SAMPLE SECURITY REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SECURITY PROGRAM OF THE [DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY]

Pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 476, and [other laws that may be applicable], and Executive Order No. — of —, 1953, I hereby prescribe the following regulations relating to the security program of the [department or agency]:

SECTION 1. Definitions:

(a) As used herein, the term "national security" relates to the protection and preservation of the military, economic, and productive strength of the United States, including the security of the Government in

domestic and foreign affairs, against or from espionage, sabotage, and subversion, and any and all other illegal acts designed to weaken or destroy the United States.

(b) As used herein, the term "sensitive position" shall mean any position in the [department or agency] the occupant of which could bring about because of the nature of the position, a material adverse effect on the national security. Such positions shall include, but shall not be limited to, any position the occupant of which (1) may have access to security information or material classified as "confidential," "secret," or "top secret," or any other information or material having a direct bearing on the national security, and (2) may have opportunity to commit acts directly or indirectly adversely affecting the national security.

SEC. 2. Policy: It shall be the policy of the [department or agency], based on the said act of August 26, 1950, and [other acts or applicable law], and the said Executive Order No. —, to employ and to retain in employment only those persons whose employment or retention in employment is found to be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

SEC. 3. Security standards:

(a) No person shall be employed, or retained as an employee, in the [department or agency] unless the employment of such person is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(b) Information regarding an applicant for employment, or an employee, in the [department or agency] which may preclude a finding that his employment or retention in employment is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security shall relate, but shall not be limited, to the following:

(1) Depending on the relation of the Government employment to the national security:

(i) Any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy.

(ii) Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omissions of material facts.

(iii) Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion.

(iv) An adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure.

(v) Any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

(2) Commission of any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition, or attempts thereat or preparation therefor, or conspiring with, or aiding or abetting, another to commit or attempt to commit any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition.

(3) Establishing or continuing a sympathetic association with a saboteur, spy, traitor, seditionist, anarchist, or revolutionist, or with an espionage or other secret agent or representative of a foreign nation, or any representative of a foreign nation whose interests may be inimical to the interests of the United States, or with any person who advocates the use of force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States or the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(4) Advocacy of use of force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States, or of the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(5) Membership in, or affiliation or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which

is totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or which has adopted, or shows a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(6) Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person of security information, or of other information disclosure of which is prohibited by law, or willful violation or disregard of security regulations.

(7) Performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

SEC. 4. Security investigations:

(a) Security investigations conducted pursuant to these regulations shall be designed to develop information as to whether employment or retention in employment by the [department or agency] of the person being investigated is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(b) Every appointment made within the [department or agency] shall be made subject to investigation. The scope of the investigation shall be determined in the first instance according to the degree of adverse effect the occupant of the position sought to be filled could bring about, by virtue of the nature of the position, on the national security, but in no event shall the investigation include less than a national agency check and written inquiries to appropriate local law-enforcement agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, and schools and colleges attended by the person under investigation: *Provided*, that to the extent authorized by the Civil Service Commission a less investigation may suffice with respect to per diem, intermittent, temporary, or seasonal employees, or aliens employed outside the United States. Should information develop at any stage of investigation indicating that the employment of any such person may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, there shall be conducted with respect to such person a full field investigation, or such less investigation as shall be sufficient to enable the [head of the department or agency] to determine whether retention of such person is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(c) No sensitive position in the [department or agency] shall be filled or occupied by any person with respect to whom a full field investigation has not been conducted: *Provided*, that a person occupying a sensitive position at the time it is designated as such may continue to occupy such position pending the completion of a full field investigation, subject to the other provisions of these regulations: *And provided further*, that in case of emergency a sensitive position may be filled for a limited period of time by a person with respect to whom a full field preappointment investigation has not been completed if the [head of the department or agency] finds that such action is necessary in the national interest. Such finding shall be made a part of the personnel record of the person concerned.

(d) Whenever a security investigation being conducted with respect to an employee of the [department or agency] develops information relating to any of the matters described in subdivisions 2 through 7 of subsection (b) of section 3 of these regulations, or indicates that an employee has been subject to coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interests of the national security, the matter shall be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a full field investigation.

(e) Investigation reports received from the Civil Service Commission or the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be evaluated

by the personnel security officer of the [department or agency].

SEC. 5. Suspension and termination:

(a) The authority conferred by the act of August 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 476) upon the heads of departments and agencies to which such act is applicable to suspend civilian employees, without pay, when deemed necessary in the interests of the national security is hereby delegated with respect to employees of the [department or agency] to the [officer or officers to whom delegation is desired].

(b) Upon receipt of an investigative report containing derogatory information relating to any of the matters described in subdivisions 2 through 7 of subsection (b) of section 3 of these regulations, the personnel security officer of the [department or agency] shall immediately evaluate the report from the standpoint of the security of the [department or agency], and shall forward the report, together with the evaluation, to the [officer or officers having authority to suspend].

(c) Upon receipt of the investigative report and the evaluation of the Personnel Security Officer, the [officer having authority to suspend] shall make an immediate positive determination as to the necessity for suspension of the employee in the interests of the national security. If he deems such suspension necessary, the employee shall be suspended immediately. If he does not deem such suspension necessary, a written determination to that effect shall be made a part of the investigation file of the person concerned.

(d) Factors to be taken into consideration in making the determination required by subsection (c) of this section shall include, but shall not be limited to (1) the seriousness of the derogatory information developed (2) the possible access, authorized or unauthorized, of the employee to security information or material, and (3) opportunity, by reason of the nature of the position, for committing acts adversely affecting the national security. Pending final determination in cases in which ameliorating circumstances are present, the employee may, with the approval of the Personnel Security Officer, be transferred temporarily to a position in which the interests of the national security cannot be adversely affected by the employee.

(e) In case the employee is suspended, the [officer concerned] shall notify the suspended employee as soon as possible of the reasons for his suspension. Such notice shall be in writing, and shall be as specific and detailed as security considerations, including the need for protection of confidential sources of information, permit.

(f) A suspended employee shall have the right to submit, within 30 days after notification of his suspension, to [a designated legal officer] statements and affidavits refuting or explaining the stated reasons for suspension. Such statements and affidavits shall be considered by the [legal officer] for sufficiency, and, after consultation with the personnel security officer, a joint recommendation for the disposition of the case shall be made to the [head of the department or agency]. If the [legal officer] and the personnel security officer are in disagreement, individual recommendations shall be made by them.

(g) On the basis of the recommendation or recommendations of the [legal officer] and the personnel security officer and of his own review of the case, the [head of department or agency] shall make his determination of the case as follows:

(1) If he finds that reinstatement of the suspended employee in the position from which he has been suspended is clearly consistent with the interests of the national

security, he shall restore the suspended employee to duty in such position, and the employee shall be compensated for the period of suspension.

(2) If he does not find that reinstatement in the position from which he has been suspended will be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, but that employment of the suspended employee in another position in the [department or agency] is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, he may restore the employee to duty in such other position.

(3) If he does not find that reinstatement of the suspended employee to any position in the [department or agency] is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, he shall terminate the employment of the suspended employee.

(4) If the employment of the suspended employee is terminated, the employee shall be given a written notice of such termination.

(h) In addition to the protection granted by subsections (e) through (g) of this section to all employees of the [department or agency], any employee who is a citizen of the United States and who has a permanent or indefinite appointment and has completed his probationary or trial period shall be entitled to the following:

(1) A written statement of charges shall be furnished the employee within 30 days after his suspension. The statement shall be signed by the [officer concerned] and shall be as specific and detailed as security considerations, including the need for protection of confidential sources of information, permit, and shall be subject to amendment within 30 days of issuance.

(2) An opportunity shall be afforded the employee to answer, within 30 days after issuance of the statement of charges or within 30 days after the amendment thereof, such charges and submit affidavits. Statements in refutation of the charges and supporting documents shall be forwarded to the [legal officer], who shall consult with the personnel security officer to determine the sufficiency of the answer. The [legal officer] and the personnel security officer shall make a joint recommendation to the [head of department or agency]. If the [legal officer] and the personnel security officer are in disagreement, individual recommendations shall be made by them.

(3) The employee shall be given a hearing before a hearing board composed of at least three impartial, disinterested persons, selected in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 8 of these regulations. The hearing shall be conducted in strict accordance with the procedure set forth in section 9 of these regulations. The decision of the hearing board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all members of the board. One copy of the decision shall be sent to the [head of department or agency], and one copy shall be sent to the suspended employee.

(4) The entire case shall be reviewed by the [head of department or agency] before a decision to terminate the employment of a suspended employee is made final. The review shall be based on a study of all the documents in the case, including the record of the hearing before the hearing board.

(5) The employee shall be furnished a written statement of the decision of the [head of department or agency].

(i) Copies of all notices of personnel action taken in security cases shall be supplied at once by the personnel security officer to the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 6. Readjudication of certain cases: The personnel security officer shall review all cases of employees of the [department or agency] with respect to whom there has been conducted a full field investigation under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947.

After such further investigation as may be appropriate, such of those cases as have not been adjudicated under a security standard commensurate with that established by Executive Order No. — of —, 1953, and these regulations shall be readjudicated in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, and these regulations.

SEC. 7. Reemployment of employees whose employment has been terminated: No person whose employment has been terminated by any department or agency other than the [department or agency] under or pursuant to the provisions of the said act of August 26, 1950, or pursuant to the said Executive Order No. 9835 or any other security or loyalty program, shall be employed in the [department or agency] unless the [head of department or agency] finds that such employment is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security and unless the Civil Service Commission determines that such person is eligible for such employment. The finding of the [head of department or agency] and the determination of the Civil Service Commission shall be made a part of the personnel record of the person concerned.

SEC. 8. Security hearing boards:

(a) Security hearing boards of the [department or agency] shall be composed of not less than three civilian officers or employees of the Federal Government, selected by the [head of department or agency] from rosters maintained for that purpose by the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., and at regional offices of the Commission.

(b) No officer or employee of the [department or agency] shall serve as a member of a security hearing board hearing the case of an employee of the [department or agency].

(c) No person shall serve as a member of a security hearing board hearing the case of an employee with whom he is acquainted.

(d) The personnel security officer of the [department or agency] shall nominate [number of nominees] civilian officers or employees to the security hearing board roster maintained in Washington by the Civil Service Commission. The [heads of major units, as desired, outside of Washington] shall nominate [number of nominees] civilian officers or employees to the security hearing board roster maintained at the appropriate regional office of the Civil Service Commission.

(e) Officers and employees nominated to security hearing board rosters maintained by the Civil Service Commission, both in and outside of Washington, D. C., shall be persons of responsibility, unquestioned integrity, and sound judgment. Each such nominee shall have been the subject of a full field investigation, and his nomination shall be determined to be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(f) The personnel security officer or the [heads of major units, as desired, in the field] shall whenever appropriate, provide stenographic facilities to the security hearing boards of the [department or agency] when needed to provide an accurate stenographic transcript of the hearing.

(g) The personnel security officer shall be responsible for the preparation of the charges against the employee to be presented to the security hearing board. Whenever possible the [head of department or agency] shall be represented at the hearing by a person designated by the [legal officer]. Such representative shall not act as prosecutor, but shall aid the board in its determination as to procedure, and shall advise the employee of his rights before the board upon request of the employee.

SEC. 9. Hearing procedure:

(a) Hearings before security hearing boards shall be conducted in an orderly manner, and in a serious, businesslike at-

mosphere of dignity and decorum, and shall be expedited as much as possible.

(b) Testimony before the hearing boards shall be given under oath or affirmation.

(c) The hearing board shall take whatever action is necessary to insure the employee of a full and fair consideration of his case. The employee shall be informed by the board of his right (1) to participate in the hearings, (2) to be represented by counsel of his choice, (3) to present witnesses and offer other evidence in his own behalf and in refutation of the charges brought against him, and (4) to cross-examine any witness offered in support of the charges.

(d) Hearings shall be opened by the reading of the letter setting forth the charges against the employee, and the statements and affidavits by the employee in answer to such charges.

(e) Both the [department or agency] and the employee may introduce such evidence as the hearing board may deem proper in the particular case. Rules of evidence shall not be binding on the board, but reasonable restrictions shall be imposed as to the relevancy, competency, and materiality of matters considered, so that the hearings shall not be unduly prolonged. If the employee is, or may be, handicapped by the nondisclosure to him of confidential information or by lack of opportunity to cross-examine confidential informants, the hearing board shall take that fact into consideration. If a person who has made charges against the employee and who is not a confidential informant is called as a witness but does not appear, his failure to appear shall be considered by the board in evaluating such charges, as well as the fact that there can be no payment for travel of witnesses.

(f) The employer or his counsel shall have the right to control the sequence of witnesses called by him. Reasonable cross-examination of witnesses by the employee or his counsel shall be permitted.

(g) The hearing board shall give due consideration to documentary evidence developed by investigation, including party membership cards, petitions bearing the employee's signature, books, treatises, or articles written by the employee, and testimony by the employee before duly constituted authorities. The fact that such evidence has been considered shall be made a part of the transcript of the hearing.

(h) Hearing boards may, in their discretion, invite any person to appear at the hearing and testify. However, a board shall not be bound by the testimony of such witnesses by reason of having called him, and shall have full right to cross-examine him.

(i) Hearing boards shall conduct the hearing proceedings in such manner as to protect from disclosure information affecting the national security or tending to disclose or compromise investigative sources or methods.

(j) Complete verbatim stenographic transcript shall be made of the hearing by qualified reporters, and the transcript shall constitute a permanent part of the record. Upon request, the employee or his counsel shall be furnished, at reasonable cost, a copy of the transcript of the hearing.

(k) The board shall reach its conclusions and base its determination on the transcript of the hearing, together with such confidential information as it may have in its possession. The board, in making its determination, shall take into consideration the inability of the employee to meet charges of which he has not been advised, because of security reasons, specifically or in detail, or to attack the credibility of witnesses who do not appear. The decision of the board shall be in writing, and shall be signed by all members of the board. One copy of the decision of the board, together with the complete record of the case, including investigative reports, shall be sent to the [head of

department or agency] and one copy shall be sent to the employee.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. In view of the fact that the word "politics" has been injected into this discussion, I cannot help asking the gentleman and also the distinguished ranking minority member on the committee why it is that they at this point are unwilling to grant to President Eisenhower and to President Eisenhower's appointees the powers and the tools which they were willing to grant to the previous administration in this subversive fight?

Mr. PRESTON. I think you will find the people on this side of the aisle are willing to grant your President and my President most anything he wants. We have proved that already, although he has not found the same type of cooperation on the other side. We are not denying his appointees something. We are saying, "Mr. President we believe that the Executive order is fair, that it protects the Federal employee, and it also protects the Government against subversives, and we are holding up your hand in this thing." That is exactly what we are undertaking to say, and we invite you brethren to join us.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. We are glad that you are upholding his hand, sir, but we are wondering whether you are willing to give him the same tools as the previous administration had.

Mr. PRESTON. If President Eisenhower will ask these riders of the Congress, I will support it.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Did the previous administration ask for them?

Mr. PRESTON. I cannot say that they did.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to say to the gentleman from Ohio that the gentleman from Georgia has done more to uphold General Eisenhower's hands, together with most of us on this side of the aisle, than the majority of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle since the 20th of January last.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think it should be known that the President's Executive order was issued largely under authority given in Public Law 733, which was passed by a Democratic Congress.

Mr. PRESTON. It was based entirely on that. Well, we will leave that subject for the moment and we will pass on to some other aspects of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am wondering, in the appropriation for various international organizations, what this appropriation for Bureau of the Interparliamentary

Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration means.

Mr. PRESTON. Well, the gentleman from Iowa was at the last meeting of the Parliamentary Union. I saw him sitting there, and he is as well informed as I am. I attended but 1 meeting; that was my first meeting, and I do not feel that I am any better qualified to answer the question that the gentleman is himself.

Mr. GROSS. I did not know that it was known as the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration. Is that the precise title of the organization, or is that another off-shot of the organization to which the meeting was devoted not long ago?

Mr. PRESTON. I am not prepared to answer the gentleman's question. I have always understood it to be known as the Interparliamentary Union. The additional words that the gentleman alleges are attached to the appropriation I am not familiar with.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman that the additional words are found in the committee report on page 5.

Mr. PRESTON. Perhaps they are. I do not deny that.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is not truly the report of all the committee. That is the report of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] and his majority colleagues.

Mr. GROSS. There is no minority report here?

Mr. ROONEY. No; there never is.

Mr. PRESTON. I call attention of the House to the fact that this bill carries a reduction for salaries and expenses of the State Department of \$15 million over the amount for the current fiscal year. It was reduced from \$75 million to \$60 million.

This, of course, is a very drastic cut in a very vital area. The net result of this cut will be the elimination of 2,400 employees, 800 domestically and 1,600 overseas. When we bring these 1,600 people home from overseas it will cost \$3,200,000 in the form of transportation tickets, the transportation of furniture, and the various leave payments that will have to be made by the State Department.

If this is a permanent cut, we can approach this cut in a different light. If it is a temporary cut, meaning that we will fire 2,400 people this year, and next year come back and ask Congress for funds to hire other people and send them overseas, then we are not practicing any economy here today in this bill, because it will take about the same amount to send them back overseas with all of their belongings.

I realize that this is going to be a terrific blow to the Foreign Service. I think most of our agencies can get along with reductions from a domestic standpoint, but the majority of our small consulates and embassies are understaffed. You can find overstaffing in the larger ones, I concede that. I think anybody can go to Paris, London, or Rome and effect some economy, but when you get out into the hinterlands, like Rabat in north Africa, there you find our consulates understaffed, and this action is going to intensify that conditions. Most

of those consulates are situated in critical areas. Last year when I visited some of them I was impressed with the need for giving them more people, rather than taking some away from them, but that seems to be the aim of the bill. I do not concur with that. I think it is a mistake.

I want to say briefly that this proposition that provoked this discussion this morning stems from one thing that the Appropriations Committee is guilty of, and that I think we should quit, that is, undertaking to legislate in our appropriation bills. We have legislative committees for that purpose. They are trained and experienced in the particular fields to handle these matters. Yet the Appropriations Committee undertakes to legislate all across the board wherever they see fit. It is not a good policy. It contravenes the concept upon which the Congress was established. I hope there will be a tendency against that, so that the trend will be to let the jurisdiction of these matters be moved into the legislative committees, where they properly belong.

Something has been said about public roads. I want to assure everybody that this committee has never cut the public roads a penny. All we do is defer the appropriations. There will be another supplemental bill in here in the latter part of June, and in it will be the exact amount we have cut out of this bill. I am confident of that. We try to guess at it. We miss it sometimes and sometimes we hit it, but we always correct the mistakes in the supplemental appropriation, and it will be corrected, if we have underestimated the projects that will be completed by that time.

I want to mention also the fact that it is regrettable that this committee has stricken from the bill funds for an agricultural census. It is important, very important, that we keep abreast of what we are doing in the way of producing food in this country. We have a rapidly growing population, and it is very vital that we keep our food production in line with the growth of our population and that we know what the trends are in agriculture, that we know whether this area has started producing cattle to such an extent that we are going to have an overproduction, taking into account the fact that cattle are produced in another section. The same thing is true of other commodities, such as crops producing fiber for the manufacture of garments.

I think this money should be put back in the bill to have this agricultural census. I think it would be well spent, and we will get value received if we continue to carry on this agricultural census.

May I also mention that amendments will be offered to take these riders out of the bill, and you will be given opportunity to vote on these questions later.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that I am strongly opposed to sections 103, 207, and 304 of this bill.

In support of my position I wish to read a telegram I received this morning from Mr. Lewis K. Gough, national commander, the American Legion.

Mr. Gough's telegram reads as follows:

MAY 4, 1953.

*Hon. JAMES G. POLK,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

American Legion strongly protest provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974, appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce granting Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employee whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27. As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans' preference laws.

I hold in my hand a copy of the Federal Register for Wednesday, April 29, 1953, which contains Executive Order No. 10450 issued by the President on April 27, 1953.

A reading of this Executive order of April 27 clearly shows that the President has adequately protected the United States Government insofar as certain undesirable employees are concerned. Furthermore, as has been clearly pointed out by previous speakers, Public Law 733, 81st Congress—August 26, 1950—is an additional safeguard and protection to the Government. It seems to me that since the enactment of Public Law 733 and since the issuance of Executive Order 10450, sections 103, 207, and 304 are undesirable and should be stricken from the bill, H. R. 4974. Consequently, I shall vote for the amendments that will be submitted for the purpose of eliminating these three undesirable and unnecessary sections of the bill.

I wish to further state my position in opposition to the action of the Appropriations Committee in failing to recommend an appropriation for the Federal aid airport program of the Federal Airport Act. I believe that aviation is of such great importance to the economy of our country that sufficient funds should be appropriated this year to meet the requirements of local communities who have issued bonds and have money available to meet Federal appropriations for airports to be constructed under the Federal Airport Act. I am reliably informed that throughout the United States, as of September 1952, States, counties, cities, and other units had reported to the Civil Aeronautics Administration that they had available or could make available in excess of \$150 million for airport development under the Federal Airport Act. Certain counties and municipalities have already set aside funds for such purpose; others can do so as soon as matching funds from the Federal Government are forthcoming.

During the past 4 months I have been actively interested in endeavoring to secure Federal aid under the Federal Airport Act for Scioto County, Ohio. Last year Scioto County voted a bond issue of \$400,000 as a local contribution for a county airport to be built under the Federal Airport Act.

Committees from the Scioto County Board of County Commissioners and

from the chamber of commerce of the city of Portsmouth have both been advised that no Federal funds are presently available to match this local money which has been raised and is immediately available to build an airport in Scioto County whenever Federal funds are available. Unless Congress acts favorably to appropriate money for new airport projects it will be impossible for Scioto County to proceed with the construction of a much-needed airport in that county. This particular airport project is greatly needed because of its proximity to the new atomic energy plant now under construction about 20 miles north of the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. At the proper time I shall offer an amendment to this bill to authorize an appropriation of \$15 million to begin new construction this year under the Federal Airport Act.

(Mr. POLK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify the record, if I may. Before doing so, I want to express my appreciation to the chairman of this subcommittee and to the ranking minority member in answering the questions I asked earlier in the day.

As chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I feel I should to some degree at least protect the prerogatives of that committee, and to ask, if I may, if these sections you talk of—sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974—are intended to be used for security dismissal. If not, for what type of dismissals are they intended?

Mr. ROONEY. It is my understanding they were to be used solely for security dismissals, including homosexuals, and for no other purpose whatever.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's forthrightness.

Mr. ROONEY. The record will show that in answering a question of mine, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] very clearly stated that that interpretation of what took place in the discussion had with regard thereto is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I realize the fact that this legislation comes up each year for review and has a restraining effect with regard to abuses or any haphazard use of this broad discretion given to these agencies. I think it is fair to state—although I do not know how many there are—there have been comparatively few dismissals under the riders now in the law. I would like, however, to direct attention of the Members of the House to Public Law 733, which has already been mentioned. I would like also to call your attention again, if I may, to the recent order of the President of the United States, Executive Order 10450. The President in this order extends the causes for dismissal in the interests of national security. Under one heading, for example, this order includes, and I quote:

(1) Any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy.

(11) Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omissions of material facts.

(111) Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion.

(iv) An adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure.

(v) Any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

In fact, these requirements even go further than any other order or act that has been passed by the Congress.

It was my opinion that we should write the employee loyalty program into law, and I introduced legislation to do so. All I am doing now is calling to your attention the fact that this Executive order, together with Public Law 733, cover the ground. In addition, this order and Public Law 733 allow rights of appeal and spell out other procedural requirements that we would not have under sections 103, 207, and 304 in this appropriation bill, H. R. 4974.

I want to emphasize again, that there is no intention on the part of those who propose this legislation to in anyway circumvent what is known as the Veterans Preference Act, and amendments thereto. I also want to make sure that this legislation does not circumvent the rights already provided for those employed in Federal civil service by the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 and the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has expired.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. The present chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may be prepared to answer this question: When we passed Public Law 733, it was not contemplated that the authority given under that act would ever be extended to include all Government employees. We looked upon it as rather specialized legislation, applying to sensitive agencies. If we had expected that it would have been employed by all Government agencies and all Government employees, is it not the gentleman's opinion that we would have held extensive hearings and probably passed different legislation, which would have given certain protection both to veterans, who now have some protection under the Veterans Preference Act, and to civil-service employees in general?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will answer that by saying that I think the committee, under the able chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY], did hold rather lengthy hearings on the matter and went into it rather carefully and did see to it, as far as could be done, that veterans' rights were protected and that other employees were likewise protected under that act. It was intended, of

course, as the gentleman has suggested, that we were protecting the security of the country.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I want to ask the gentleman, because he is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, if he considers that the Commander of the American Legion is unduly alarmed about the provisions that are in this bill?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I would not say they are unduly alarmed, but you know and I know that the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled Veterans, and the AMVETS are always alert to see that the rights of veterans are protected.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That is what we want.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And rightly so in this case.

My contention with respect to this matter is that it is contrary to the President's Executive order which sets out a procedure for security dismissals and employee appeal rights. In fact, we should have taken these riders out 3 years ago—after Public Law 733 was enacted.

Unfortunately, the record of the State Department with respect to security dismissals has been so miserable, both under the appropriation rider and under Public Law 733, that it has caused the whole issue to become clouded.

I do not think anyone in this House is proud of the record of the State Department in removing from their rolls persons whose suitability is questioned, irrespective of the authority given them to make such removal, which authority they had from 1946 to the end of 1952.

Mr. LECOMPTE. We want the departments to have all the authority they need for security reasons, but if I understand the gentleman's remarks, he does not feel that they need this additional authority that is granted to them under this act?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It was my opinion that this authority granted is unnecessary. That is the thing I am trying to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, if he has an observation he desires to make at this point.

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply wanted to ask my friend from Kansas a question.

I sense from what the gentleman from Kansas says that he is very much concerned, that he feels that the public law of last year and the Executive order meet the situation rather than this particular type of legislation, that it is unnecessary; and it is the feeling of the gentleman from Kansas who is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or his preference at least, to see this rider eliminated. Is that correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman well knows that as chairman of a legislative committee the gentleman from

Kansas at all times wants to protect the rights and prerogatives of his committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is all I am trying to do now. The gentleman from Massachusetts knows that on other occasions under his leadership as well as under the present leadership amendments have been placed in appropriation measures rather than being sent through the regular legislative committees.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is my first objection or criticism, I should say, perhaps. My first criticism is that these matters ought to be handled by the legislative committees. No. 2: It is my own private opinion that the matters to which we have had our attention directed today in respect of these amendments are already amply cared for in Public Law 733 and under the Executive order. That is my own private opinion. I did want to suggest in view of the fact that it runs for only a year that maybe it is not as important as it would be otherwise.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. In my opinion sections 103, 207, and 304 would be subject to points of order had we not by the rule waived points of order. They would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS. It is my understanding that is true.

Mr. Chairman, I wish now to turn this discussion toward another matter which I think is very important in connection with this bill, and that is title 3, the Department of Commerce, and particularly with reference first to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I observe that the bill includes a total of \$139,950,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the next fiscal year, which is a reduction of \$60 million, or a little more, below the budget estimates, and a little more than \$9 million below appropriations for the current fiscal year, and a recommendation of nearly \$1 million below the amount of the revised estimates.

I speak on this because I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has legislative jurisdiction over this subject matter; consequently I am somewhat familiar with the program. I mention this at this particular time in view of the fact that the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration was before our committee just a few days ago and announced that the number of regions in the organization is being reduced from the present 9 regions to 4.

CURTAILED ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

He stated that this is designed to save \$1,500,000 annually. Newly formed regions will mean an enlargement of existing regions now based at New York, Kansas City, Fort Worth, and Los Angeles. The allocation of territories for each of the new regions has not been announced. Publicity released as of May 4 is to the effect that regional managers of the four regions will remain as managers of the enlarged regions, namely, Ora Young,

now administrator of the first region in New York; L. C. Elliott, now administrator of the fourth region in Fort Worth, will remain; Leonard W. Jurden, administrator of the fifth region at Kansas City, will remain there as manager of the fifth region; and J. S. Marriott, present manager of the sixth region at Los Angeles, will remain as manager of the enlarged region. Mr. Lee announced that those regional administrators whose jobs are abolished will get assignments to other positions within the Civil Aeronautics Administration. He states that there has been a freeze on the employment of new personnel and that no hiring has been performed since January, and that vacancies will be used in order to avoid discharging career employees.

CURTAILED AIRPORT-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

At a recent hearing before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House wherein activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration were being discussed, Mr. Fred Lee stated that no funds had been requested for airport construction in the budget for 1954 because a policy had been adopted to the effect that inasmuch as the airport-construction program had been in effect for 5 years, and that the Congress had gradually reduced the amount of money available for airport projects to a point that it might be questioned as to whether the program is doing any real good inasmuch as the amount of money appropriated by Congress is insufficient to do an adequate job. Therefore, for the above reasons he stated that the Administration had decided to temporarily suspend all activities for the purpose of reviewing the airport situation in the United States and thereafter arriving at a policy. He stated further that there is a considerable backlog of requests now pending where public agencies are desirous of building or improving an airport but because of lack of funds are unable to proceed.

I want to join with others in complimenting the committee for its effort in trying to reduce Federal expenditures with a view toward ultimately balancing the budget. I notice that the funds to be made available to the Civil Aeronautics Board include \$3,750,000. The Board, as you know, regulates the economic aspects of air-carrier operations; promulgates safety rules and standards; investigates aircraft accidents, and so forth. This is about \$200,000 below the original budget estimate and some \$50,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

I mention this, Mr. Chairman, because our committee for some years has considered, as has the Appropriations Committee, the important question of the separation of airmail pay and subsidy. I speak primarily to this particular issue at the moment because of the effect it probably would have and may yet have on service to small communities throughout the United States.

We know as a matter of history various modes of transportation have been subsidized in their initial service to the country, permitting that service to develop. It is no different with local service carriers. Many of us have been disturbed about the general trend which may de-

prive local service carriers of development and progress. I realize it is important that we separate, insofar as possible, airmail pay and subsidy in order that the people of the United States may know what is going to the subsidization of transportation in this country.

There have been some developments in recent decisions of the Board that have a direct bearing on this subject.

During the last several months there has been a good deal of discussion over a recent decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board not to underwrite with subsidy the operation of Martin 202 aircraft over the routes of Pioneer Air Lines, a local service carrier which operates in the States of Texas and New Mexico.

It has been contended that the Civil Aeronautics Board's decision deprives the medium and small cities along Pioneer's routes of the opportunity to receive first-class service and that therefore the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board was in error.

I think it might be quite helpful if we review the objectives of the Congress and the Civil Aeronautics Board in initiating the so-called local service experiment which was designed to bring air service for the first time to the smaller communities. It is my sincere belief that upon such review it appears beyond question that the Civil Aeronautics Board's decision was directly in the interest of the communities and people who are dependent upon this type of service.

This experiment was initiated by the inauguration of service by Pioneer Air Lines in August 1945. At the present time there are 15 local service airlines which provide the only airline service to 246 communities in 45 States and which in addition serve communities also on the various trunklines.

These local service carriers in 1952 carried a total of 1,686,000 persons 330 million passenger-miles.

As most of the Members of this Congress know the people of the United States are making ever-increasing use of air travel because of its convenience and timesaving advantages. It is almost mandatory that people in smaller communities receive the benefit of this service not only for travel between smaller communities but in order to permit them rapid transit between their community and a major trunkline point where they may receive connections for long-distance travel. Without such a service it would be impossible to envision air transportation as fulfilling its obligation to the people of these United States. It is also worthy of note that the commerce of these smaller communities also depends to a very large extent on expedited transportation of mail and freight which is the lifeblood of industry.

It was recognized in the beginning that the inauguration of this specialized type of service would require the appropriation of million of dollars in mail-pay subsidy. It was the hope of both the Congress and the Civil Aeronautics Board, however, that as this service became stabilized and reached maturity it would be possible to serve these smaller communities with a minimum of subsidy.

After 7 years of experimentation it is evident that we have not yet reached this stage and that there has been a steadily increasing requirement for total subsidy due in part to the expanding of the services for the convenience of the public as well as to increasing costs. It should be pointed out that considerable progress has been made in lowering the ratio of subsidy to commercial revenues.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has indicated that the subsidy requirement for local service carriers was \$16,714,000 in fiscal year 1951 and that this will reach a total of approximately \$22,471,000 in fiscal year 1954.

Until Pioneer Air Lines inaugurated service with the Martin 202 aircraft, local service has been provided through the use of the DC-3 or smaller aircraft. The DC-3, which was originally designed for 21 seats, is recognized the world over by competent airline authorities as one of the safest and most dependable of all aircraft ever produced. It cannot be contended that the DC-3 incorporates all of the modern features of the most advanced types of aircraft, but it is nevertheless the most suitable and economical aircraft known today for service to the smaller communities.

I should also like to make the observation that after an airplane has been in existence for the length of time that the DC-3 has served the peoples of the world that practically all of the mechanical and design problems of that aircraft have been overcome through this extensive service testing.

This is the aircraft then that has been serving the hundreds of local communities throughout the United States and it cannot be controverted that this workhorse of the industry has served ably and well.

At the same time, however, it must be readily acknowledged that the art of aircraft design and manufacture has moved forward since the DC-3 came into being. We now have aircraft designed and produced by American manufacturers which are recognized as far superior to the DC-3 for the purposes for which they were designed, namely, relatively long-haul or medium-haul operations at higher speeds. It must be clearly borne in mind, however, that the modern aircraft were not designed for short-haul operations at low cost and to meet the requirements of the smaller airports usually found at the small communities served by the local service operators.

There is little doubt but that there is a need for a modern aircraft designed to meet the operational conditions that the local service operators encounter. The primary requisites of such an aircraft as developed by the local service carriers are a comfortable seating capacity of approximately 30 and operating costs comparable to the DC-3.

It must be clearly recognized, however, that local service operations will not, in the foreseeable future, require high seat density equipment because by their very nature the short-haul operations call for greater frequency and convenience of schedules rather than a greater number of seats in the aircraft.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has repeatedly stated that it favors prototype legislation by Congress to encourage the development of such an aircraft which is the heart and soul of the future success of local service operations.

With this background let us take a look at the problem presented to the Civil Aeronautics Board in the Pioneer Air Lines Mail Rate Case. During the 3 years 1949-51 preceding the acquisition of the Martins, Pioneer showed commendable progress in reducing its requirement for subsidy support and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and the 12 months ending March 31, 1952, the total mail pay for this carrier was \$1,076,000. The airline decided to replace its entire fleet of 11 DC-3 aircraft with 9 Martin 202's and then applied for an increase in its mail pay to a total of \$2,222,000 per year.

Under the Civil Aeronautics Board's estimates the use of Martin 202 equipment over a 5-year period would have cost the Government in mail pay more than \$3,400,000 over and above the \$5 million which the Civil Aeronautics Board recognizes as being required under the act. The Civil Aeronautics Board, after full hearing in which all parties were given the opportunity to introduce into evidence, any material bearing on the question, found that the increased expenditures on the part of the Federal Government would continue to be substantially in excess of the expenditures required for DC-3 operations. On the basis of the record established in the proceeding it is clear that Pioneer Air Lines has never realized an average of more than 14 passengers per mile over its system although the DC-3 aircraft was operated by Pioneer with 24 seats. On the basis of all the facts revealed through a contested hearing the Civil Aeronautics Board concluded that the management decision of the carrier to convert to Martin 202 aircraft was not in accordance with the statutory requirement of efficient and economic management and therefore this additional cost under the law could not be underwritten by additional subsidy.

In my opinion the Civil Aeronautics Board's decision reflected sound long-range thinking and courageous action on the part of the Civil Aeronautics Board. It was a decision in which the Civil Aeronautics Board kept clearly in mind the objectives of the act in endeavoring to develop and expand the air service to the smaller communities of these United States. And it is my understanding that the decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board has received almost universal approbation of the other airlines, large and small, who recognized the practical problems which faced the Civil Aeronautics Board and the industry alike. The Civil Aeronautics Board kept clearly in mind the desirability of improving the strength of the local service airlines and at the same time recognized the necessity for minimizing the burden on the taxpayer.

Any other decision would have placed the future of the local service airlines in serious jeopardy and would have seriously impeded the development of mod-

ern aircraft more suitable to local service operations. The truth of the matter is that DC-3 aircraft is the best available today for that service and without this aircraft the Federal Government would be unable to provide service to these smaller communities without adding untold millions to the subsidy bill. If the additional mail pay requirements of Pioneer Air Lines had been underwritten by the Federal Government and other carriers had followed suit, the resultant increase in subsidy requirements may well have brought about a discontinuance of the experiment which the Members of this Congress and the public would not want to happen. In other words, the excessive subsidy could lead to the strangulation of the local service industry.

I regard the problem raised by the Pioneer mail-rate decision as one transcending the problems of any one airline. I think everyone of us recognizes the fine job that Pioneer Air Lines has done over the years in serving the people of Texas and New Mexico but in this particular instance the Civil Aeronautics Board unanimously found that the management of Pioneer Air Lines made a mistake, which cannot reasonably be underwritten with subsidy mail pay in view of the mandate of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

One basic problem remains. Are the people of the local communities always going to be limited to the kind of service that can be provided by DC-3 equipment? The answer to that question rests largely with the Congress. We can, by seriously considering and approving prototype legislation, open the door to the acquisition of equipment which will be clearly designed for this type of service, which will have a potential for reducing costs but which will give these local communities all of the advantages of modern, safe and fast aircraft.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss sections 103, 207, and 304 of the bill which provides for the arbitrary or summary discharge of any officer or employee in these three departments at the absolute discretion of the head of the department, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States. I saw the necessity and justification for similar riders which were carried in various appropriation bills for the sensitive agencies like the defense agencies and the State Department, prior to the enactment of Public Law 733 by the 81st Congress on August 26, 1950.

I supported those riders prior to the enactment of this law but there is absolutely no necessity, no reason, or no justification for the continuance of these riders in appropriation bills since the enactment of Public Law 733 in the 81st Congress.

I do not know how familiar the members of the subcommittee handling this bill are with Public Law 733 or with the Executive order of the President issued on April 27, 1953, supplementing and carrying out the provisions of this act of 1950.

What is Public Law 733? This is what it states, briefly:

It protects the national security of the United States by providing that the heads of certain sensitive Government departments and agencies may suspend or terminate the employment of civilian officers and employees when such action is deemed necessary in the interest of national security.

Then it names about eight sensitive agencies, such as the defense agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the State Department and the Department of Justice. It further states that the act may be extended to cover any other departments or agencies by the President as he may deem necessary in the best interests of national security.

Then the act provides that a written statement of the charges against the accused employees shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit and given to the employee.

Second. It provides a reasonable opportunity to answer such charges and to submit affidavits.

Third. It provides for a hearing at the employees' request by a duly constituted department or agency authority.

Fourth. It provides for a review of the case by the agency head or some official designated by him before a decision adverse to the employee is made final.

Fifth. It requires a written statement of the final decision be given to the employee by the department or agency head.

Then last week, under this act, which resulted from H. R. 7439, a bill introduced by me and which was reported out to the House by your Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the President issued a very comprehensive Executive order implementing and carrying out the provisions of this act. I just cannot believe that the members of the subcommittee in charge of this bill were fully familiar with the provisions of Public Law 733 of the 81st Congress or knew about the Executive order of the President on this question when they included this rider in this bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We have had some 425 cases of these unfortunate deviates in the Department of State alone, according to our last sentence. I wonder if the gentleman knows the name of any single one of those who have been separated from the employment of the State Department?

Mr. MURRAY. I do not.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Under your act there would have had to be charges made and trials and convictions and publicity. Under this act it has been more merciful to let some of these poor unfortunates slide back into private life and a way of earning their living without the stigma and the expense of a trial.

Which is the more merciful way to do this?

Mr. MURRAY. The act provides that if the employee who has been suspended desires a hearing he is entitled to it. If the accused employee does not want a hearing, then there is no hearing. The Executive order of the President says the departments and agencies will look into questions of national security first. It will investigate any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or not trustworthy. Second, any criminal, infamous, dishonest, or immoral or notoriously disgraceful conduct; habitual use of intoxicants to excess; drug addiction or sexual perversion.

If these three riders are not stricken from the bill, you do not give any employee who is charged any kind of notice of the charges against him or any kind of hearing. I stand with the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and other veterans' organizations in their fight on these riders. They are dangerous and unfair to our Federal employees. There is absolutely no cause or justification for these riders with Public Law 733 on the books and with this Executive order of the President.

Mr. Chairman, I really cannot believe that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has read in full Executive Order No. 10450 of the President. It is a fair order. It not only gives the right of suspension, but the right to terminate the service of any employee in the interest of national security. But, it says that the employee shall be given notice of the charges after he is suspended and shall be entitled to a hearing. The Executive order implements that by saying a Board shall be set up to conduct these hearings, giving these veterans and other civil-service employees their day in court. You are doing violence to the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and also to the Civil Service Act of 1912, when you vote for this rider. Oh, I wish the Members had the time to read Public Law 733 and also read the Executive order issued by our President last week. I am sure you then would all vote to strike out these riders because there is absolutely no necessity, no reason, and no justification for them. As former chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, I say if you vote to retain these riders, you are voting then to weaken and cripple the veterans' preference laws and also the act which gives every civil servant the right to a hearing before he is discharged. I appeal to the Members not to do violence to our veterans and our civil-service employees generally by adopting these riders. Under these riders, any administrator or head of a department or agency can discharge any employee without notice and without hearing and without making any kind of a charge by just saying, "I am discharging you because under these riders it is in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the distinguished chairman of my committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It has been suggested on the floor that individuals might

not be separated from the Government service because of the right of appeal. Of course, if the head of the agency decides that an individual ought to be separated, and the individual does not want to appeal, then there would not be any publicity; is that not correct?

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman is exactly correct. If he wants a hearing, then there would be a hearing. The man is entitled to a hearing, and if he wants it, he would get it under the law. If he does not desire a hearing, then no hearing will be held.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is right, but he does not have to have any publicity, if he does not want a hearing.

Mr. MURRAY. I appeal to my friends on the left to sustain your President and my President and our President who issued an Executive order based upon the law of which I was the author. If you read the Executive order, I am sure you will vote to strike these riders out.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REAMS].

Mr. REAMS. Mr. Chairman, I arise to express a vigorous opposition to section 207, line 4, page 24, of H. R. 4974. This is the part of the bill which is referred to as the Department of Justice appropriation bill of 1954. This bill provides:

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

What I say applies to all similar riders on appropriation bills.

As a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I am especially opposed to this because it is legislation in an appropriation bill. If there is cause or reason to give the Attorney General in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, the right to terminate the employment of any official or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable, then this should be brought before the proper committee—in this case the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service—for careful deliberation and discussion and not jammed through this House as a rider to the Department of Justice appropriation.

If it came before the Civil Service Committee, I would still be opposed to it. In my judgment there is no justice in this provision.

The civil service system was established by a great Ohioan, Senator George Hunt Pendleton in 1883. For 70 years a good stable civil service system has been the goal of the Congress and the Government. It has had its ups and downs. Some administrations have taken more liberties with the law than others. The high goal and standard set by Senator George H. Pendleton has been maintained and under it has been built a core of loyal career civil servants. These are the people who operate the business of the Government regardless of who the Chief Executive may be. This provision

completely nullifies the spirit, the purpose, and even the very words of the civil-service law. It is very clear in its meaning. That meaning is that during this ensuing year the Attorney General without giving any reason whatsoever, except that he deems the termination advisable, may remove all or any one of the 30,000 employees of the Department of Justice.

It is admitted that the Department of Justice which is directed largely through a professional staff and with the changing administration is entitled to have professional people in accord with the views of the administration. This is no reason or provocation, however, for authority to destroy the confidence of 30,000 others in this one Department.

If there are more people there than are necessary to do the work, the jobs can be abolished and they can be removed. Public Law 733 of 81st Congress and President Eisenhower's Executive order of April 27 of this year takes care of any disloyalty or subversive threats within the Civil Service.

Most of these Civil Service people have served faithfully and well for 30 years. For the Congress to give to any executive head the unlimited authority within the fiscal year to remove every clerk, stenographer, bookkeeper, and file clerk is going a lot further than the necessities of good administration require.

When this type of legislation is enacted in a State, when a new administration comes in with control of the legislature, it is called a ripper bill. I have always been opposed to that practice and I am opposed to this ripper bill. It is certainly not carrying out justice to the people under civil service. If they are incompetent or have any other defect which interferes with the administration of justice, they can and should be removed. Otherwise, they should be continued in their work. If this can be done in one department, it can be done in all departments. If it is done in all departments, then the destruction of the Civil Service is complete.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this rider not only for the Departments of Justice, State, and Commerce but for any other Department of Government. I have no partisan feeling whatsoever in this matter. I am, however, devoted to the belief that we cannot have good government without an able and loyal core of Civil Service workers. We cannot have this without their having a confidence in the continuity of their position and a belief in the sense of fair play of their administrators.

The objections to these riders are threefold.

First. They are unnecessary. Public Law 733 takes care of this situation.

Second. The President's Executive order takes care of the necessary removal of improper employees.

Third. Such legislation is improper and out of order in an appropriation bill. It is a matter for the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to sections 103, 207, and 304 of the bill H. R. 4974, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Section 103 reads:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States. Section 207 and section 304 are the same as section 103 changed only to apply to the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce.

These are the riders on appropriation bills that give the heads of agencies named the absolute right to discharge Federal employees at their discretion. There is no appeal or no check on such action. Let me say to the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations handling this bill, the gentleman from Ohio, that I have no sympathy for moral degenerates or disloyal people in any department of the Government. I am not going to allow my thinking to be warped in following his suggestion to protect the reputation of such people to the point where it is going to destroy the rights of veterans under the Veterans' Preference Act, or take from career Government workers their jobs. That is what these riders could do.

Legislation by rider has never been good legislation. It has continuously embarrassed Members of this Congress. This is legislation by rider. These sections could not only destroy civil service, but they can destroy the Veterans Preference Act. The effect of even offering these riders in this bill has created havoc in the minds of loyal public workers. People who have come into the public service through the medium of civil service, particularly disabled veterans whose efficiency may not be that of a man who is whole, are worried about what is going to happen to them. Untold mental damage has been done to these loyal public servants by proposing such legislation.

What we do under the provisions of these proposals is to make the head of the agency prosecutor, judge, and jury. He can act arbitrarily. There is no appeal. There have been too many instances, even under the present law, where discriminations have taken place against the little fellow. It was only through the medium of an appeal to Civil Service that those people were protected in their rights and in their jobs.

I subscribe to what the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] has said about Public Law 733. Personally, I think it was too stringent in some of its provisions. It did not allow appeal, and I unsuccessfully proposed in committee 2 years ago to amend it by providing for appeal to the Civil Service Commission. We have all the machinery that is necessary to protect the welfare of the Government; there is enough without granting this arbitrary power.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WITHROW. It has been said in the debate that the State Department has had this authority for the last 7 years, and that no harm has come from that. Does the gentleman take exception to that statement?

Mr. MILLER of California. Yes, I take exception to it. I think this authority can be abused; that it will be abused; and if the State Department has not gotten rid of the undesirables during the period it has had this law, certainly it will not get rid of them within the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I want to explain why I am voting in favor of sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974, which section give the heads of the departments concerned the absolute discretion to terminate the employment of any employees whenever he deems such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

In the first place these sections are not new with respect to the State and Commerce Departments. The head of these departments had this authority under the previous administration and there has been no complaint about the abuse of the power thereunder. There has been no violations under it of the merit system or the veterans' preference.

We have been assured by both majority and minority members of the committee that it is intended solely for security purposes and for homosexuals. There seems to be no good reason for curtailing this authority under the present administration.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to voice publicly my approval of the untiring efforts of the House subcommittee on State Department appropriations in recommending a cut of over \$48 million from the Truman request for activities in that Department exclusive of the information program. We all recall that, in the previous administration, the subcommittee on appropriations for the State Department, then controlled by Democratic members, found much room for criticism of the activities of that De-

partment and made some pointed recommendations for changes of personnel, some of which were carried out. It seems to me that, with the present bill, far-reaching changes can be made in the personnel of the Department of State. This objective, long sought and devoutly hoped for, may be achieved if we stand fast in adhering to these recommendations. Perhaps we can even hope for the day when the State Department will resume its normal functions and stop reaching out for more power and more duties having little or no relation to the proper administration of that Department. We may even hope for the day when the personnel there will sincerely be guided by the best interests of the United States and stop their interference in the affairs of foreign nations, their obvious desire to expand giveaway programs, and their eager-beaver activities in trying to reshape foreign nations' manners and customs in the likeness of the American Nation; all to no avail, and all actually leading, at best, to tolerant sufferance of our activities abroad and, in many cases, to an endemic, smoldering hatred of this country, even among our so-called allies.

Apparently the results of the last national elections have not penetrated the Department of State. We see the same old familiar faces coming before our committees as its emissaries. We have seen some changes in top positions of the Department itself, but in many cases it has merely meant moving from one spot to another a man who was active in previous administrations. There have been little or no changes in the middle echelons, the policymaking positions; and the holders of those positions were dedicated to the foreign concepts of the previous administration which the American people so effectively repudiated in the last national elections. Perhaps this reduction in appropriations will shock the State Department officials, and I personally hope so, out of their complacency and convince them that we in Congress are not to be treated like amiable half-wits, with a pat of approbation on the head when we obey their orders or a verbal public spanking when we differ from their demands. To me, the historical events of the past 10 years indicate that this Department, in its top positions, has been staffed by incompetents or knaves. No country in the world enjoyed the reservoir of good will this country had at the end of World War II. No country saw such an advantage disappear so quickly as ours did; yet we have the public spectacle of State Department officers defending the sell-outs at Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam.

We have heard much of the career personnel of the State Department—not Foreign Service; yet a candid view of that Department compels the observation that there are very few career officers, as we understand the term, but a great many carpetbaggers who have come in in recent years. Prof. James L. McCamy, of the University of Wisconsin, in his scholarly book, *The Administration of American Foreign Affairs, 1950*, showed that 77 percent of the individuals

in places of influence in the Department at the time had been in the Department less than 5 years.

I venture to say, and this is something the Congress must watch, that the carpetbag holdovers in the State Department, in cutting its cloth for the next year in accordance with our appropriations, will attempt to eliminate practically all persons within that Department who have been there over 12 years.

It will be done under the guise of weeding out the inefficient, but actually will be done so that there can be no tie with the State Department of the twenties.

My thoughts at this time turn to the so-called cream of the State Department, the career Foreign Service. I am not going to take up your time repeating the criticisms that have been so effectively uttered by others about other branches of that Department. So I wish to base a few of my recommendations on the career Foreign Service itself.

Recent disclosures before the Senate Subcommittee on State Department Appropriations show that the State Department has mistaken our generosity in appropriations for a congenital weakness mentally. Apparently their appetite is insatiable, for our Government has been presented with bills, aggregating as much as \$16,000 in one case, for crating and shipping household effects of one officer. It seems they spend as much time collecting antiques as they do in their regular work. If they want to do that business, let them do it on their own time and pay cash for shipping, as well as customs duty, but not at the taxpayers' expense. Furthermore, there is a definite overstaffing of our offices abroad. The Paris payroll for 2,237 employees is expensive. It is time we get out of the "bank night" business of giveaway programs and think of the welfare of the thousands of average Americans whose income taxes pay for these parasites' joyrides. The world will not come to an end with their separation from the payroll. In fact, it might shock foreign nations out of their complacency over facing up to the Soviet threat if they realized the joyride was over and they would have to rely on themselves a little bit.

A few years ago the Congress passed an unusually generous bill, increasing salaries all along the line, providing a handsome retirement system for the career Foreign Service of the Department of State, and also permitting so-called lateral entry by permanent personnel of the Department of State into that career Foreign Service. The career Foreign Service of the Department of State, consisting of about 1,600 officers, is the top crust of the State Department—the elite of that agency. It is supposed to represent this Government abroad and these officers are our ambassadors of good will. It is also supposed to provide political leadership at the political desks of the Department in Washington. It is a tightly-knit organization, a caste system if you will, which always draws together and presents a united front when its special in-

terests are attacked. It has a powerful lobby in Washington for its own special interests.

The Foreign Service was supposed to consist of highly trained technicians qualified to evaluate foreign trends abroad, as those trends affected the national interests of this country, and to inform the Secretary of State promptly of such trends. They were supposed to have their hand on the pulse of public opinion abroad and, by their skillful training in languages and in the appraisal of public opinion, were supposed to warn us in advance of potential changes in political situations. They were pictured as self-effacing individuals devoted to the welfare of their country and dedicated to the sole purpose of advancing the interest of that country. At least we have been told that such was the case by a certain group of commentators and columnists of the Georgetown stamp of Washington society and by the columnists of the New York Times.

In the Department of State the career Foreign Service has long been a government within a government. It has been the dominating influence and, by strategically placing its men in top policy positions, it has wielded an influence greatly disproportionate to its numbers and actually far out of all proportion to any contribution it has made for the benefit of this country. In recent years two important volumes were issued by the Department of State which are an insult to any person's intelligence and a disgrace to intellectual integrity. One was the white book on China, a postmortem effort to make look reasonable the Department's ill-advised and ill-considered postulate that the Chinese Communists were agrarian democrats and the Nationalist Government was inept and corrupt. The errors of omission and commission in that book discredited it almost as soon as it was released for circulation. The other study—and one for which career Foreign Service officers must bear heavy responsibility because they were in key positions at that time—was prepared in the Department of State during World War II. It dealt with postwar problems. That book dealt only with the Nazi movement. It made no provision for, nor mention of, the postwar international Communist revolutionary movement. These alleged studies are symptomatic of the attitude that has pervaded our career Foreign Service for the last decade or more. They expose those officers as men of limited vision, with no particular talents, and certainly not men to represent the best interests of the United States.

The recent debate on the confirmation of Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to the Soviet Union has brought this question up again. Again the bleeding hearts of the commentators and columnists were brought into play for the Foreign Service. James Reston, of the New York Times, the professional Acheson apologist, pointed the question up very neatly in the following lines from his March 18 column in the New York Times:

John Foster Dulles now has reached the point where he must choose between defying the McCarthy-Bridges axis in the Senate or losing the confidence of the men who work

for him in the Foreign Service and the State Department. * * *

* * * If he takes anything except a strong position for Mr. Bohlen—even if he quibbles about it—his prestige among the men who must administer his policy here and overseas will suffer. * * * Without their respect and support, he cannot operate effectively.

That article has strong overtones of blackmail, and I wonder of what strong meat our little Caesars partake. Secretary of State Dulles, in his address of April 18 to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, had the following to say:

We are fortunate in having a body of foreign-service career men and women who can be the main reliance of the President and myself. They are a permanent and nonpolitical part of Government. They became such under the Rogers Act, enacted by a Republican Congress during the administration of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes.

There is a tendency in some quarters to feel that confidence cannot be placed in these career officials because in the past, as was their duty, they served under Democrat Presidents and Democrat Secretaries of State. It is, however, easier than most think for our career Foreign Service men and women to adapt themselves to new Republican leadership. Like career soldiers, Foreign Service officers respect and welcome high-level policy direction such as they are getting under President Eisenhower. They are, with rare exceptions, a splendid and patriotic group of men and women, with a fine tradition. They are experts, trained to analyze and interpret foreign conditions and to carry out designated missions, usually of delicacy, sometimes of danger. Just as the Nation depends, for defense purposes, on the graduates of our military and naval academies, so the Nation, for foreign services, depends on our career diplomats.

I wonder if these tributes are deserved. The State Department had, until the past year, a 100 percent record in its loyalty board of acquitting everyone in the Department who appeared before it. Five times it had the John Stewart Service case, and five times it found him blameless. It also had the case of John Carter Vincent and many others of that ilk, but none was dismissed. The Foreign Service also had many exceptionally strong adherents to the traitor, Alger Hiss, and I venture to say that there is no record available that it ever opposed Hiss' recommendations while he was in the Department. That is only part of the debit side. I recently analyzed the first top three classes of the career Foreign Service. Those classes consist of first, the career Foreign Ministers; second, class I, Foreign Service officers; and, third, class II, Foreign Service officers. These are the real top levels of our Foreign Service, the elite of the elite. Remember that the salaries for the career Foreign Ministers begin at \$14,300; for class I at \$12,800; and for class II at \$11,130. There are about 1,600 career Foreign Service officers. Of this number, according to the Foreign Service list of July 1, 1952, 56, or about 3½ percent, were career Ministers; 110, or about 7 percent were class I officers; and 160, or about 10 percent, were class II officers.

The average years of service in the career minister category was 30 years; in class I, 21½ years, and class II, 18½ years.

When this Congress passed the Foreign Service Act a few years ago, it provided handsome retirement benefits and exceedingly generous increases in salaries. Now it is possible for a man to retire after 20 years' service on a pension equal to his years of service multiplied by 2 percent of his base pay for the 5 years preceding his retirement. In these circumstances, it would have been prudent policy not to load up the Foreign Service in the top grades under the provisions of the lateral-entry section with fairly young men unless they had superior qualifications for the Foreign Service itself. By lateral entry, I mean persons from the State Department itself who receive special credit for the years of service in the type of duty which they performed. Their previous years of service in the Government count toward their retirement.

I am picking at random three cases which are slightly extreme, but indicate the dilution of the Foreign Service, without a corresponding increase in quality. These situations are bad for the morale of the career Foreign Service, but are even worse for the American taxpayers, since each man listed will be eligible for a handsome pension in a very few years.

The first case is that of John E. Peurifoy, born in August 1907, he had several years' training at the United States Military Academy, American University, and George Washington University, but he did not graduate from any of them. He began work in 1948 in the Department of State at a salary of \$2,000, having occupied very minor positions in other Government Departments for a little over 2 years. On May 21, 1945, he became consular career and secretary in the diplomatic service, but did not serve at any post, since he remained in the Department of State, and, in March 1946 became a special assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. On the same date, he became Chairman of the Board of Foreign Service, which passes upon applicants for the Foreign Service. By virtue of his position as Assistant to the Secretary of State, he was Director of the Foreign Service. On April 21, 1949, under the lateral-entry provisions of the new Foreign Service Act, he was appointed to class I of the Foreign Service; and, on July 29, 1950, he was appointed to the class of career minister, without ever having left the Department of State. I believe this to be the prize story of all entries into the Foreign Service. In 1957, he will be entitled to an exceedingly generous pension.

In view of the above record, one might conscientiously ask what was the real motive in Mr. Peurifoy's intense interest in actively directing and spearheading the campaign to put what might properly be called the Acheson-Peurifoy Foreign Service integration plan into operation. You see, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Peurifoy was the boss of the men on the board that made the selection for the position that Mr. Peurifoy wanted and received. In my opinion, it was no accident that Mr. Peurifoy was the principal beneficiary of this demonstration of slick salesmanship

when he was, in effect, promoted by himself to a class I Foreign Service position, and the position of Foreign Service Minister a year later. Without the benefit of the Acheson-Peurifoy Foreign Service integration or amalgamation plan, it would have been impossible for Mr. Peurifoy to have attained his present rank in the Foreign Service.

Another outstanding example is that of Francis Henry Russell, who was appointed to class I of the career Foreign Service in December 1951. Born in 1904, Russell first went to work for the Government in 1941, in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. That organization had a nest of pro-Soviet Americans, such as Robert T. Miller; Charles Flato; Marshall Wolfe, now on the United Nations; Enrique Losada, now on the United Nations; and many others. Russell transferred to the State Department in October 1941, and was associated with the Office of Public Affairs there in December 1944, becoming its Director in September 1945. He was associated with the Office of Public Affairs from that time until he entered the Foreign Service in December 1951. The Office of Public Affairs, under his direction, was nothing but a propaganda arm of the Department of State, trying to sell Acheson policies to the people of the United States. Many conferences held in the Department of State were attended by representatives of civic organizations from all over the country, who thought they were going to be let in on something sensational, but invariably were given a salesmanship job of defending Acheson policies—such as the sellout of China. Another one of Russell's activities was to invite outside lecturers to address State Department gatherings. One of these lecturers was the notorious pro-Soviet professor, Frederick Schuman, but the unfavorable newspaper publicity on this lecturer resulted in a more careful screening of subsequent lecturers. The appointment of Russell to the next highest class in the Foreign Service added little to any incentive for other Foreign Service officers who are progressing regularly through the ranks, starting with class VI, upwards, a process which would take approximately 21½ years before they would reach class I.

A third case I wish to call to your attention involves the appointment to class I in the Foreign Service, in November 1952, of Durward Sandifer, born in 1900. He began work for the Government with the State Department in 1934, and, from 1934 on, was connected with United Nations affairs, since he actively assisted in the preparations for the founding convention in 1945. He has been a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in charge of United Nations affairs for a number of years, and in that job has shown a decided affinity for the supremacy of the United Nations. He has consistently espoused the doctrine that any persons assigned to the United Nations, even though only from an affiliated organization, such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, should be allowed entrance into the United States, regardless of whether they are top Com-

munist, or not. He has had little or no experience in the activities ordinarily connected with the Foreign Service, and I am certain that his appointment does not serve as a stimulant to the men who have spent years of their life in the Foreign Service.

On April 6, 1951, I testified against this Acheson-Peurifoy amalgamation plan before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. What I learned later in 1951, on my 14 weeks' inspection trip in Europe, and from my other investigations since then, has convinced me that this integration plan has done more to break down the morale of our younger Foreign Service officers than anything that has happened in the last 50 years.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt but that the new administration has inherited a terrible mess, and the only hope I see is a thorough cleaning of the Augean stables.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. ROONEY and Mr. CLEVINGER asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they made in the Committee of the Whole.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, the Government of Panama, and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, \$30,044,787.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 5, line 15, strike out "\$30,044,787" and insert "\$6,979,613."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would simply reduce the lump-sum amount on page 5, line 15, Contributions to International Organizations, to \$6,979,613 by cutting off 90 percent of the proposed funds for the United Nations. Since this is a lump-sum appropriation, I want to say expressly for the RECORD that I want the entire cut to apply to the United Nations, thus reducing available funds for that organization to \$2,562,797, or 10 percent of the appropriation listed in the Report for the United Nations and these hybrid

international agencies that operate under it.

Justification for this 90 percent reduction and 10 percent retention is on the basis of the 10 percent or less contribution to the fighting and dying that the United Nations and these hybrid organizations are making to the fight in Korea, compared with our 90 percent or more.

I notice in the hearings that the committee had a difficult time prodding witnesses to find out how many American employees there are in the U. N. I recommend for your reading the hearings on this bill. It is interesting reading.

My amendment is also prompted in part by a statement made by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. Let me read you the excellent statement he made during the hearings on this bill:

I want to see a foreign policy of the United States similar to the policy which defended the Western Hemisphere. I want it so short it will not cost us \$100,000,000 to tell the world what it is, and I want to mean every word of it. I want young Americans, if they have to go to Korea or some far-flung country in which they have no interest in order to die, to go there to die with an American declaration on their lips as to the reason why they give their lives; then there will not be the necessity for so many of them dying.

My amendment, I say again, would cut 90 percent out of this contribution to the United Nations and would put other members of the organization on the same basis as their fractional contribution to the fighting and dying in Korea.

It would also reduce funds for the World Health Organization. The United Nations, the State Department and Federal Security Administration, as it was formerly known, sent some 70 Americans, including Oscar Ewing, to India last year to a so-called World Health Conference. Why should this country expend money to transport 70 persons, and perhaps even more, to India to such a conclave?

We have another item, the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration. I asked a question concerning that a little while ago. I do not know who added the verbiage "for the Promotion of International Arbitration" but I do know this Interparliamentary Union is a junketing outfit. Through the Congress of the United States, the taxpayers of this country have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars upon this Interparliamentary Union over the years. Last year it held a meeting at Berne, Switzerland, and had the affrontery to adopt a resolution which said substantially that we must surrender some of the sovereignty of the people of the United States for further participation in world organizations of one description or another. I say the \$150,000 earmarked for this junketeering outfit should by all means come out of the bill. As I understand it, the joyriders will come along and ask for another \$150,000 later. It may be buried in this bill somewhere. This would be to entertain the Interparliamentary Union in the United States this year.

Let us get rid of expenditures of no value to the taxpayers of the United States.

I would criticize the subcommittee for one other thing and that is that during the hearings altogether too many discussions were held off the record. As far as the Interparliamentary Union is concerned, there were about 50 words exchanged between members of the committee. Then there was a discussion off the record. Why? And there is a discussion in the hearings concerning a site for an embassy in Marseille, France. Someone spent \$90,000 selecting a site for an embassy or consulate building located on top of or very adjacent to a "red light" district. Practically all the discussion on that subject was off the record, too.

Mr. Chairman, how long will the American people and this Congress stand for, and finance, all the inconsistency, injustice, and subterfuge connected with the United Nations?

While there may be no actual subterfuge in this bill before us, it takes radar and then some to find the United Nations appropriation. Why this appropriation is hidden the way it is, I cannot imagine. It is impossible, from reading the bill alone, to ascertain the United Nations appropriation. I defy anyone to find in this bill any amount of money appropriated specifically to the United Nations. Is not that amazing? Particularly so when we find out, not from the bill, that about \$25½ million will be plucked out of this measure for the United Nations.

Please turn to page 5 of the bill. You will find exactly 4 lines, beginning on line 12, devoted to an appropriation of \$30,044,787 entitled "Contributions to International Organizations." Here is where the United Nations comes in, according to small print on page 5 of the report, to the tune of \$25,627,972. In other words, about \$25½ million of the \$30 million appropriation apparently is earmarked for the United Nations.

Now that we have tracked down the United Nations appropriation, let us probe deeper.

Through this bill, you are clipping American taxpayers for some \$25½ million for the United Nations. Keep that in mind as I proceed.

The United States pays at least 35 percent of all costs of the United Nations. Russia pays only 11½ percent.

The United States has one vote in the United National General Assembly. Russia has 3 votes.

Of the 60 countries in the United Nations, 46, with a combined population of more than a billion, have not contributed a single soldier to fight what is called a United Nations action in Korea, a war which has been going on for nearly 3 years.

The United States has furnished, and still is furnishing, 90 percent or more of all United Nations troops fighting in Korea. Other members of the United Nations have supplied, and still are supplying, only 10 percent or less of these combat forces in Korea.

The United States is paying the entire cost of the Korean war.

Americans have suffered 90 percent or more of all United Nations deaths in Korea.

On the basis of this, it would be only simple justice to cut the United Nations appropriation 90 percent, leaving 10 percent or the percentage equivalent of the United Nations effort in the so-called United Nations action in Korea. That is the purpose of my amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a good deal of interest to the remarks of my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]. It may very well be that a good many people feel as he does. That I would not know. However, his remarks were made in the wrong forum. We are not dealing here with a simple matter as to which the House is free to appropriate or not to appropriate. We are not here deciding whether we like or dislike the United Nations or these other international agencies. We are not here deciding whether we want to enter or engage in commitments to them or to get out of them. The fact is that we are engaged by treaty and agreement in every single one of these international agencies for which appropriations are carried in this bill. In carrying these appropriations and in passing them here in the House we are simply carrying out our minimum international requirements by treaty and convention for which we are under obligation, which we must do and continue to do until such time as the Government of the United States by its executive department and this Congress either abrogates the treaties under which we participate in these agencies or through appropriate provision in the treaties takes the United States out of them.

So, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this House at this time has no choice but to accept these appropriations, to vote them, so that the United States may carry out its elementary conventional obligations on an international plane.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman cite the treaty under which we are required to pay at least 35 percent of the cost of the United Nations?

Mr. COUDERT. I would be delighted to. The treaty states—and I have it right before me—that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations the United States is represented and is obliged to accept the budget and contribution quotas decided upon by the required majority of the member states, so when the United Nations agencies settle their budget and decide what each country shall pay in the way of participation, we are thereby bound by the terms of the treaty, and we stand committed whether we like it or not.

Mr. GROSS. So there is no better time, I should say, than to give them about \$2,500,000 and fold them up. Here is an organization in which we have 1 vote in 60, compelling us to carry the load. And we could be compelled to carry the entire cost if the United Nations General Assembly so voted.

Mr. COUDERT. Then the issue should be presented and the pressure put

where it belongs. As a matter of fact, since the last Congress, as I recall the situation, the department has made substantial headway in bringing down America's contribution to many of these organizations to 33 percent.

Mr. GROSS. A little more than 1 percent less than what we are now contributing.

Mr. COUDERT. I hope it will get to 33 percent very soon.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to take but a breath or two to say I am sure the House in its wisdom will surely not support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa but will vote it down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 103. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 12, strike out lines 6 to 13, inclusive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to strike out in its entirety the section of the pending bill giving the Secretary of State carte blanche authority to fire anyone, which authority originated with the idea that it should apply solely to subversives and homosexuals. The same section is incorporated in this bill in three places, applying to the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce. The rider with regard to the Department of State has been in this bill for 7 years. The rider with regard to the Department of Commerce has been in it for at least the past 3 years. For the first time it is sought to insert a rider with regard to the Department of Justice.

The subcommittee considered these sections and the incorporation of a new section in this bill for the Department of Justice toward the end of the month of March, at which time there had as yet been issued the April 27 executive order of the President. After the bill was marked up, and it was agreed, and I agreed with all the members of the committee, to incorporate such a rider in the bill in the 3 places including the Department of Justice, the President issued the executive order to which I have referred and which has been discussed here so ably by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

With this explanation, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote in favor of this amendment, which would strike out the rider.

This is the first of 3 similar amendments which I shall offer to strike out.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I favor the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to strike from the bill section 103. Section 103 would authorize the Secretary of State in his absolute discretion during the current fiscal year to discharge any officer or employee of the State Department or of the Foreign Service, whenever he might deem such termination of employment necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

This authority, if section 103 should be retained in this bill, would completely nullify the veterans' preference provisions in our laws.

I realize, of course, as we all do, that authority should exist to rid the State Department and other departments of subversives, and of homosexuals. This provision contained in section 103 has been carried in appropriation bills in previous years, because of the need of authority to weed out the two classes of undesirables I have just mentioned. This proviso has been used strictly as an emergency measure. The need for it now has ceased to exist, inasmuch as Congress has passed a law, and the President has issued an Executive order under that law, which takes care of the situation. There is no longer any necessity for this blanket authority to be enacted as a matter of protection against subversives and perverts. This proviso is a distinct threat to the preference which has been given to veterans in Federal employment. For that reason I oppose it. I hope the amendment of the gentleman from New York will be adopted.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is, I believe, the sixth year I have been here in support of this provision. It has had nothing but a salutary effect on the Government of the United States. It is just as necessary as it was when I came down here to support it under another President.

I gave the reasons in my opening remarks why this law has previously been passed. This righteous indignation this morning by a former chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, does not ring very true. He was not here on the floor the last 3 years on this bill saying that there was any danger in it or making any objection to it, and it comes with rather poor grace, since he was chairman of the committee, that he did not trust his own President, and now suddenly he has broken out with so much loyalty to our President at this time. He does not exceed my admiration, or even come close to it, for the present occupant of the White House. But if for no other reason than that these people or most of them should not be faced with destructive publicity in connection with their severance from the departments, I contend that this provision should remain. I ask anyone to tell me the name of any one of the hundreds

of separations that have been made, and whether that person's reputation has been dragged through the mud, or whether that person has had an unfair severance from his job. Why should there suddenly be all this hue and cry for the repeal of these provisions which have been so good and so salutary in their effect. I have helped to solve the problems of these three departments of Government, and I am proud of it. There are others who could well take a look at some of their personnel as this committee has in the past. I have no criticism of the President on his general order calling for a security check on the hiring of these people, but this is a real cure to act really quickly for some act of omission or commission after a person's confirmation, and for that reason I ask the House to sustain the same position that it has sustained a half-dozen times heretofore. I think this has been in this State Department bill seven times. We should preserve it. Let us not retrogress in our fight on Communism. Since this provision was first put in the State Department's appropriation bill, all of central Europe and eastern Europe have been lost to the free world. All of the continent of Asia has been lost or in jeopardy. Most of the continent of Africa is unsafe for a white man to live, and they are making great penetrations in Latin America and in your own country here. I just ask you not to strike down this one arm that these executive branches of our Government have in handling subversives and dangerous people in our Government.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that there is not unanimous support for this amendment. As I have stated previously, there is absolutely no cause, no reason, no justification or necessity for this rider in this bill, since we have permanent legislation, Public Law 733, dealing extensively and widely with the discharge of employees for national-security interests, and since we have the Executive order of the President. I dare say there is not a handful of Members who have read this Executive order of the President which was issued just last week on April 27. It sets up procedures under the law, which is Public Law 733. We had extensive hearings on this bill, which resulted in Public Law 733. It is sound legislation and protects the rights of the employees as well as the Government. I am sure all of the Members have received telegrams similar to the ones I have received from veterans organizations. I have one here from the national commander of the American Legion. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. TOM MURRAY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

American Legion strongly protest provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974 appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employees whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered

in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27. As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans preference laws. Thanks and regards.

LEWIS K. GOUGH,
National Commander, the American
Legion.

I also have a telegram addressed to me from the legislative director, Mr. Francis M. Sullivan, of the Disabled American Veterans, which reads as follows:

H. R. 4974 due for House consideration tomorrow. Disabled American Veterans worked since 1921 to place a Veterans' Preference Act on the statute books and succeeded in 1944. H. R. 4974 contains provisions which will destroy the existing Veterans' Preference Act. Please use your influence to have this provision stricken from the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. Not at this point.

The present law regarding suspension and dismissal of employees provides that the accused employee shall be given notice of the charges; shall be given time to answer, and shall appear at a hearing and defend himself. Of course the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER] referred to the fact that no guilty man wanted a public hearing. If they do not want a hearing they do not have to request it. If they are guilty, it is certain they do not want a hearing. But if they are innocent or unjustly accused by the head of a department, certainly they are entitled to a hearing. Public Law 733 and the President's Executive order provide for that. I say to you, in all seriousness, this rider does do violence to the Veterans' Preference Act. It does destroy the provisions of Public Law 733, which provides that employees shall be entitled to a hearing. This provision says that the head of any department can arbitrarily discharge an employee in the interest of the United States. He does not have to file charges, he does not have to give any notice, and he does not have to give a hearing to the employee.

I appeal to this Committee to support this amendment and adopt it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, politics is a strange and wondrous business. Surprisingly curious events and changes seem to occur on the surface without any apparent reason. People sometimes appear in apparently irreconcilable roles. This is one of those very curious instances that needs to be explored a little bit.

Seven years ago the provision now objected to, and which this amendment seeks to strike out, was first incorporated in the State Department section of this bill. Three years ago that same provision was incorporated in the Department of Commerce section of the bill. There was a Democratic administration.

There were Democratic majorities in the Congress. The language was drafted, promoted, and passed by Democratic majorities for the purpose of giving weapons to Democratic Secretaries of State and Commerce to deal with the dangerous menace of subversive and other security risks in the great Government departments.

A bill was passed in the 81st Congress, of which the gentleman from Tennessee has just made so much, Public Law 733. Yet three times since 1950 the objected provisions have been incorporated in these bills, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] has stood significantly silent, although chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

There was another gentleman in this House in 1950, Mr. Chairman, who was not silent when this provision came along, a gentleman who no longer holds a seat in this body; you will all remember him, his name was Vito Marcantonio, and on April 20, he stood alone on the floor and objected to these provisions to protect the American people from subversive infiltration in the great departments.

Now, the unbelievable has happened, the very sponsors of this provision now stand up on the floor of the House and say: "Let's knock it out." Do they do that because they think the danger of subversion in the great departments is over? That the war is terminated? That there is no more danger of sabotage and spying? I do not think they believe that. What happened to change the situation?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I think it also should be stated that after the gentleman from New York, Mr. Marcantonio, objected and raised the point of order, a rule was obtained. That, of course, was under a Democratic Congress, and the rule was brought to the floor, and the matter was again put back in the bill. I see the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] shakes his head in confirmation of that. That is one situation involved; and may I say it does seem a little strange to me that there has been this sudden reversal over there when apparently it was a good provision until this very moment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York, but my time is running out.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall not object to an extension of time for the gentleman. They were good provisions, and they were put in the appropriation bills with the idea that they were needed and were necessary; and I remember when only the gentleman from New York, Mr. Marcantonio, objected. Of all the Members of the House present, he was the only one who objected to the inclusion of such a rider in the Department of Commerce phase of this bill. It was inserted by this subcommittee at a point when there was nothing else to do. But now on April 27 last, President Eisenhower issued his Executive order, and it cures the situation. These riders are now mere surplusage.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, although I may not use it, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. COUDERT. I would just like to point out, Mr. Chairman, one change in the situation that could explain this curious reversal. My friend from New York, I think, put his finger on it. The change occurred on the 20th of January when a new administration took over. What was good enough, what was good enough before that time was no longer good enough when the possibility arose—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman further yield at this point?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman must admit that his statement is inaccurate if he will recall the date when we marked up this bill; we did not have the Executive order at that time in March.

Mr. COUDERT. That may be, but the fact of the matter is that Members who are opposing this now may have in mind a certain change since last year having nothing to do with the merits. I am not saying that is the difference, I am not saying that is the reason, I am merely pointing out that a fundamental change has taken place, to wit, the election of a Republican administration, and, curiously enough, on the right side of this House a curious change of position has also taken place, and now a great many Members are opposed to the legislation that seemed good enough to them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 years ago.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman in fairness admit that there are some on his own side of the aisle who feel the same way as I do about it, including the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. As I understand this controversy, there are some, possibly along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who say that the language is no longer necessary by reason of the recent Executive order. That is a far different sort of a reason from some others I have heard assigned here, which are that this is designed to wreck the civil service system or it is designed to wreck the veterans preference law. Certainly no such contention as the latter two could be made without impugning the motives and intentions of the honorable people who now head these departments. In other words, I can say that there is no such intention and no such purpose. If that is true then the retention of the language certainly can do no harm. On the contrary, even though we do have the Executive order, and I am glad we have it, it might well be that continuing good and the best interests of the country would flow from the retention of the language that, as the gentleman has pointed out, we have had in this particular place for 7 years.

Mr. COUDERT. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for making the point. May I add the further point that this is not a constitutional amendment. It is not engraven in marble. If by any chance there should be abuse, which I do not believe for a moment will happen, this Congress is always in session and by joint resolution these provisions can be repealed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say in fairness to the gentleman from Indiana that these riders were never conceived with the idea of hurting civil-service employees as such or of denying any veterans' preference rights. There is no question about that, but at the present time you do not need this language because you have the Executive order of the President. That is the whole matter in a nutshell.

Mr. COUDERT. I would like to say one more thing on the merits of this matter. Twelve years ago I became chairman of a State legislative committee which investigated communism in the great public education system of the city of New York. We did get results. I learned something of the business of finding and handling subversives. It is not easy, Mr. Chairman, it presents a challenge, a challenge to American political ingenuity. The old forms, the old patterns, are not enough, and sometimes in order to deal with new problems, new dangers such as this, we have to use shortcuts, and we have to bypass some standards and procedures. That is why this legislation was originally enacted, that is why it is still necessary, that is why we should keep it on the books until we see whether the President's new system works, until we see whether this provision is still necessary. It is always under our control.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the case that has been made here today has been for a government of men and not a government of law. No matter how much the members of the committee, who offer this amendment, may protest that they do not intend to interfere with the veterans' preference law, no matter how much they may protest that they do not intend to interfere with the regular civil-service procedure, the effect of the wording of these riders is such that both the veterans' preference and the civil-service rules and regulations can be destroyed.

The House Committee on Civil Service held long hearings on Public Law 733 and worked out legislation which gave to the heads of these sensitive agencies the authority which they asked for. In addition to giving them authority, it established certain procedures which the committee at least thought gave some necessary protection to the veterans and to regular civil servants.

Today we are asked to give absolute discretion to the head of a department or agency. If we are going to follow through the Civil Service Commission

might very well be abolished, because it will not have any responsibility, really, in regard to the rights of its employees. It will be transformed into a kind of employment agency. Why do we not have the proper committees consider the problem of taking away from the Civil Service Commission this authority, this authority which means nothing, which is purely a matter of record but which has been taken away from the Commission, and say, "Your responsibility is only one of recruiting." Let us take away the responsibility over promotions and all other rights of employees, and say "Your job is to recruit. Once an employee is hired he is turned over to the absolute discretion of the head of the agency." My personal opinion is that the Executive order recently issued should be examined by the committees of this House having responsibility for Government employees. I do not think we need wait to see how it works. We have experienced legislators here who can look at the terms of the Executive order and judge whether it ignores or circumvents the Veterans' Preference Act, which this Congress passed. It can judge whether or not the Executive order conforms to existing Civil Service rules and regulations and laws passed by this Congress. We do not have to wait to see how it works out. We do not have to wait to see whether we have a benevolent dictatorship. Why bother to pass any laws. Why not just turn things over to one man and let him run things. If he turns out to be bad we will write laws. That is essentially what is proposed here. You say, "These are nice, good men. Let us give them a year or two to operate." But, that is not the normal procedure of the Congress. The procedure is to lay down rules and regulations, whether the civil service is full of Democrats, as some Republicans say today, or whether full of Republicans, as Democrats say. The question is one of law, of rules and regulations which this Congress lays down. The issue here is whether or not we want to continue to have the Veterans' Preference Act in effect and the civil service rules and regulations in effect, or whether we want to turn this over to the absolute discretion of a single person or his appointees, the head of an agency or department, without any right of appeal even within the agency itself.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I think the gentleman's remarks about his opposition to the Executive order are very significant, but I wonder if he will tell the House whether he opposed this provision last year or the year before.

Mr. McCARTHY. I do not recall.

Mr. COUDERT. In fact, the gentleman did not oppose it.

Mr. McCARTHY. When Public Law 733 was passed, if the gentleman remembers—and he apparently has some remembrance of it—I did raise the question and offered a proposal which was intended to protect the rights of the employees against arbitrary dismissal at

the discretion of the head of the agency. I think that this is our responsibility with regard to Government employees and with regard to veterans who were given protection under the Veterans' Preference Act before I came to this Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, the fact remains that the situation today is entirely different than it was in past Congresses when this language was carried in appropriation bills. The gentleman from New York referred to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] as remaining silent on those occasions. I never knew the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] to remain silent when he considered it was his duty to speak out. He has always had the courage to do it and he has the ability to do it, and in speaking out today, as he has, he is speaking in accordance with the situation that exists. We passed a bill last year, a public law, which has been referred to. As the result of that, President Eisenhower has issued an Executive order, and that Executive order covers the entire field and protects the rights of Civil Service employees and also protects the rights of veterans under existing law. As a matter of fact, that Executive order, in one respect is an advancement because if an employee is under a cloud it creates a presumption of guilt rather than a presumption of innocence, and so far as I read it, the employee has to find himself innocent instead of the burden of proof being upon those who allege that he is a security or a loyalty risk. But, I have no argument to make with that under the circumstances. The Executive order does protect the rights of employees under Civil Service and the rights of the veterans. We did not have that protection when the riders were put in before.

Now there is another aspect to this.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] brings in Mr. Marcantonio. We know the purpose of that. It is to try in a sense to smear men who might speak on this matter today in the way that some of us are speaking.

We have a telegram from the national commander of the American Legion. What he said is worthy of weight by me. His telegram is not controlling upon my mind, nor is a telegram from anyone else, but when I get a telegram from the national commander of the American Legion I give full value, weight, and credit to what he states as representing his views and the views of the American Legion.

The American Legion knows and all veterans organizations know that there is danger of the rights of veterans being attacked all along the line by this Congress. Only a few weeks ago they saw a little \$10 million item defeated in this House by a vote of 201 to 187, to take care of the sick veterans in our hospitals. They now see this come along, which they know is an unnecessary attack upon the rights of the veterans under existing law.

They have seen the Veterans' Administration appropriations taken out of the independent offices appropriations bill. Ordinarily such appropriations would be in that bill.

They heard the speech of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] not so many weeks ago on the floor of this House. They know there are inaccuracies in that speech. He tells us of 1 veteran who might do something he should not do, and because of that they are going to try to have 999 out of 1,000 suffer.

The veterans' organizations of this country are aroused. They are afraid of what is going to happen during this session of Congress. As I said, they have seen things happen. They know that under the present situation the provisions contained in this bill are not necessary even from the angle of expediency or necessity.

So I suggest to my friends on both sides, those of you who are not going to be a party to any movement to destroy the rights of the veterans that Democratic Congresses have built up and given to them, whether you are Republicans or Democrats, if you believe in their rights under existing law, it is a better vote to eliminate this provision, because, as I understand, it will be part of a motion to recommit if it is not eliminated in the Committee of the Whole.

Under the present situation we do not need these riders. The Executive order issued as a result of a public law passed by the last Congress adequately meets the situation and protects the rights of civil-service employees and the rights of the veterans that we have given to them, justifiably, by law.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call to the attention of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that in his remarks he referred to a bill passed by Congress last year on this matter of Public Law 733. So that the record will be straight, I call to his attention that that bill was approved August 26, 1950, and this same provision has been in bills for 2 years since the approval, and yet voices have not been raised against the rider.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment because it will protect the merit system and certainly give the veterans the protection they have a right to expect from this Congress. This amendment is in line with the promises made by General Eisenhower during the campaign last year when he said the merit system would be protected and would be strengthened. But everything that has happened thus far is just about the opposite of what the President has promised during the campaign. One of the first things that happened in the attempt to disrupt the merit system was to throw out the civil-service registers for the postmasterships. That alone will cost the taxpayers about \$450,000. It certainly is not the efficiency and good government that the people were prom-

iscd. Last week the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission appeared before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and made the statement that he believed that Federal employees were entitled to the same protection as is given to employees in progressive private industry. Certainly the sections of the bill which this amendment would strike out does not assure the kind of protection that is given to employees in progressive private industry. I think it is a step toward the spoils system. It is not a move to wipe out subversives in government but a move to destroy the merit system and to place in an agency people who are not in sympathy with the programs that they are going to administer.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be supported by every Member who wants to be fair to the veterans and to Federal workers. It should get the support of every Member who believes in the merit system and in clean government and efficient public service.

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think it might be well just to go back over the facts that are involved here because some may be unduly concerned after the recitation of the positions of some of the veterans' organizations which we have just heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts. Of course, he sees in one of those telegrams, I suppose something of an opportunity to make some political hay—and he is not above trying to do that on occasion. I do not quarrel with him about it, but, of course, he was quick to resent the development of the fact here that when this was first before us a number of years ago, the only voice raised in opposition was that of my good friend Vito Marcantonio whose positions with respect to matters of this sort we all so well remember.

What are the facts? This language was written in, as has been pointed out, for the first time 7 years ago in respect to the State Department, and that is the amendment that is now before us. There was no cry then that it was being put in the legislation to destroy veterans' preference or to wreck the civil-service system—not at all. Subsequently, it was put in for the Commerce Department and the same thing happened there.

The Public Law of 1950 has been referred to as making some difference in the situation. But, you all must realize you have been putting this same language in this appropriation bill since that public law was enacted in 1950; so that argument is out the window. There is nothing to it.

Reference has been made to the promulgation of the Executive order. As I said, I am glad that such an Executive order was promulgated, and I hope and trust it will accomplish much in the attainment of the objective toward which it is aimed. But if there is no quarrel with this order, then what harm is to follow the retention of the language in this bill? I, as a Republican, am not

going to admit for a moment that the people who are now heading these departments will be any less solicitous of the rights of the true civil-service employees or of the veterans than have been the people who have been Democrats and who have been in charge of these departments.

I think it comes with mighty poor grace from some of my friends on the Democratic side to join in this hue and cry and to try to raise phony issues when their voices were so still when the language was here before.

To the Members on my side of the aisle, I do not think there will be any political repercussions on us because we do here today what we have been doing for 7 years. If I were to take that position, then I would be saying that there is less interest on the part of John Foster Dulles in veterans' preference than we have had under Dean Acheson. As far as I am concerned, I am just not going to admit it, because I know it is not true. So I hope this amendment is voted down and this language retained in the bill. It is not going to destroy the civil-service system. It is not going to destroy veterans' preference. That ought to be enough assurance to everyone who believed at least at one time that the language was good, and who has not seen anything bad flow from that language. That should be enough to go along with this amendment on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 69, noes 124.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 110. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question about this section 111, which seems to deal with ideological questions far beyond the confines of an appropriation bill and states that none of the funds appropriated by this title shall be used: One, to pay the United States contribution for any international organization which engages in direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship, and so forth. Does the gentleman know what international organization the gentleman is referring to?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I am not referring to any. This section was put in by the Senate a couple of years ago and agreed to in conference by the House conferees.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman tell us why we should pass a bill which does not seem to be directed to any particular organization with this anonymous recital?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I do not know that there is any particular organization that

is referred to that will carry it out, but I certainly will vote for anything to preserve the sovereignty of the United States against all countries.

Mr. JAVITS. I do not argue that question; I just ask the gentleman whether we are directing this against anyone or whether we are just taking it on faith from the Senate.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mostly on faith from the Senate; and it was agreed to in conference by the House conferees.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman feels, therefore, I gather, that if the section is to be excised it ought to be done in the Senate where it originated.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Yes, if it is to be excised.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 24, strike out lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is exactly the same and would have the same effect as the last amendment which was voted on by the Committee of the Whole a few moments ago. It contains the exact language, only that it refers to the Department of Justice.

I press my amendment and ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: Page 24, following line 10, add section 208:

"None of the funds appropriated by this bill may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fall Brook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to protect the people in Fall Brook and the St. Margarita cases with which most of the Members are familiar who are Members of the present Congress and who have been Members of the last Congress. This is the case where the United States Government sought to move in in southern California with a very large suit involving some 12,000 defendants. The Congress last year included in this bill a somewhat similar provision although it was much broader. It would have prevented the Government from intervening in cases throughout the country, and also it would prevent the United States from entering into water suits throughout the country. I have left most of that language out of this

amendment, and directed it only to the St. Margarita case and the Fall Brook case for I fear if we do not leave some language in this bill which would prevent continuation of the prosecution of the Fall Brook case and the St. Margarita case it might be an indication that the Congress no longer wants to prevent the prosecution of those matters and, therefore, they would go back into it again.

I am sure none of the Members of Congress want that to happen. I believe this case will be settled within the next 2 years and that then this provision will not be necessary; but for the purpose of protecting the people of southern California and in order to carry out the will of the Congress, I have offered this amendment and I hope that the committee will support it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I desire only to point out that although the gentleman has very properly offered this amendment, which is word for word as in the bill last year, he has spoken of it as if it were of importance only to the people of southern California. The matter is of very great importance to every citizen in the United States. If the theory of paramount right, which was asserted in this case by the Department of Justice, and which is new, could have been sustained, a new element would have entered into legal arguments which would have affected every State in the United States. Second, if the theory of disregard for State water laws had been sustained, it would have been a precedent in law and detrimental to every State of the Union.

Mr. BOW. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution and I agree with everything he has said.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Will the gentleman explain the reluctance on the part of some people to allow this question to go to the courts and to be settled in the courts rather on the floor of this House.

Mr. BOW. I think perhaps the gentleman from California would be pleased to answer that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is no reluctance involved. The point is that the Department of Justice, acting for the Navy Department, started serving notices upon some 12,000 little water users, requiring them to come into court and individually to defend their right to water, in a case which is so involved that many of them did not know any more than that they received the water through a municipal utility district. The whole attempt has been to bring this into court by means of test cases so that basic legal questions can be worked out. When they are worked out the whole matter will then be settled.

Mr. BOW. That would apply to the people the gentleman is referring to. In other words this prevents the bringing in of 12,000 defendants, where the case can

be determined in a single suit and not involve taxpayers' funds to this amount.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Ohio for bringing this amendment to the attention of the committee. It is very far-reaching. Although it is directed to the Fallbrook case, to do otherwise would be establishing a theory of paramount rights that we ought to do everything possible to prevent. In addition to that, I would like to say in spite of the action of the Congress a year ago, there is reason to believe that funds were spent to prosecute this case after the authority was taken away by an amendment which the House agreed to a year ago in this same bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I merely wish to point out that back in February when the department was before the committee I interrogated Mr. Williams at page 78 in regard to whether or not the new administration wanted the language in or out of the bill. The proposed bill did not contain such language. I wonder if the gentleman has some additional views from the Department of Justice in regard to that as Mr. Williams could not tell us their views at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. I will say to the gentleman I do not have. I served on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the last Congress and I am quite familiar with this case. My concern, I will say to the gentleman from New York, was by leaving out any language at all—the gentleman knows I left out the controversial part of the amendment last year—my feeling was if there was no language here at all that there might be a construction that the Congress had receded from its position in the Santa Margarita case, and this simply is protection to let the Department of Justice know we still feel that they should not continue that prosecution. There has been nothing further, I will say to the gentleman, from the department that I have discussed this with.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, I cannot say that I fully agree with the gentleman in regard to this, because I have taken the position that the new Administration, the new Attorney General, should be given carte blanche authority to do what he thinks best in the interest of all the taxpayers of the United States rather than just the people in the Fallbrook district.

Mr. BOW. I quite agree with the gentleman, and I think that this does affect the people of the entire Nation and not just the Fallbrook people.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio for putting this amendment in. I think it is very necessary, and I think, as one step further, when the appropriation for the Department of Defense comes up, that the navy be notified that Congress has not changed its position and a similar amendment be put in that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, so far as I know, there is no opposition on the part of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liquidation of contract authorization): For liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POLK: On page 28, after line 17, insert:

"For new projects under the Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, \$15,000,000."

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, the reason for submission of this amendment is my belief that the airport program as contemplated under the Federal Airport Act is of sufficient consequence to warrant an appropriation for additional new projects, many of which have been favorably acted upon by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, local communities have raised the necessary money for them, and they are ready to go ahead with federally supported airport projects.

I am reliably informed that there are probably sums amounting to about \$150 million throughout the United States ready for use in this type of work. Local communities have voted bond issues for new airports to the amount of approximately \$150 million. There is testimony in the hearings that at least \$75 million is immediately available as local contributions for new airports.

I have in my district at the present time the Scioto County airport project, where the people of Scioto County, Ohio, voted \$400,000 for an airport under the Federal aid program.

Your committee has stricken out all of the funds for new construction. May I say that the hearings on page 12 use the figure of \$10,241,624 as unobligated on March 31, 1953. That is somewhat erroneous because of the freeze that was on a few months ago on this type of construction. All of this money has now been obligated and there is no money

available at the present time for new airport construction projects.

This situation is well explained by the following letter I have received today from Mr. F. B. Lee, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics Administration:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, May 5, 1953.

HON. JAMES G. POLK,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POLK: Reference is made to your telephone request of May 4, 1953, concerning the availability of Federal aid airport funds during fiscal year 1953 for development of the Scioto County Airport at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The report of the House Appropriations Committee showed unobligated funds under the Federal-aid airport program totaling \$10,241,624 as of March 31, 1953. The report did not state that practically all of these funds were committed to specific airport projects on basis of notices of tentative allocations previously written to sponsors. Therefore, most of the unobligated funds in fiscal year 1953 are actually committed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to communities.

The status of funds as of April 29, 1953, is as follows:

Total funds available for projects, 1947-53-----	\$195, 529, 672
Total funds programmed on basis of grant agreements and outstanding allocations-----	193, 074, 023

Balance of funds uncommitted-----	1, 454, 649
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The budget request submitted to the Congress recommended that \$2 million of the unobligated funds be used to cover administrative costs of the Federal-aid airport program during fiscal year 1954. The appropriation bill, as reported to the House, reduced this amount to \$1,500,000. From the above tabulation it is clear that if this transfer totals as much as \$1,500,000, it will be necessary for outstanding commitments to some sponsors of airport projects to be recalled. It is, therefore, impossible for any new projects to be added to the current program for airport development during fiscal year 1953.

If you have any further questions on this or other aviation matters, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

F. B. LEE,
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

The aviation business is so important to the people of the United States that I believe the Congress should continue this Federal-aid airport program. It should not be stopped at this time. I believe that in justice to the people of the United States, because of the importance of the program, we should authorize at least \$15 million for this type of Federal aid to the communities throughout the United States. This is about the same amount that we authorized for this purpose last year.

I ask for the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes, and that the time be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, the committee is opposed to this amendment. The bill carries \$22 million to liquidate projects already contracted for. In addition, there is a sum of about \$10 million that does not appear in the bill, because those are carryover funds unobligated as of March 31, available for the commencement of new projects in 1954.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. POLK. If the gentleman will check with the civil aviation authorities downtown he will find that all of this money is actually obligated. I was talking with them yesterday about this. For the past 4 months I have been working on this problem because of my local airport project in Scioto County. I know that all of this money is obligated, every penny of it, and there is not a dollar of it available for any new construction at the present time. That is the reason I suggested in my statement a minute ago that the statement in the report on page 12 is misleading. While it is true, undoubtedly, there was \$10 million available on that date because of the freeze which was on these projects. A great pile of applications have accumulated, and all of the money has been used up. There is no money available for any new projects any place in the United States.

Mr. COUDERT. Do you mean that the Department, the CAA has obligated since the 1st of April, the \$10 million remaining?

Mr. POLK. I am so advised, that applications were on file then in excess of such amount.

Mr. COUDERT. That is a very different story, Mr. Chairman, let me call the attention of the House to a letter dated April 20. That was not very long ago. It is signed by the Director of the Office of Budget Management of the Department of Commerce. Let me say again—April 20.

We are advised that the unobligated balance as of March 31 is \$9,656,000. If on April 20 all those funds were irrevocably and completely obligated, as a matter of fact I do not think the department would have written a letter giving the figures as of March 31. Quite apart from that, even if that were true, and I think the gentleman may well be misinformed, I say under the present circumstances, the House is entitled and under obligation to postpone any further commitments on this kind of obligation until we get the budget in balance and until we get our fiscal affairs in order. No. 2, I submit it would not serve any purpose whatsoever for the House to appropriate a sum such as the amendment proposes because there is nothing to compel the Department of Commerce to allocate any of these funds or to approve any obligations until the department comes before the House and requests funds for individual projects. The House is really not justified in making

additional appropriations, and the making of such appropriations would be unproductive and utterly futile. I submit the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly what I was trying to do a while ago in getting the \$23 million cut off of this international monstrosity. I wanted to balance the budget so that we here at home could activate a few control towers. I have one in my district, and it cannot be activated.

Mr. COUDERT. There is no common denominator between the two. One involves a firm international commitment while here we are free as the air to make or not to make commitments. But the time has come to make no commitments when we do not have to, and to postpone such action until we have the money to make them and God help the American taxpayers if we do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 45, strike out lines 15 to 22, inclusive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, before referring to my pending amendment, I must say that as I have listened to the reading of this huge appropriation bill today, I have never in my 9 years as a member of the Committee on Appropriations heard and observed over a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money being disposed of so promptly as it has been expended today.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the other two amendments which I have offered and would seek to strike out the similar rider referring to the Department of Commerce. I think the membership of the House thoroughly understands the situation, having voted on this proposition twice now. I trust the amendment will be approved.

I might also say at this point that I shall later offer a motion to recommit this bill with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the riders deleted therefrom.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] striking this language from this appropriation bill. It is my understanding that this completely abrogates

all civil-service procedures, including the rights of veterans.

I have in my hand a telegram from the national commander of the American Legion speaking in opposition to this rider on the appropriation bill. Certainly if the object is to eliminate subversives from the Government, it is a little peculiar that the principal spokesman for the American Legion is opposed to it, because certainly there is no organization in the United States that has done a better job in fighting communism and subversives than the American Legion.

This is just another effort to impinge upon the rights and guaranties of veterans in an indirect manner.

There have been attacks made on the veterans' program in the House. We witnessed the increase in the interest rate to veterans the other day at a time when our committee was confronted with a proposal presumably asking our advice, but we were not permitted to give that advice.

These devious attempts in the name of economy or patriotism to destroy the rights and privileges and economic welfare of veterans and other patriotic elements in our community require a little exposure.

The riders in an appropriation bill to which the gentleman from New York protests by his amendment are a perfect example of dishonesty and subterfuge in enacting legislation. They would permit the firing of any Federal employees in the absolute discretion of a bureaucrat regardless of whether or not there is provable cause for discharge. Perhaps the Secretary of Commerce does not like the color of the veteran's hair or the fact that he might be a Democrat. Are we reverting to a spoils system of job tenure in Federal employment contrary to years of effort to build up an efficient civil service in which an employee is judged on the basis of merit rather than favoritism? Are we to revert to a situation where the preferential treatment accorded veterans fought for by numerous wholly American veterans' organizations is to be abandoned in favor of a purely political spoils system? I am confident that this body will say that we are not thus abandoning our principles to the detriment of our veterans and nonveteran civil-service employees.

Is this legislation necessary in order to guarantee the complete patriotism and loyalty of our employees? I say "No," and my conclusion is backed up by this telegram which I hold in my hand. It was addressed to me by Lewis K. Gough, national commander of the American Legion, a patriotic organization without doubt. It reads:

American Legion strongly protests provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974 appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce granting Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer of employee whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27. As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans' preference laws. Thanks and regards.

The objectionable language in this bill manifests a loose regard of our obligations to our veterans and should be castigated and repudiated as a rebuke to those Members of this body and in the administration who, in the name of economy or politics or concern with the special interests of persons not so numerous as veterans, would repudiate the just gains our veterans have secured. The language in this bill is a case history of the attitude of such people. I can cite other examples.

I am a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of this House. Last Wednesday the Committee heard representatives of the Treasury and the Veterans' Administration declare the fact that there was no market for veterans' home and farm loans by reason of their asserted unattractiveness to lending institutions. The representative of the Veterans' Administration present declared that something had to be done to make such loans attractive and stated that a policy of legalized discounts would be of greater advantage to the veteran from the standpoint of the ultimate cost of the loan to him than a raise in the interest rate. Presumably he was asking the advice of our committee, the only one in the Congress with a special jurisdiction over matters affecting veterans, with respect to possible solutions. Imagine my amazement when I read in the Sunday papers that the Administration had announced a policy of raising the interest rate to veterans in accord with a hard-money policy which takes dollars out of the pocket of the average citizen every day of his life. Certainly our committee was ignored in the making of this policy decision and I suspect that no hearing was accorded the representatives of the veterans' organizations. The proposal we are asked to approve today is almost as callous an act. I am personally opposed to this so-called 'hard money' policy until such time as we can all raise dollar trees or shrubs and I am particularly opposed to subterfuge in connection with it. Are these proposals for abolishing civil service standards and raising the cost of homes to veterans valid? Certainly not. Subversion is detected with a scalpel rather than an ax. The attractiveness of veterans loans could be increased by the process of lowering the interest price on competing FHA loans rather than increasing the rates of both with no net gain to anyone except the money lenders who in times less prosperous welcomed both programs.

There has been much talk about the veterans' hospital program. Certain members of this body in times past have voted for economy period regardless of what aspects of the veterans' program such economy might affect. Confronted with the justified anger of veterans' organizations over the effect on the hospital and medical program they attempt various justifications for their actions. They say, "We did not intend to cut the hospital and medical program. We left specific instructions that no doctors and nurses should be fired." Gentlemen, you cannot run hospitals without janitors and orderlies and technicians.

When you tell the builder of a \$12,000 house that he must cut the price \$6,000 without eliminating an \$8,000 living room the living room must give along with all other elements in that house and the instruction is so much hogwash. That is what happened in our hospital program. Nor is it any justification for such action to say that the administrators of a huge program will finish the fiscal year with a small surplus. By its very nature of being governmental activity surrounded by many restrictions and roadblocks and with an accompanying corollary of size the Veterans' Administration is not an exact instrument of budgeting and expenditure and deficits and surpluses in some degree are an inevitable concomitant of its activity.

Let us keep faith with our veterans and other able and loyal civil-service employees and support the amendment of the gentleman from New York. If we cannot amend this bill on the floor we should recommit it to the committee for the indicated amendment.

This is just another effort to impinge upon the rights and guaranties of veterans in an indirect manner. There have been attacks made on the veterans' program in the House. We witnessed the increase in the interest rate to veterans the other day at a time when our committee was confronted with a proposal presumably asking our advice, but we were not permitted to give that advice.

I, in the name of the veterans, object to the present provision in the bill and urge support of the amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, in order to gain the floor I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, but wish to speak in support of the Rooney amendment.

I have telegrams here from the various national and local heads of the American Legion, and the VFW; also from the heads of different post organizations endorsing the stand that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is taking.

I hope very much the amendment will be supported. I am speaking for myself and also for the veterans who have contacted me. I agree with the gentleman from California that there does seem to be a movement to curtail some of the veterans rights and privileges.

I talked yesterday with one of the head psychiatrists in the Nation. That psychiatrist told me he was working with men who were to go into the service, and families of those men. The men felt that it was awfully hard to go into a war where there seems to be no end, taking positions and losing them, fighting under horrible conditions; and then they feel when they come out that an effort is being made to take away their civil service rights, cutting their compensation, and taking away their benefits.

This psychiatrist told me that one of the things these young men who are going into the service, who are taken away from school, from college, and from work, the principal thing they need is the feeling that when they come out they will have something to look forward to.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. It happens that my only son is a legionnaire, but my wife and I have a niece and 13 nephews—that is, 11 of them are living and 2 of those crippled—out of these last 2 wars; and I just want to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs if she thinks I want to injure veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman does not, and I know that other Members do not, but I am just presenting the case as I see it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to commend the gentlewoman for her stand with regard to the pending amendment. I wish she had been here a while ago to have voted on the division vote at the time this amendment was first offered when not a single Member from the other side of the aisle, as far as I could see, rose in support of that amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very sorry I was not on the floor at the time. I did not realize it was coming up then. I was working on another veterans' matter, as a matter of fact.

Mr. ROONEY. Everyone here knows that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has always acted in the best interests of the veterans of this country.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think we all want to do that; it is a matter of my own good judgment. I support the Rooney amendment.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I would like to ask the gentlewoman from Massachusetts whether she has received telegrams from these organizations she speaks of in the past when this legislation has been in effect?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I did receive some at the time, but I do not think the veterans felt at that time they would be so much jeopardized. I think they feel now that there is a movement going on to cut taxes, and to cut veterans' benefits, and, therefore, they are worried about that.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Does the gentlewoman feel that under the present administration of General Eisenhower the veterans' preferences are jeopardized in any way if they were not jeopardized during the past administration?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I cannot speak for the President of the United States, I will say to the gentleman. I cannot speak for anybody except myself and the people who have gotten in touch with me. I do not think the President can watch every individual case. He has suggested that taxes be cut if they can be, without hurting the na-

tional defense. Of course, I know he is interested in the veterans. He led them in war and he would not be in the White House without them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. EDITH N. ROGERS,
*Chairman, Veterans' Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:*

Veterans of Foreign Wars genuinely concerned over rider provisions in H. R. 4974 which would grant arbitrary authority to Justice, Commerce, and State Departments to remove employees without regard to Veterans' Preference Act or civil service laws and regulations. Such authority nullifies Veterans' Preference Act and civil service merit system even though claims are made that such authority will be used wisely. We have no brief for disloyal or incompetent Government employees, either veteran or nonveteran, but we do believe in the fundamental American principle that everyone is entitled to his day in court and that the reasonable safeguards wisely granted by Congress to civil servants should not be lightly discarded. We can appreciate need for some discretionary authority in sensitive jobs but believe the rider provisions in H. R. 4974 go far beyond the requirements of national security.

OMAR B. KETCHUM,
VFW Legislative Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1953.

Representative EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building:

The Department of the District of Columbia, American Legion, urgently protests the provisions of sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974. These sections would definitely abrogate the rights of veterans and all other civil-service employees. These sections cannot be justified on the grounds of security as that is taken care of under Executive Order No. 10450. We respectfully request a motion to strike out these sections.

ROBERT A. BUNCH,
Department Commander, the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
*House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

American Legion strongly protest provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974 appropriation bill for State, Justice and Commerce Granting Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employee whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27. As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans' preference laws. Thanks and regards.

LEWIS K. GOUGH,
National Commander, The American Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before we leave this title I would like to ask the subcommittee chairman a question about the provision for Federal aid to highways appearing on page 39. That provides \$510 million for Federal aid to highways.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. I have introduced, and I think other Members of the House are interested in, bills dealing with the general situation of traffic fatalities in the United States which are today at a new all-time high, both in injuries and in deaths—apparently killing and maiming more people on the highways than are being killed and maimed by the war in Korea.

I would like to know whether the committee has considered what can be done in the way of safety regulations on the roads aided by these grants.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I take it the gentleman missed my discourse on this subject?

Mr. JAVITS. I did, and I am sorry.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We have absolutely nothing to do with the construction of the roads. As the gentleman knows, we have a national setup of road commissions that has been headed for years by Mr. McDonald. He deals directly with the States in the planning of these Federal highways. There are perhaps in the \$510 million numerous projects in various stages of planning. Our only function is to provide the money to the States as rapidly as the projects are completed. As to construction, as to safety factors, we have nothing to do with that. We have a Roads Committee in the House that might have something to say about that. It is generally a matter for the State highway departments.

Mr. JAVITS. In other words, the gentleman feels it is not a proper subject for consideration on this bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. There is much of this bill that is completely out of our hands. As I said, there are some \$65 million of the bill which involve prior commitments and we are authorizing the money.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FALLON. In connection with money appropriated for the Public Roads Administration, there is money in there for education on public safety. That is in the \$510 million which is a direct aid to the States, and which will match funds of the State? In turn the States have a right to use part of that money not only for construction but for safety devices.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We have the matter of testing of highway materials for strains and so forth which enters into the safety factor. However, we have nothing to do with the individual projects except providing the money.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman will, I hope, agree with me that the Government ought to use such influence as it has through these road-aid funds to do all it can toward highway safety.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Yes. It seems that Americans are always in a terrible hurry and it is strange that more of them are not killed.

The Clerk read as follows:

This act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to announce that we will call the Consent Calendar after the disposition of this bill, that is, assuming that we can get unanimous consent to call it today. A number of Members on both sides of the aisle have spoken to me about their very sincere desire to call that calendar today, and since we are concluding with this bill it will be called.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 226, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves to recommit the bill, H. R. 4974, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 12, strike out all of lines 6 to 13, inclusive.

Page 24, strike out all of lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

Page 45, strike out all of lines 15 to 22, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on motion to recommit.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 181, nays 168, not voting 82, as follows:

[Roll No. 33]

YEAS—181

Abbott	Boiland	Camp
Abernethy	Bolling	Campbell
Addonizio	Bonner	Canfield
Albert	Bosch	Cannon
Alexander	Boykin	Cannahan
Andrews	Brooks, La.	Chelf
Aspinall	Brooks, Tex.	Chudoff
Bailey	Brown, Ga.	Church
Battle	Broyhill	Cooper
Bennett, Fla.	Buchanan	Corbett
Bentsen	Burdick	Crosser
Biatnik	Burleson	Curtis, Mass.
Boggs	Byrd	Davis, Ga.

Deane	Keogh
Dies	Kilday
Dollinger	King, Calif.
Dorn, N. Y.	Kirwan
Dowdy	Klein
Durham	Kluczynski
Eberhart	Landrum
Edmondson	Lanham
Elliott	Lantaff
Engle	Lesinski
Evins	Long
Fallon	Lucas
Feighan	McCarthy
Fernandez	McCormack
Fine	McMillan
Fino	Machrowicz
Fogarty	Mack, Ill.
Forrester	Madden
Fountain	Mahon
Friedel	Mailliard
Fulton	Matthews
Garmatz	Miller, Calif.
Gary	Miller, Kans.
Gathings	Mills
Grant	Mollohan
Gregory	Morano
Gross	Moss
Gubser	Moulder
Hagen, Calif.	Multer
Hagen, Minn.	Murray
Haley	Norrell
Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.
Harris	O'Brien, Mich.
Harrison, Va.	O'Brien, N. Y.
Hart	O'Hara, Ill.
Hays, Ark.	O'Neill
Hébert	Passman
Herlong	Patman
Heseltun	Patterson
Holifield	Perkins
Ikard	Pfost
Jarman	Pilcher
Javits	Polk
Jones, Ala.	Powell
Jones, Mo.	Preston
Karsten, Mo.	Price
Kee	Priest
Kelley, Pa.	Rains

NAYS—168

Adair	D'Ewart	McVey
Allen, Calif.	Dondero	Mack, Wash.
Allen, Ill.	Donovan	Marshall
Andersen,	Fenton	Meader
H. Carl	Ford	Morrow
Andresen,	Freilinghuysen	Miller, Md.
August H.	Gamble	Miller, Nebr.
Arends	Gavin	Miller, N. Y.
Auchincloss	George	Mumma
Ayres	Golden	Neal
Baker	Goodwin	Nicholson
Bates	Graham	Norblad
Beamer	Gwinn	Oakman
Becker	Hale	O'Hara, Minn.
Belcher	Halleck	Osmers
Bender	Hand	Ostertag
Bennett, Mich.	Harrison, Nebr.	Phillips
Bentley	Harrison, Wyo.	Poff
Berry	Hess	Prouty
Betts	Hiestand	Radwan
Bishop	Hill	Ray
Bolton,	Hillings	Reece, Tenn.
Frances P.	Hoeven	Reed, Ill.
Bolton,	Hoffman, Ill.	Reed, N. Y.
Oliver P.	Hoffman, Mich.	Regan
Bonin	Holmes	Riehlman
Bow	Holt	Sadlak
Bramblett	Hope	St. George
Bray	Horan	Scrivner
Brownson	Hosmer	Scudder
Budge	Hruska	Sheehan
Busbey	Hunter	Short
Byrnes, Wis.	Hyde	Simpson, Ill.
Carrigg	James	Simpson, Pa.
Case	Jenkins	Small
Cederberg	Jensen	Smith, Kans.
Chenoweth	Johnson	Smith, Wis.
Chiperfield	Jonas, Ill.	Springer
Clevenger	Jonas, N. C.	Stauffer
Cole, Mo.	Judd	Stringfellow
Coie, N. Y.	Kean	Taber
Colmer	Kearns	Talle
Coon	Keating	Taylor
Cotton	Kilburn	Thomas
Coudert	Knox	Thompson,
Crumpacker	Krueger	Mich.
Cunningham	Laird	Utt
Curtis, Mo.	LeCompte	Van Pelt
Curtis, Nebr.	Lovre	Vorys
Dague	Lyle	Vursell
Davis, Wis.	McConnell	Wampler
Dawson, Utah	McCulloch	Warburton
Dempsey	McDonough	Weichel
Derounian	McGregor	Westland
Devereux	McIntire	Wharton

Widnail	Williams, N. Y.	Wolcott
Wigglesworth	Wilson, Calif.	Young
Williams, Miss.	Wilson, Ind.	

NOT VOTING—82

Angell	Gordon	O'Konski
Barden	Granahan	Patten
Barrett	Green	Pelly
Brown, Ohio	Harden	Philbin
Buckley	Harvey	Pillion
Bush	Hays, Ohio	Poage
Byrne, Pa.	Heller	Poulson
Carlyle	Hillelson	Rabaut
Celler	Hinshaw	Rhodes, Ariz.
Chatham	Holtzman	Rivers
Clardy	Howell	Robison, Ky.
Condon	Hull	Rodino
Cooley	Jackson	Roosevelt
Cretella	Jones, N. C.	Scherer
Davis, Tenn.	Kearney	Scott
Dawson, Ill.	Kelly, N. Y.	Shafer
Delaney	Kersten, Wls.	Sieminski
Dingell	King, Pa.	Steed
Dodd	Lane	Thompson, La.
Dolliver	Latham	Tuck
Donohue	Magnuson	Velde
Dorn, S. C.	Martin, Iowa	Vinson
Doyle	Mason	Wainwright
Ellsworth	Merrill	Wickersham
Fisher	Metcalf	Winstead
Forand	Morgan	Younger
Frazier	Morrison	
Gentry	Nelson	

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.

Mr. Frazier for, with Mr. Jackson against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Scherer against.

Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Nelson against.

Mr. Lane for, with Mr. Clardy against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Donohue for, with Mrs. Harden against.

Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Bush against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. King of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Deane for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Holtzman for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Heller for, with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona against.

Mrs. Kelly of New York for, with Mr. Velde against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Angell with Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Cretella with Mr. Hays of Ohio.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Green.

Mr. Younger with Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Wainwright with Mr. Granahan.

Mr. Shafer with Mr. Forand.

Mr. Pelly with Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Pillion with Mr. Dorn of South Carolina.

Mr. Poulson with Mr. Dodd.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky with Mr. Condon.

Mr. Harvey with Mr. Howell.

Mr. Hull with Mr. Rodino.

Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Sieminski.

Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Hillelson with Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scott with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin with Mr. Patten.

Mr. Merrill with Mr. Rabaut.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House, I report back the bill H. R. 4974 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, strike out all of lines 6 to 13, inclusive.

Page 24, strike out all of lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

Page 45, strike out all of lines 15 to 22, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 344, nays 5, not voting 82, as follows:

[Roll No. 34]

YEAS—344

Abbott	Corbett	Hillings
Abernethy	Cotton	Hoeven
Adair	Coudert	Hoffman, Ill.
Addonizio	Crosser	Holifield
Albert	Crumpacker	Holmes
Alexander	Cunningham	Holt
Allen, Calif.	Curtis, Mass.	Hope
Allen, Ill.	Curtis, Mo.	Horan
Andersen,	Curtis, Nebr.	Hosmer
H. Carl	Dague	Hruska
Andresen,	Davis, Ga.	Hunter
August H.	Davis, Wis.	Hyde
Andrews	Dawson, Utah	Ikard
Arends	Dempsey	James
Aspinall	Derronian	Jarman
Auchincloss	Devereux	Javits
Ayres	D'Ewart	Jenkins
Bailey	Dies	Jensen
Baker	Dollinger	Johnson
Bates	Dondero	Jonas, Ill.
Battle	Donovan	Jonas, N. C.
Beamer	Dorn, N. Y.	Jones, Ala.
Becker	Dowdy	Jones, Mo.
Belcher	Durham	Judd
Bender	Eberhart	Karsten, Mo.
Bennett, Fla.	Edmondson	Kearns
Bennett, Mich.	Elliot	Keating
Bentley	Engle	Kee
Bentsen	Evens	Kelley, Pa.
Berry	Faillon	Keogh
Betts	Feighan	Kersten, Wis.
Bishop	Fenton	Kilday
Blatnik	Fernandez	King, Calif.
Boland	Fine	Kirwan
Bolling	Fino	Klein
Bolton,	Fogarty	Kluczynski
Frances P.	Ford	Knox
Bolton,	Fountain	Krueger
Oliver P.	Frelinghuysen	Laird
Bonin	Friedel	Landrum
Bonner	Fulton	Lanham
Bosch	Gamble	Lantaff
Bow	Garmatz	LeCompte
Boykin	Gary	Lesinski
Bramblett	Gathings	Long
Bray	Gavin	Lovre
Brooks, La.	Gentry	Lucas
Brooks, Tex.	George	Lyle
Brown, Ga.	Golden	McCarthy
Brownson	Goodwin	McConnell
Broyhill	Graham	McCormack
Buchanan	Grant	McCulloch
Budge	Gregory	McDonough
Burdick	Gubser	McGregor
Burleson	Gwinn	McIntire
Busbey	Hagen, Calif.	McMillan
Byrd	Hagen, Minn.	McVey
Byrnes, Wis.	Haie	Machrowicz
Camp	Hailey	Mack, Ill.
Canfield	Halleck	Mack, Wash.
Cannon	Hand	Madden
Carnahan	Hardy	Mahon
Carrigg	Harris	Mailliard
Case	Harrison, Nebr.	Marshall
Cederberg	Harrison, Va.	Matthews
Chelf	Harrison, Wyo.	Meador
Chenoweth	Hart	Merrill
Chipchord	Hays, Ark.	Miller, Calif.
Church	Hébert	Miller, Kans.
Clevenger	Herlong	Miller, Md.
Cole, Mo.	Heselton	Miller, Nebr.
Cole, N. Y.	Hess	Miller, N. Y.
Colmer	Hiestand	Mills
Coon	Hill	Mollohan
Cooper	Hilleison	Morano

Moss	Regan	Taylor
Moulder	Rhodes, Pa.	Teague
Multer	Richards	Thomas
Mumma	Riehlman	Thompson,
Murray	Riley	Mich.
Neal	Roberts	Thompson, Tex.
Nicholson	Robeson, Va.	Thornberry
Norblad	Rogers, Colo.	Tolliefson
Norrell	Rogers, Fla.	Trimble
Oakman	Rogers, Mass.	Utt
O'Brien, Ill.	Rogers, Tex.	Van Pelt
O'Brien, Mich.	Rooney	Van Zandt
O'Brien, N. Y.	Sadlak	Vorys
O'Hara, Ill.	St. George	Vurseil
O'Hara, Minn.	Saylor	Walter
O'Neill	Schenck	Wampler
Osmer	Scrivner	Warburton
Ostertag	Scudder	Watts
Passman	Secrest	Welch
Patman	Seely-Brown	Westland
Patterson	Seiden	Wharton
Perkins	Sheehan	Wheeler
Pfost	Shelley	Whitten
Phillips	Sheppard	Widnall
Pilcher	Short	Wier
Poff	Shuford	Wigglesworth
Polk	Sikes	Williams, Miss.
Powell	Simpson, Ill.	Williams, N. Y.
Preston	Simpson, Pa.	Willis
Price	Small	Wilson, Calif.
Priest	Smith, Kans.	Wilson, Ind.
Prouty	Smith, Miss.	Wilson, Tex.
Radwan	Smith, Va.	Withrow
Rains	Spence	Wolcott
Ray	Springer	Wolverton
Rayburn	Staggers	Yates
Reams	Stauffer	Yorty
Reece, Tenn.	Stringfellow	Young
Reed, Ill.	Sullivan	Zablocki
Reed, N. Y.	Taber	
Rees, Kans.	Talle	

NAYS—5

Gross	Kilburn	Sutton
Hoffman, Mich.	Smith, Wis.	

NOT VOTING—82

Angell	Forrester	O'Konski
Barden	Frazier	Patten
Barrett	Gordon	Pelly
Boggs	Granahan	Philbin
Brown, Ohio	Green	Pillion
Buckley	Harden	Poage
Bush	Harvey	Poulson
Byrne, Pa.	Hays, Ohio	Rabaut
Campbell	Heller	Rhodes, Ariz.
Carlyle	Hinshaw	Rivers
Celler	Holtzman	Robison, Ky.
Chatham	Howell	Rodino
Clardy	Hull	Roosevelt
Condon	Jackson	Scherer
Cooley	Jones, N. C.	Scott
Cretella	Kearney	Shafer
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly, N. Y.	Sieminski
Dawson, Ill.	King, Pa.	Steed
Delaney	Lane	Thompson, La.
Dingell	Latham	Tuck
Dodd	Magnuson	Velde
Dolliver	Martin, Iowa	Vinson
Donohue	Mason	Wainwright
Dorn, S. C.	Merrill	Wickersham
Doyle	Metcalf	Winstead
Ellsworth	Morgan	Younger
Fisher	Morrison	
Forand	Nelson	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Hays of Ohio.	
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Forand.	
Mr. Latham with Mr. Patten.	
Mr. Angell with Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Scott with Mrs. Kelly of New York.	
Mr. Velde with Mr. Buckley.	
Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Barrett.	
Mr. Mason with Mr. Granahan.	
Mr. Cretella with Mr. Green.	
Mr. Clardy with Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania.	
Mr. Bush with Mr. Doyle.	
Mrs. Harden with Mr. Philbin.	
Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Lane.	
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Donohue.	
Mr. Wainwright with Mr. Wickersham.	
Mr. Younger with Mr. Dorn of South Carolina.	
Mr. Nelson with Mr. Dodd.	
Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Rodino.	
Mr. Harvey with Mr. Howell.	
Mr. Pelly with Mr. Sieminski.	

Mr. King of Pennsylvania with Mr. Chatham.

Mr. Kearney with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Hull with Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Rhodes of Arizona with Mr. Condon.

Mr. Scherer with Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Pillion with Mr. Heller.

Mr. Poulson with Mr. Metcalf.

Mr. Robson of Kentucky with Mr. Delancy.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Holtzman.

Mr. Merrill with Mr. Roosevelt.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE CONSENT CALENDAR ORDERED

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order today to call the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CLERK EMPOWERED TO CORRECT SECTION NUMBERS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may be given the right to correct section numbers in the bill H. R. 4974 just passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker May 3 was the 162d anniversary of the Polish Constitution, an anniversary celebrated by the freedom-loving people of Poland and their descendants and friends everywhere. I feel it is fitting and proper that we here in the Congress of the United States should pause to pay tribute to the people of Poland whose ancestors brought forth a constitution in 1791 which has been hailed as an ideal by students of constitutional government. It is a historical fact that the Polish Constitution, a landmark in the law, was brought into being without revolution by the people. The Polish Constitution guaranteed religious liberties, and divided the powers of the Government between various branches of the Government, and abolished despotism. The famous Edmund Burke called the Polish Constitution a noble document.

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 6, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice,
and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,
and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1954, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and

1 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
2 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
3 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
4 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
5 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
6 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
7 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
8 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in ac-
9 knowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
10 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
11 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
12 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, insti-
13 tutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by
14 any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners
15 and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law
16 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from
17 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-
18 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and
19 facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabu-
20 lation of technical information, (3) preparation of special
21 maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, im-
22 provement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties
23 in foreign countries, including minor construction on Govern-
24 ment-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Govern-
25 ment-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or

1 lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,
2 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign
3 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;
4 \$60,000,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be
5 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
6 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
7 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June
8 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor
9 vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may
10 be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or
11 proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal
12 year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such
13 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
14 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case
15 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
16 (except that two such vehicles may be purchased at not to
17 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such
18 vehicles except station wagons.

19 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

20 For representation allowances as authorized by section
21 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
22 1131), \$500,000.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, the Government of Panama, and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$30,044,787.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned

1 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
2 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
3 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
4 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed one for replacement
5 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
6 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
7 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for
8 guards and chauffeurs; \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the
9 provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation
10 Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder, appli-
11 cable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be
12 applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in
13 connection with United States participation in the Interna-
14 tional Civil Aviation Organization.

15 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

16 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
17 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
18 national activities which arise from time to time in the
19 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
20 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
21 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
22 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries,
23 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
24 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
25 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel

1 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
2 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
3 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
4 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsist-
5 ence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
6 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
7 business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
9 United States in expenses of international organizations; and
10 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the
11 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,300,000,
12 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be ex-
13 pended for representation allowances as authorized by section
14 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
15 and for entertainment.

16 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
17 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

18 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
19 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
20 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
21 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
22 the United States Section, International Boundary and
23 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
24 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
25 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,

1 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
 2 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
 3 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection dur-
 4 ing construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection;
 5 expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101
 6 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.
 7 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
 8 for replacement only; purchase of planographs and litho-
 9 graphs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
 10 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to
 11 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
 12 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
 15 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
 16 gations, \$500,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For detailed plan preparation and construction of
 19 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
 20 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
 21 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
 22 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
 23 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),
 24 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects

1 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and
2 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,
3 \$6,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the
5 lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction
6 on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
7 project except such as has been acquired by donation and
8 the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General
9 of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas
10 Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water
11 supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrange-
12 ments have been made with the prospective water users for
13 repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs
14 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes
15 by the Secretary of State.

16 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

17 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
18 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
19 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio
20 Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the pro-
21 visions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
22 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
23 (59 Stat. 89).

1 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

2 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
3 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
4 ventions between the United States and Canada signed
5 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
6 Stat. 1351), treaties between the United States and Great
7 Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909
8 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102),
9 the treaty between the United States and Canada signed
10 February 27, 1950, and Convention between the United
11 States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including
12 stenographic reporting services by contract; purchase (not
13 to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
14 motor vehicles; the United States share of the expenses of
15 the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the
16 International Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American
17 Tropical Tuna Commission, which except for the expenses
18 of the members, may be advanced to the respective Commis-
19 sions; \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
20 Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional
21 expenses of the American Sections, International Commis-
22 sions, as hereinafter set forth:

23 International Joint Commission, United States and
24 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the

1 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
2 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
3 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
4 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
5 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
6 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in at-
7 tending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
8 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
9 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
10 special and technical investigations in connection with matters
11 falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That
12 transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
13 Government for the performance of work for which this
14 appropriation is made.

15 International Boundary Commission, United States,
16 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
17 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
18 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
19 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
20 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not
21 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
22 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
23 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
24 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
3 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
4 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section
5 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

6 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
7 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
8 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
9 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 543).

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
12 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
13 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
14 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
15 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
16 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
17 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
18 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
19 tion may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

20 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
22 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
23 transportation of United States Government employees from
24 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
25 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided,*

1 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
2 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

3 SEC. 106. During the current fiscal year and when pur-
4 chases are made with foreign currencies, the Department
5 of State is authorized to purchase for use abroad any pas-
6 senger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and
7 station wagons), at a cost of not to exceed the equivalent
8 of \$2,200 for each such vehicle.

9 SEC. 107. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
10 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
11 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
12 ment of the General Services Administration for security
13 guard services for protection of confidential files.

14 SEC. 108. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
15 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
16 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
17 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
18 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
19 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
20 ing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction
21 of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed
22 without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

23 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
25 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of

1 the several States of the United States or any political
2 subdivision thereof.

3 SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribu-
5 tion to any international organization which engages in the
6 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of
7 one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
8 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
9 one world government or one world citizenship.

10 SEC. 111. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
12 connection with, participation in the International Materials
13 Conference.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
15 Appropriation Act, 1954".

16 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
20 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
21 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for
22 replacement only; miscellaneous and emergency expenses
23 authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
24 Administrative Assistant; and examination of estimates of
25 appropriations in the field; \$2,495,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
7 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$10,160,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
10 and kindred laws, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this
11 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
12 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
13 Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six pas-
19 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one
20 van at not to exceed \$3,000 and one van at not to exceed
21 \$6,900; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
22 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
23 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000,
24 of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the

1 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
2 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

3 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

4 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
5 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
6 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and ex-
7 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
8 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
9 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States
10 Code; \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
11 appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than
12 one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
14 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

15 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
16 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
17 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$225,000.

18 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
21 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
22 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
23 classification and preservation of identification and other
24 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
25 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-

1 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
2 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
3 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
4 General, including purchase (not to exceed two hundred
5 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
6 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of
7 one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not
8 to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range
9 facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
10 Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxi-
11 cab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth
12 in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of
13 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
14 purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and
15 not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
16 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
17 of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on
18 his certificate; \$77,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
19 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
20 emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extor-
21 tion, and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in
22 such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General
23 may determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation

1 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum
2 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

3 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
4 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
5 any civil-service employee.

6 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
9 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
10 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
11 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
12 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
13 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
14 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
15 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
16 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
17 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
18 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
19 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
20 priation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
21 two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms
23 and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
24 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except

1 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits
2 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,
3 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the
4 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of
5 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-
6 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care,
7 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien
8 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including
9 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
10 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
11 General; \$42,250,000.

12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

14 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
15 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
16 institutions, including support of United States prisoners in
17 non-Federal institutions in Alaska; not to exceed \$529,000
18 for departmental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500
19 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
20 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of
21 not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replace-
22 ment only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
23 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
24 furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wear-

1 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
2 their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of
3 employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal prop-
4 erty (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals
5 and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and ex-
6 change of farm products and livestock; construction of build-
7 ings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by
8 section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ;
9 \$25,770,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to
10 the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
11 in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expendi-
12 ture by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal
13 penal and correctional institutions.

14 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

15 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
16 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
17 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
18 by contract or force account, \$190,000: *Provided*, That labor
19 of the United States prisoners may be used for work per-
20 formed under this appropriation.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
23 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including

1 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;
2 \$2,475,000.

3 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may design-
6 ate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
7 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
8 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
9 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
10 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
11 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
12 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be avail-
13 able in the current fiscal year for the general administrative
14 expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of
15 private or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-
16 bia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
17 tions concerned with the purposes of this authorization:
18 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the
19 current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a re-
20 port to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
21 the House of Representatives giving detailed information
22 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred
23 during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the

1 activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*,
2 That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of
3 \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Sal-
4 aries and expenses, general administration", Department of
5 Justice.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from
8 the appropriations made in this title for general adminis-
9 tration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys
10 and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Clas-
11 sification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed
12 \$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special
13 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
14 and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided
15 for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress
16 on the 1st of July and January showing the names of
17 the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the
18 annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid
19 to each, together with a description of their duties.

20 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title
21 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
22 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
23 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly

1 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
2 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
4 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
5 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
6 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
7 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
8 of the District of Columbia.

9 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
10 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
11 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
12 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

13 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in
14 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

17 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit
19 in the United States District Court for the Southern District
20 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of
21 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public
22 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
24 Appropriation Act, 1954".

1 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service
6 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,875,000.

7 Technical and scientific services: For expenses necessary
8 for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineer-
9 ing information to business and industry as authorized by
10 the Act of September 9, 1950 (Public Law 776),
11 \$200,000.

12 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-
14 lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
15 provided for by law; and for general administration, includ-
16 ing enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the
17 Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and purchase
18 of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
19 \$6,770,000.

20 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
23 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
24 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.
25 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety

1 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation
2 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service
3 to States and other public and private agencies in connection
4 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-
5 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including
6 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$295,000); the operation
7 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; fees and mileage of
8 expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of ap-
9 propriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed fifty for
10 replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase
11 and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$105,500,000: *Provided*,
12 That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds
13 received from States, counties, municipalities, and other pub-
14 lic authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and
15 operation of airport traffic control towers.

16 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an ad-
17 ditional amount for the acquisition and establishment by
18 contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, in-
19 cluding the equipment of additional civil airways for day
20 and night flying; the construction of additional necessary
21 lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating
22 structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization
23 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the
24 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-

1 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-
2 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Ad-
3 ministration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil
4 where such accommodations are not otherwise available;
5 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
6 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the ap-
7 propriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-
8 ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-
9 craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under
10 this appropriation (not to exceed \$283,000) ; for neces-
11 sary expenses in connection with the transportation by
12 air to and from and within the Territories of the
13 United States of materials and equipment secured under this
14 appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary
15 administrative costs (not to exceed \$325,000) .

16 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
17 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
18 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
19 tive to such developmental work and service testing as tends
20 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-
21 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-
22 ances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of neces-
23 sary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance
24 of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number

1 authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and
2 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; \$1,000,000.

3 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
4 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
5 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
6 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
7 placement only; purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms;
8 and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.

9 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ad-
10 ditional amount for "Construction, Washington National Air-
11 port", including improvements to existing paving and utili-
12 ties, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

13 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not
14 to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the
15 appropriation made available under this head in the Depart-
16 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be
17 available during the current fiscal year for expenses neces-
18 sary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946,
19 as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including mainte-
20 nance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to
21 exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
22 for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
23 Aeronautics Administration".

24 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liq-

1 liquidation of contract authorization) : For liquidation of obli-
2 gations incurred under authority heretofore granted under
3 this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

4 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory
5 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance,
6 improvement, and operation of public airports in the Terri-
7 tory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ;
8 including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and
9 cleaning of uniforms; \$500,000.

10 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary
11 for planning and developing a national system of aids to
12 air navigation and air traffic control common to military and
13 civil air navigation, including research, experimental investi-
14 gations, purchase and development, by contract or other-
15 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
16 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of
17 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance
18 under contracts for research or development work; and not
19 to exceed \$85,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,500,000.

20 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic
23 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a
24 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of
25 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted

1 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
2 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
3 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and
4 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, main-
5 tenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,750,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
8 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
9 883a-883i), including purchase of not to exceed three pas-
10 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of sites
11 and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic
12 or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation,
13 maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation
14 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
15 of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument
16 observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station
17 to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceano-
18 graphic observations or tending seismographs; pay, allow-
19 ances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household
20 effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by
21 law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the
22 active list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in
23 accordance with law; \$12,200,000: *Provided*, That
24 during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be
25 reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts pub-

1 lished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for
2 the official use of the military departments of the Department
3 of Defense.

4 Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station: For
5 expenses necessary for construction and equipment of a
6 geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13,
7 1952 (66 Stat. 70), \$750,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

10 Departmental salaries and expenses: For necessary ex-
11 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
12 at the seat of government, including the purchase of com-
13 mercial and trade reports, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That
14 expenses of field studies or surveys conducted by de-
15 partmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from
16 the amount herein appropriated.

17 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
18 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
19 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
20 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
21 the United States and its possessions, \$1,650,000.

22 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

23 Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) :
24 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the
25 payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946,

1 pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head to
2 enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning, and
3 betterments, \$64,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
5 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted
6 on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant
7 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations here-
8 tofore made to the United States Maritime Commission,
9 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
10 That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy
11 accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on
12 the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable
13 item against the United States as a partial or complete offset
14 to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused
15 from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2)
16 as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so
17 excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though
18 it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the
19 extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United
20 States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent re-
21 ceivable account against the United States, such amount,
22 unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered
23 as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine
24 Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing
25 contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall

1 be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603
2 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1)
3 to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis,
4 and (2) to obligate the United States to make future pay-
5 ments in accordance with the terms of such operating-
6 differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no
7 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obli-
8 gation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an
9 operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages,
10 during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred,
11 which number shall include the number of voyages under
12 contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall
13 be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July
14 1, 1952.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
16 ing into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other
17 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the
18 Maritime Administration, \$16,300,000, within limitations
19 as follows:

20 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
21 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,125 for
22 entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically
23 authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed
24 \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be avail-
25 able exclusively for ship structure research, testing and

1 models; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That funds transferred to
2 this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving
3 Fund established under the provisions of the Act of June
4 2, 1951 (46 U. S. C. 1241 (a)) shall not exceed a sum
5 sufficient to provide for the average employment of two hun-
6 dred and ninety employees during the current fiscal year;

7 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
8 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-
9 ing not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,300,000;

10 Reserve fleet expenses, \$7,000,000, including not to
11 exceed \$7,490 for expenses of travel.

12 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
13 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of train-
14 ing stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay,
15 New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Mari-
16 time Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,500,000
17 for personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
18 where which may be used to provide pay and allowances
19 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-
20 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by
21 law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of
22 two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not
23 to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,
24 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended
25 in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of

1 travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable
2 appropriations of the Public Health Service for services
3 rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,480,000, includ-
4 ing uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midship-
5 men, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per
6 cadet: *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uni-
7 form and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not
8 be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or
9 cadets.

10 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
11 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
12 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-
13 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support
14 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act au-
15 thorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth,
16 approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-
17 1123) ; \$349,800 for the maintenance and repair of vessels
18 loaned by the United States to the said States for use in
19 connection with such State marine schools including neces-
20 sary expenses of converting one vessel from laid-up status
21 to State training status; and \$320,200 for allowances for
22 uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State
23 marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations
24 established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)) ;
25 \$860,000.

1 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
2 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
3 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
4 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
5 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
6 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
7 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and
8 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
9 against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce,
10 War Shipping Administration functions, December 31,
11 1946".

12 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
13 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
14 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
15 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime
16 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to
17 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-
18 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts
19 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers ad-
20 visable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such
21 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunk-
22 ers over and above such minimums shall be removed from
23 the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

24 No money made available to the Department of Com-
25 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act

1 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is
2 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-
3 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or
4 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost
5 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor
6 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine
7 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-
8 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsec-
9 tion is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

10 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
11 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
12 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
13 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
14 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
15 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
16 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be
17 credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof:
18 *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, con-
19 tract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utili-
20 ties, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury
21 as miscellaneous receipts.

22 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal
23 year from the construction fund established by the Mer-
24 chant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
25 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in

1 any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise
2 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered
3 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

4 PATENT OFFICE

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
6 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
8 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed
9 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-
10 missioner of Patents; \$12,000,000.

11 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

12 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of
13 administration, including advertising (including advertising
14 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas
15 adjacent thereto), purchase of thirty-five passenger motor
16 vehicles for replacement only, and the maintenance and
17 repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accord-
18 ance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau
19 of Public Roads.

20 Of the total amount available from appropriations of the
21 Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses,
22 pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of No-
23 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000
24 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the
25 President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public

1 Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
2 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
3 the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat.
4 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the
5 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
6 construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for per-
7 forming engineering service in Pan-American countries for
8 and upon the request of any agency or governmental corpora-
9 tion of the United States.

10 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions
11 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented
12 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available
13 until expended, \$510,000,000, which sum is composed of
14 \$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be
15 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$119,500,000, a part
16 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
17 year 1953, and \$1,570,352, \$867,307 and \$562,341, the
18 latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended
19 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
20 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
21 or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved
22 June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943,
23 and section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as
24 amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

25 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided

1 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23
2 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as
3 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until
4 expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of
5 \$3,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be
6 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$11,600,000, a
7 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
8 fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
9 be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or altera-
10 tion of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and
11 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction
12 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under
13 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

14 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of
15 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-Ameri-
16 can Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the
17 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by
18 section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66
19 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950) : For an addi-
21 tional amount for "Access roads (Act of September 7,
22 1950)", for carrying out the provisions of section 12 of
23 the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, as amended,
24 \$7,500,000 to remain available until expended.

25 Public lands highways (liquidation of contract author-

1 ization) : For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
2 the contract authorization granted by section 10 of the
3 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789), \$1,750,-
4 000, to remain available until expended.

5 Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract
6 authorization) : For an additional amount for payment of
7 obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1916,
8 as amended and supplemented, for the elimination of hazards
9 to life at railroad grade crossings, to remain available until
10 expended, \$2,211,925, which sum is the remainder of the
11 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
12 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 869) .

14 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the
15 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
16 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
17 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to
18 remain available until expended.

19 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of
20 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
21 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid to
22 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
23 shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to
24 labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

25 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or

1 other services in connection with the survey, construction,
2 and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed
3 for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign coun-
4 tries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for
5 such services (which may include depreciation on engineer-
6 ing and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to
7 the appropriation concerned.

8 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the
9 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for
10 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
11 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for
12 distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
13 of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Govern-
14 ment activities, cooperating foreign countries and State
15 cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and mate-
16 rials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
17 transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current
18 applicable appropriations.

19 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be
20 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
21 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
22 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and
23 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
24 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for
25 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

1 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

2 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
3 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.
4 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,
5 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the
6 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); building of
7 temporary experimental structures; and purchase (not to
8 exceed three for replacement only) of passenger motor
9 vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as author-
10 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
11 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;
12 as follows:

13 Operation and administration: For the general operation
14 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
15 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-
16 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
17 \$1,000,000.

18 Research and testing: For research, testing and other
19 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950
20 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for,
21 \$3,000,000.

22 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
23 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electri-
24 cal quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
25 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in

1 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the
2 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and the
3 broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; \$2,000,-
4 000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the
5 maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed
6 pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 283),
7 shall be \$7,040 per annum.

8 Construction of laboratories: For an additional amount
9 for relocation of laboratories, \$440,000.

10 WEATHER BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of
13 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
15 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing
16 office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; and
17 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
18 only; \$24,700,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal
19 year, the maximum amount authorized under section 3 (a)
20 of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C. 327), for extra
21 compensation to employees of other Government agencies
22 for taking and transmitting meteorological observations, shall
23 be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay authorized
24 under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees conducting
25 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, shall be

1 \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than five of such
2 employees at any one time may receive a base rate of \$8,500
3 per annum, and such employees may be appointed without
4 regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable
7 appropriations and funds available to the Department of
8 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in
9 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the
10 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

11 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
12 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available
13 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
14 cerned with the activities for which the appropriations are
15 made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for
18 individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

19 This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce
20 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

21 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

22 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
23 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and
24 borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and

1 in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and com-
2 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
3 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
4 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
5 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
6 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

7 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

8 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
9 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-
10 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed
11 \$438,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
12 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual
13 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-
14 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,
15 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,
16 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to
17 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired
18 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and
19 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-
20 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of
21 facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or
22 in which it has an interest.

23 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

24 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the
25 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :

1 Not to exceed \$240,000 shall be available for admin-
2 istrative expenses, including not to exceed \$6,000 for
3 expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner
4 set forth under the title "General expenses" in the
5 Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the
6 Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1,
7 1947) ; and funds available for operating expenses shall be
8 available for hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That
9 no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees
10 normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
11 amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
12 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation
13 of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees
14 as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates
15 prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area
16 (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees,
17 but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed
18 as establishing a different leave system within the meaning
19 of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21,
20 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

21 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
24 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
25 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike

1 against the Government of the United States or who is a
2 member of an organization of Government employees that
3 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
4 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
9 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
10 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
11 member of an organization of Government employees that
12 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
13 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
14 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
15 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
16 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
17 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
18 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
19 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
20 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
21 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
22 the Government of the United States by force or violence
23 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
24 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
25 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined

1 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
2 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
4 any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,
9 Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 5, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

MAY 6, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 28, 1953
For actions of May 27, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate voted in favor of USDA reorganization plan. Senate committee reported weather control bill. Senate committees ordered reported State-Justice-Commerce and Treasury-Post Office appropriation bills. Rep. Cooley introduced bill providing additional USDA Assistant Secretaries. House committee reported bill to repeal Thomas leave rider. House passed Army civil appropriation bill. Sen. Eastland inserted the Secretary's speech on cotton.

HOUSE

- 1. PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4506, repealing the Thomas annual leave rider (H.Rept. 491)(p. 5935). The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4126, continuing the effectiveness of the war risk and detention benefits of Federal employees until July 1, 1954 (H. Rept. 490)(p. 5935).
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed H. R. 5376, Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 5881-92).
- 3. REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Cooley urged the Government Operations Committee to take quick action on Reorganization Plan No. 2, and stated his intention of asking recognition on Wed., June 3, to call it up for consideration (pp. 5929, 5933).
- 4. TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 3792, authorizing the ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water carrier certificates and permits (p. D479).
- 5. FOREIGN TRADE.** Rep. Saylor spoke against maintaining a free trade (pp. 5931-2).
- 6. SCHOOL LUNCH.** Both Houses received a Mass. Legislature memorial opposing a reduction of appropriation for the national school-lunch program (p. 5936).
- 7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** As stated by Majority Leader Halleck: Thurs., House will adjourn until Mon. when consent calendar will be called; Tues., private calendar

and D. C. appropriation bill; Wed., Thurs., and Fri., H. R. 5069, flammable fabrics bill, and perhaps H. R. 5141, creating a Small Business Administration (p. 5929).

SENATE

8. REORGANIZATION. Rejected, 29-46, S. Res. 100, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, relating to this Department/ (pp. 5823-24). This in effect, is approval by the Senate of the reorganization plan. The House had until midnight, June 3, to disapprove the plan.
9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments, H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954, and H. R. 5174, the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill for 1954 (p. D475).
10. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 285, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification (S. Rept. 306) (p. 5819).
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2347, to continue for six months after termination of the national emergency certain transportation preferences or priorities (S. Rept. 308) (p. 5819).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Rules and Administration Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments S. Res. 25, providing for an investigation of means to expand foreign investment and trade (p. D477).
13. FLOOD DAMAGE. Sen. Ellender discussed recent flood damage in La. and urged the President to certify La. as a disaster area (pp. 5862-3).
14. ELECTRIFICATION; PRICE SUPPORTS; TELEPHONE LOANS. Received N. Dak. Farmers Union Local resolutions opposing private control of Federal electric-generating plants, favoring 100% of parity for farmers, and asking that farm commodities be protected "by at least 90% of parity," and urging Congress to provide sufficient funds for rural telephone loans (pp. 5818-9).
15. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Morse spoke opposing "the giveaway program and philosophy of the Eisenhower administration in the field of natural resources" (pp. 5863-79).
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by Sen. Knowland: "it is the intention of the acting majority leader to move that the Senate recess until Monday," after consideration of the doctors' draft bill is completed on Thurs., May 28, and that the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill will be taken up on the first of next week. (p. 5862).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. LIVESTOCK; TAXATION. S. 2005, by Sen. Mundt, to permit the sale or exchange of livestock threatened with destruction by disease to be treated as an involuntary conversion; to Finance Committee (p. 5820).
18. RUBBER. H. R. 5425, by Rep. Shafer, to authorize the disposal of the Government owned synthetic rubber facilities; to Armed Services Committee (p. 5936).

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate by vote of 46 to 29 approved Reorganization Plan No. 2 relating to Agriculture Department.

House passed Army civil functions appropriation bill.

Senate committees approved for reporting numerous bills, resolutions, and nominations.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 5817-5825

Bills Introduced: 15 bills and 2 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1995 to S. 2009; and S. J. Res. 80 and 81.

Pages 5819-5820

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 4495, providing for induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, with amendments (S. Rept. 305);

S. 285, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification, with amendments (S. Rept. 306);

S. 1981, continues for 6 months after termination of national emergency certain provisions relating to military traffic (S. Rept. 307); and

H. R. 2347, continues for 6 months after termination of national emergency certain emergency powers of the President on priorities in transportation of traffic (S. Rept. 308).

Page 5819

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee.

Page 5825

Reorganization Plan No. 2 (Agriculture): By 29 yeas to 46 nays, Senate rejected S. Res. 100, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 (Agriculture). This, in effect, approves Reorganization Plan No. 2.

Pages 5825-5860

Airport Act: Senate disagreed to House amendments to S. 35, to amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations; Senate then requested conference on the bill and appointed as conferees Senators Bricker, Schoeppel, Griswold, Johnson (of Colorado), and Pastore.

Page 5860

Doctors' Draft: H. R. 4495, providing for induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, was made Senate's unfinished business.

Page 5862

Nominations: 3 Army nominations were received, along with 1 nomination to a U. N. body.

Page 5879

Program for Thursday: Senate adjourned at 8:32 p. m. until noon Thursday, May 28, when it will consider H. R. 4495; doctors' draft bill.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, completed marking up H. R. 4974, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1954, and ordered the bill favorably reported with amendments.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Continuing its hearings on H. R. 4828, Interior Department appropriations for 1954, subcommittee heard testimony on behalf of requests for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands from Frank Midkiff, High Commissioner for these territories, accompanied by his associates.

Also testifying with regard to the functions of these territories was Adm. Arthur W. Radford, former High Commissioner and presently nominee to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS—TREASURY-POST OFFICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5174, Treasury-Post Office appropriations for 1954.

DOCTORS' DRAFT

Committee on Armed Services: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported H. R. 4495, providing for induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, with amendments including (1) a provision to continue the \$100 per month equalization

pay including veterinarians who have not heretofore been included, and (2) to require the minimum period of service to be 14 months.

Committee announced the minimum periods of service depending on previous amounts of prior military service, as follows:

24 months—less than 6 months' previous service;

21 months—6 months but less than 9 months' previous service;

19 months—9 months but less than 12 months' previous service;

17 months—12 months but less than 15 months' previous service; and

14 months—15 months or more.

Committee also approved for reporting 1,160 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

RFC AND SMALL BUSINESS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee continued its hearings on various bills and amendments to the RFC and small business, and received testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses:

Emil Rieve, chairman, National Economic Policy Committee, CIO, who favored continuation of the RFC and SDPA;

E. J. Kaltenbach and S. S. Parsons, Smaller Business of America, who favored enactment of the bills S. 1912, to make credit more readily available for financing small business, and S. 1913, to make capital more readily available for financing small business;

George J. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Business, who favored the general approach of S. 1523, to create a Small Business Administration;

Herbert Barchoff, National Association of Independent Business, Inc., who favored creation of an independent small business administration, and also supported S. 1912 and S. 1913;

Joseph D. Noonan and Albert D. Day, both of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., who favored S. 1913 and S. 1523, the latter with amendments, and opposed abolition of the RFC until alternative methods of aid to small business can be established;

John A. Long, executive vice president, Photoswitch, Inc., who cited the operating experiences of several businesses to show the continued need for RFC;

Arthur Levett, president, Harle Arms Co., Deep River, Conn., who also favored continuance of the RFC; and

Troy Arnold, Eastern Metal Products Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., who testified in behalf of extension of both the SDPA and RFC, and favored an independent small business administration combining certain features of these two agencies.

Committee recessed subject to call.

MUTUAL SECURITY, AND NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee continued its executive hearings on the proposed extension of the mutual security program for fiscal 1954, with testimony regarding unexpended balances of the program from N. E. Halaby, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for European Mutual Security Affairs. Hearings continue May 29.

Also, committee heard the following nominees testify in behalf of their own nominations: Michael J. McDermott, of D. C., to be Ambassador to El Salvador; Arthur Gardner, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Cuba; William T. Pfeiffer, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic; and R. Douglas Stuart, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Canada.

TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT, AND NOMINATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported:

(1) H. R. 2347, continues for 6 months after termination of national emergency certain emergency powers of the President on priorities in transportation of traffic, and S. 1981, continues for 6 months after termination of national emergency certain provisions relating to military traffic; and with amendments S. 1461, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to expedite action by the ICC upon applications for rate increases by railroads and by oil carriers by pipeline and by railroad;

(2) The nomination of Capt. Frank T. Kenner for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the U. S. Coast Guard, and five routine nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Committee also considered House amendments to S. 35, to amend the Federal Airport Act, but decided not to accept these amendments, and recommended that the bill go to conference.

Prior to these actions, committee held hearings on the above nomination, and heard Captain Kenner testify in his own behalf.

BASEBALL—RADIO AND TV BROADCASTING

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee S. 1396, to authorize the adoption of certain rules with respect to the broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce.

EMERGENCY MIGRATION ACT OF 1953

Committee on the Judiciary: Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee continued its hearings on S. 1917, to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas to certain escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 29, 1953
For actions of May 28, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Eastland urged bartering surplus commodities for foreign goods. House requested conference on executive leave bill.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Disagreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 4654, exempting certain Government officials from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, and requested a conference, appointing Reps. Rees, Corbett, St. George, Murray, and Davis (Ga.) as conferees (p. 5975).
2. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5141, to create a Small Business Administration (H. Rept. 494) (p. 5978).
3. GRAZING LAND. Rep. D'Wart inserted two letters favoring his bill, H. R. 4023, the stockmen's grazing bill (pp. 5970-2).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 1 (p. 5978). Legislative program, as modified (see Digest No. 97), as stated in "Daily Digest": Mon., no business scheduled; with Consent Calendar on Tues.; Wed. and balance of week, Reorganization Plan No. 2 on this Department, and H. R. 4406 and H. R. 992, establishing commissions on governmental functions and organization of the executive branch (p. D485).

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (S. Rept. 309) (p. 5940). Sen. Bridges submitted 10 notices of intention to suspend the rules for proposing amendments to this bill, including amendments which would permit the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the Attorney General, during the 1954 fiscal year, to terminate the employment of any officer or employee of their respective

"whenever [they] shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States" (pp. 5940-2).

6. FOREIGN TRADE. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments, S. Res. 25, providing for an investigation of means to expand foreign investment and trade (S. Rept. 310) (pp. 5940).
7. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Eastland spoke on the food surplus problem, saying these surpluses, "with falling export markets, if permitted to accumulate, will blow up the farm support-price program," and urging bartering surplus farm products for foreign military equipment (pp. 5943-5).
8. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (p. 5962).
9. RECESSED until Mon., June 1, (p. 5961).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. CERTIFYING PAYMENTS. S. 2018, by Sen. Langer, to relieve disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees with respect to certain payments made in contravention of appropriation restrictions regarding citizenship status; to Judiciary Committee (p. 5940).
11. IMMIGRATION. H. R. 5450, by Rep. Heller, to admit 100,000 immigrants who are natives and citizens of Italy; to Judiciary Committee (p. 5979).
12. MARKETING QUOTAS. H. R. 5451, by Rep. Hope, to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5979).
13. FARM LOANS. H. R. 5456, by Rep. Ayres, to extend to June 30, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to make additional funds available therefor; to Veterans' Affairs (p. 5979).
14. BUDGETING. H. Res. 258, by Rep. Coudert, creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of how the annual budget may be balanced and deficit financing eliminated; to Rules Committee (p. 5979).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. BEEF PRICES. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted a discussion by J. C. Holbert, Iowa Beef Producers Association, on the reasons for lower beef prices and the steps that should be taken by the Government to stabilize the market (pp. A3192-3).
16. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Hope inserted a report titled "Effect of Lower Corn Price Supports on Milk Production Costs" (p. A3194).
17. PRICE CONTROLS. Rep. Multer inserted a California Law Review article titled "Price Stabilization During a Period of Cold War" (pp. A3199-203).
Rep. Hiestand inserted the testimony of Herrell DeGraff for the American Meat Institute before the H. Banking and Currency Committee opposing standby price-control legislation (pp. A3217-20).
18. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Smith (Miss.) inserted an address of Maj. Gen. Samuel Stur-

Calendar No. 312

83D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 309 }

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

MAY 28, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4974]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$1, 143, 146, 712
Amount of decrease by the Senate (net)	—38, 766, 830
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	1, 104, 379, 882
Amount of appropriations, 1953	1, 291, 058, 015
Amount of the regular estimates, 1954	1, 469, 494, 515
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1953	186, 678, 133
Under the estimates for 1954	365, 114, 633

GENERAL STATEMENT

For the regular appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the bill carries a total of \$1,104,379,882 for fiscal year 1954. Of this amount the committee recommends \$90,258,676 for the Department of State, \$177,975,000 for the Department of Justice, and \$836,146,206 for the Department of Commerce.

The total recommended is \$186,678,133, or 14.4 percent, below the amount available for 1953; \$365,114,633, or 24.8 percent, below the budget for 1954; and \$38,766,830, or 3.3 percent below the amount allowed by the House.

It is worthy to note that approximately 54 percent of the total carried in the bill will be used to meet prior year obligations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State, the committee recommends a total of \$90,258,676, which is a decrease of \$12,486,111, or 12.1 percent, below the House allowance; \$42,776,203, or 32.1 percent, under the comparable total for 1953; and \$60,889,914, or 40.2 percent, below the 1954 budget estimates. The amount recommended does not include funds for international information and educational activities, as the estimates for this program have been deferred for later consideration. Likewise, for comparative purposes the 1953 total also excludes sums for such program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for this activity plus \$15,600,000, to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances which will be available to the Department as of June 30, 1953. Of the amount authorized to be transferred, \$10,000,000 is authorized to be added to the \$50,000,000 appropriation to carry on the activities paid for out of "Salaries and expenses." The balance of \$5,600,000 is made available for the specific purpose of paying the costs of terminating 2,566 employees which will be necessary under the House and committee imposed ceiling of \$60,000,000. In accomplishing this reduction it is anticipated that the Department will maintain a balance amongst all categories and grades of Foreign Service and domestic personnel. The committee has included language which will allow the transfer of the \$15,600,000 of unobligated funds as follows:

\$50,000,000, and in addition \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953, of which latter amount not to exceed \$5,600,000 may be used to cover the costs of reduction in force, including salaries, terminal leave, travel, and transportation expenses of officers and employees whose services are terminated, and travel and transportation costs in connection with transfers necessary as a result of reduction in force.

In addition the committee recommends a modification in the House language which provides that \$8,000,000 may be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury.

The 1954 estimates contained comparative transfers covering activities formerly financed from Mutual Security Agency funds as follows: Salaries and expenses, \$4,298,250; representation allowances, \$45,550; international contingencies, \$289,000. The House committee report

indicated that "no provision has been made in this bill for those activities. The authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1954 for Mutual Security has not yet been approved." This committee wishes to clarify this wording so as to be assured that it is the intent that if these activities are conducted in 1954, the present method of financing them from Mutual Security funds will be continued.

The committee is in full agreement as to the maximum use of foreign credits and the consequent relief to the American taxpayer growing out of the use of these credit balances. The committee wishes to reiterate, however, that the Department should take all steps at its disposal to assure that American manufacturers, suppliers, and transportation concerns are not placed in a position of unfavorable competition as a result of this program to use foreign credits.

The committee was very favorably impressed with the new and increased emphasis which is being directed toward assuring personnel and physical security of the Department's operations. It is assumed and expected that the Department will, within the funds provided, make the necessary internal financial allocations to meet, on an economical and efficient basis, the staff and expense requirements of the intensified security program outlined to the committee.

The committee is recommending a language provision to overcome a situation which has arisen from the operation of section 911 (4) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which authorizes payment for "the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Service who is absent under orders from his usual post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household effects." The committee feels and the Department concurs that substantial funds could be saved if the Department were authorized to provide storage of employees' personal effects in any case where this cost would be more economical than transporting the personal effects to a first or subsequent post of duty. The following language amendment has been inserted in the bill:

the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe;

The committee is in agreement with the sentiment repeatedly expressed by the House Appropriations Committee and members of this committee that funds for all purposes exclusive of foreign aid in the occupation of Germany and Austria should be provided as a single package under one appropriation title. The 1954 estimates for the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation contained funds for domestic Foreign Service costs or a total of approximately \$2,800,000 representing requirements for normal consular and diplomatic activities with Germany and Austria. It is the recommendation of the committee that these requirements be met out of funds to be appropriated for "Government in occupied areas" for 1954.

The committee's attention has been invited to the fact that a backlog exists in the Division of Publications especially as regards the publications of Foreign Relations Volumes. It has been found that the last completed volume published was for the year 1934, and justifications presented to the committee would provide \$28,000 to print two 1937 volumes, five 1938 volumes and one 1939 volume.

The cost to print a single volume is \$11,200, and it now requires about five volumes to cover the period of one year.

It is the sense of the committee that the Department allocate sufficient funds from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, 1954" to provide the necessary personnel and other related expenses essential to start reducing the backlog in collating and publishing the vitally important Foreign Relations Volumes. The Department estimates that this work can be accomplished in about four years.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For this item the committee recommends \$500,000, which is \$150,000 below the amount for the current year but is the same amount as allowed by the House. This appropriation is used to pay the cost of official entertainment by our officials overseas. The sum recommended will provide a minimum amount to carry out this function.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The committee recommends that no appropriation be made to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund at this time and concurs with the action of the House in this respect. The committee has been informed that there is currently a balance of over \$16 million in the fund and that the amount paid out in annuities in 1952 amounted to \$1,414,964. The committee therefore feels its action will not affect the solvency of the fund.

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee recommends that an amount of \$4 million be available for this purpose in 1954 and has included language in the bill which will permit the Department of State to issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms for not to exceed this amount rather than establishing a dollar appropriation therefor. The committee considers it to be prudent administration to take advantage of foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States in countries where rental space is at a terrific premium requiring sizable recurring annual outlays in lieu of this Government acquiring and operating its own property.

From the inception of the Foreign Service Building Act, 1926, as amended, there has been a total of \$231,625,000 in authorization of which \$200 million was authority to utilize foreign credits. To date there has been appropriated a total of \$132,214,000 leaving an unappropriated balance of \$99,411,000.

The language amendment recommended is as follows:

For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), foreign currencies and credits owed to or owned by the United States in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$4,000,000 to be available through June 30, 1954: Provided, That when such foreign currencies and credits are made available for purposes of said Act, as amended, the Department of State shall issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms, and credits shall be allowed in the proper accounts of Government departments and agencies concerned: Provided further, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 547, Eighty-second Congress, approved July 15, 1952), or provisions relating thereto providing for reimbursement therefor to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned shall not apply to foreign currencies or credits used for the purposes of this authorization.

It is desired, however, that the Department furnish the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives as soon as possible after the enactment of this act a statement as to the intended utilization of this authorization.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee recommends the same amount as the House, or \$1 million, which amount is \$100,000 below the original budget estimate and below the amount available for the current year. This appropriation is used to take care of emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service and for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens stranded abroad.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For "Contributions to international organizations" the committee recommends a total of \$29,614,787 which amount is \$869,962 under 1953 and \$430,000 under the House. The reduction of \$430,000 below the House is for our annual payment to the Republic of Panama. The committee recommends language setting this payment up as a permanent appropriation. Under the terms of the treaty with Panama, this annual payment must be made in perpetuity. The language amendment recommended is as follows:

PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the Treaty of 1936 (53 Stat. 1818).

The committee is recommending an amendment to section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act of 1952 to exempt the Caribbean Commission and the joint support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization from the ceiling of 33½ percent imposed by section 602 on United States contributions to international organizations. The Department of State recommended that the Caribbean Commission, because of its regional nature, be given the same exemption as now applies to the other inter-American organizations. Contributions to the joint support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization are used to maintain aviation safety facilities in the Atlantic Ocean. Contributions to the joint support program are based on the number of flights across the Atlantic originating in the member countries. Since the United States originates the largest number of these flights the ceiling of 33½ percent imposes too rigid a restriction on United States participation in this important work.

The amendment recommended is as follows:

Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and before the period, insert: "Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization"

The committee desires that our delegates to all of the international organizations of which we are members exert every effort to see that the United States contributions to these organizations are reduced. The committee feels that stringent reductions must be made in the

cost of all activities of the Federal Government, including our participation in these international organizations.

The committee recommends language in the bill which provides for the payment of the United States contribution to the United Nations on a monthly basis starting July 1, 1953, and ending June 30, 1954. Due to the fact that the United Nations is on a calendar-fiscal year basis, the amendment would provide for paying the amount owed for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1953, in 1 lump sum; the amount owed for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1953, in 6 equal monthly installments; and would provide an additional amount to be authorized to pay that portion of the calendar year 1954 assessment covering the period January 1 to June 30, 1954.

The amendment recommended is as follows:

together with such additional amount as may be necessary to pay the United States assessment applicable to the first six months operating budget of the United Nations during the calendar year 1954: Provided, That the amount of this appropriation to meet obligations to the United Nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be available for payment only in equal monthly installments for each semiannual period of such year for which the total amount of such contributions shall have been fixed, such payments to be payable on the first day of each of the respective months; except that the payment of obligations accrued for the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, may be made in one lump-sum payment.

The committee is recommending the above amendment to implement an amendment which the chairman of the committee has been directed by the committee to offer from the floor of the Senate, which would provide that our contribution to the United Nations shall cease whenever a nation or the representative of such nation which has been declared an aggressor by the United Nations is admitted to membership on the Security Council.

The amendment which will be offered is as follows:

: Provided further, That, in the event the government, or pretended government, of any nation which has, or may have been, declared an aggressor by the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations, or which has participated in armed resistance to forces which are carrying out the orders of the United Nations, or has given sanctuary to forces engaged in any such armed resistance, shall hereafter be admitted to membership in the Security Council, or its representative hereafter be recognized as the representative of such nation on such Security Council, no installment shall thereafter be available for payment so long as the government of such nation or nations continue to enjoy such membership or recognition

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For this item the committee recommends \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$200,000 under the amount allowed by the House and \$221,112 below the current year. The committee feels that the size of our missions to international organizations should be reduced.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For this activity the committee recommends \$1,000,000 which is \$300,000 below the amount allowed by the House and \$500,000 below the current year. This appropriation is used to cover the expenses of our attendance at international meetings not otherwise provided for in the regular budget. The Committee feels that not only are we participating in too many of these international meetings but that substantial savings can be made by reducing the size of our delegations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

For this activity the committee recommends a total of \$6,500,000, which is a reduction of \$1,600,000 under the amount allowed by the House. The amount recommended will provide \$500,000 for salaries and expenses, the same amount as allowed by the House; \$900,000 for operation and maintenance, or \$100,000 below the amount allowed by the House; and \$5,100,000 for the completion of the Falcon Dam, which must be completed by November of 1953 under the terms of our treaty with Mexico. In order to provide the \$6,600,000 necessary to complete the Falcon Dam, the committee is also recommending language which would transfer a major portion of the prior year unobligated balance previously appropriated for the Anzalduas Dam and which the Department informed the committee would not be used until certain legal problems have been worked out. To accomplish this transfer the committee recommends the following language:

: Provided further, That \$1,500,000 of the amount previously appropriated for the Anzalduas Diversion Dam is hereby transferred, to be available until expended, to the construction account of the Falcon Dam project and related works

The House did not provide any funds for "Rio Grande emergency flood protection" and the committee concurs in this action since testimony was received that none of the funds made available for the current fiscal year have been spent. As of March 23, 1953, the unobligated balance was \$140,000, which will remain available until expended.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For this item the committee recommends \$543,889, which is an increase over the House of \$43,889, is an increase of \$38,545 over 1953, but is a decrease of \$56,111 below the original 1954 estimate.

The committee recommends \$110,000 for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission for the primary purpose of restocking the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica with anchovettas. All stocks of this bait disappeared subsequent to the "red tide." These funds will enable the Commission to reseed the gulf which will greatly aid the American position in South America.

To carry on the research in smoke abatement in the Detroit-Windsor area, the committee recommends the same amount as this year. The balance of the appropriation will adequately take care of the other activities in this item.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends that \$177,975,000 be allowed for 1954 expenses of the Department of Justice. This sum is \$1,290,000, or

0.7 percent, under the House allowance, \$6,318,000, or 3.4 percent, below the 1953 comparable appropriations, and \$9,175,000, or 4.9 percent, under the original budget estimates submitted for fiscal year 1954. The decrease under the House bill concerns only four items which the committee felt should not exceed the 1953 appropriations. Increased funds were provided however to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service because of the respective workloads in the investigative field and the additional functions required by the McCarran-Walter Act, Public Law 414.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses, general administration, the committee recommends \$2,375,000, a reduction of \$120,000 below the House allowance, \$175,000 under the original 1954 estimate, and the same as the 1953 appropriation. Seven activities, including the Office of the Attorney General, are paid from this appropriation, which provided for 536 positions in the current fiscal year.

Under "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," the sum of \$9,960,000, is recommended. This amount is \$60,000 in excess of the 1953 allowance, is \$440,000 below the 1954 original budget estimate, and \$200,000 below the House allowance. Expenses for the Office of Solicitor General, Legal Counsel, and five divisions—Tax, Criminal, Civil, Customs and Lands, are paid from this fund. For 1953 there were 1,430 authorized positions, of which 710 were attorneys. With this approximate strength it is believed the 1953 level of operations can be continued in 1954.

For the Antitrust Division, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000, which is the same as the House allowance, and the current year appropriation. Six activities are included under this item and in this fiscal year there are 542 authorized positions, of which 278 are attorneys. The allowance appears ample to satisfactorily carry out the workload of the Division.

For salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$14,000,000. This sum exceeds the 1953 appropriation by \$250,000, is \$300,000 under the 1954 original budget estimate, and is the same as the House allowance. The excess over 1953 is believed sufficient to cover the costs of salary rate increases that may be authorized by the Attorney General in offices of the United States attorneys, under authority proposed in the appropriation bill.

For fees and expenses of witnesses, the committee has approved \$1,000,000, the same as allowed for 1953, but a decrease of \$200,000 under the original estimate for 1954 and the House allowance.

For salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, the committee recommends \$225,000, the House allowance, but \$20,000 below the budget estimate. This amount is considered adequate to accelerate adjudication of cases.

To provide an increase of not more than 10 percent in an appropriation listed under legal activities and general administration, the committee has approved a transfer-of-funds provision for inclusion in the bill.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the committee recommends approval of the budget estimate and House allowance of

\$77,000,000. This sum is \$6,746,000 over the 1953 adjusted appropriation, and will provide approximately 377 full-time positions vitally needed to reduce the investigative workloads of the Bureau. The allowance also includes \$550,000 to cover the costs for relocation of the Quantico firearms-range facilities.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the committee agrees to the House allowance of \$42,250,000. This sum is \$6,150,000 below the original budget estimate for 1954, and \$1,851,000 in excess of the 1953 appropriation. The allowance will permit the employment of additional personnel required to carry out the increased workload in those activities affected by the McCarran-Walter Act, Public Law 414. The committee expressly directs that sufficient funds be allotted to the activity "Patrol for prevention and detection of illegal entry" to enable continuance of the border patrol aircraft program.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, the committee recommends \$25,000,000, a reduction of \$770,000 below the House allowance, \$1,390,000 below the original budget estimate for 1954, but the same as appropriated for 1953. The allowance is considered adequate to continue the current operating level in 1954.

The committee approves the House allowance of \$190,000 for buildings and facilities. Testimony indicated the sum is required for costs of high priority items, 2 sewage-disposal plants and 2 farm buildings, at institutions.

For support of United States prisoners the committee recommends \$2,475,000, the House allowance. This sum is an increase of \$75,000 over the current year appropriations, and it is believed the allowance is sufficient to meet the costs for care of Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee recommends \$2,500,000 for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, payable out of funds vested by the Attorney General. This authorization is \$1,000,000 under the House recommendation, \$1,400,000 below the original 1954 estimate, and \$1,300,000 under the 1953 allowance. The sum authorized is considered sufficient to cope with the workload of the Office. Total actual employment was 539 on April 30, 1953.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

LIMITATION ON EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT REGARD TO CLASSIFICATION ACT

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted from the House bill:

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed \$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney

General and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

and the following provision inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals shall be available for compensation of United States attorneys; assistant United States attorneys, special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: Provided, That in no event shall the annual salary of any United States attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000 and in no event shall the annual salary of any assistant United States attorney or any special attorney or special assistant be less than \$6,000 or more than \$12,000: Provided further, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the chief assistant United States attorney in each office.

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSFER FUNDS

The committee recommends the following provision be added to the House bill:

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

AUTHORIZATION ON APPOINTMENT AND SERVICE OF DEPUTY MARSHALS

The committee recommends the following section be added to the House bill:

SEC. 209. Section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 542. Appointment and tenure of deputies and assistants

"The Attorney General may authorize any United States marshal to appoint deputies and clerical assistants. Any person determined by the marshal to be qualified for appointment to the position of deputy marshal shall become eligible for such appointment upon passing such suitable noncompetitive examination as may be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Deputy marshals shall be subject to removal by the marshal pursuant to civil-service regulations, except that with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations, a deputy marshal may be removed by the marshal under whom he serves at any time within sixty days after such marshal has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties."

Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, deputy marshals in office on the date of enactment of this Act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to the expiration of sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act by the United States marshal under whom they serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations.

Section 541 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Upon the expiration of the term of office of a marshal who at the time of his appointment as marshal was serving as a deputy marshal, such marshal shall, upon application therefor made within thirty days after expiration of his term as marshal, be restored to the position of deputy marshal."

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

Sec. 210. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment

of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The bill provides \$836,146,206 for the 1954 expenses of the Department of Commerce, including the Civil Aeronautics Board. This sum is \$24,990,719, or 2.9 percent, below the total allowed by the House; \$137,583,930, or 14.1 percent, under the 1953 comparable appropriations; and \$295,049,719, or 26.0 percent, below the original 1954 budget estimates. Of the total recommended in the bill, over \$590 million, or 72 percent, is for payment of prior-year obligations, such as liquidations of contract authorizations, and payment of accumulated subsidies. Six of the thirty-six appropriation items under this title reflect increases over the House allowances, and these concern, "Census of Business and Manufactures," \$9,400,000; "Census of Agriculture," \$2,200,000; "Ship construction," \$3,056,000, plus contract authorization of \$40,144,000; "Federal-aid airport program," \$12,500,000; "Weather Bureau," \$2,300,000; "State marine schools," \$30,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends \$1,533,281 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$341,719 below the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. The recommendation is \$441,719 below the amount allowed for the current year and \$441,719 below the original budget estimate. The committee feels that this office should bear its share of reductions in order to achieve a balanced budget and considered the reduction proposed in the budget below the current year of \$2,000 to be too small an amount. Other departmental heads have made substantial reductions in their immediate offices and the Department of Commerce should not be an exception. For executive direction of the Department the committee has allowed the amount requested of \$311,300. For departmental staff services, the committee recommends \$546,988, a reduction of \$299,355 below the estimate. The committee has applied a reduction of \$71,960 to the Office of General Counsel; a reduction of \$32,640 to the Office of Public Information; a reduction of \$21,525 to the Office of Budget and Management; a reduction of \$44,080 to the Office of Personnel Management; and a reduction of \$14,150 to the Office of Publications Management. The request of \$115,000 for the Office of Transportation is denied. For administrative services the committee has allowed \$414,993 a reduction of \$42,364 which is applied to the Personnel Operations Division. With the amounts allowed the committee feels no essential work will be impaired and that a more efficient operation will result.

In addition, the committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill which will authorize the Secretary to utilize \$100,000 of appropriations available to the Department for salaries and expenses for the purpose of making additional organization and management surveys of the Department:

; and in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appropriation from any other appropriations available to the Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year

For technical and scientific services the committee recommends \$200,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House, but is

\$70,000 below the estimate and \$64,500 below the current year. It is directed that no portion of the decrease be applied to the full time staff servicing the National Inventors Council.

CENSUS BUREAU

For the appropriation "Salaries and expenses," the committee recommends \$6 million. This sum is \$770,000 below the House allowance, \$810,935 under the 1953 appropriation, and \$1,100,000 below the 1954 original budget estimate. With the advent of new methods of collecting, computing, and publishing census statistics, it is believed the Bureau can perform its required functions with the funds provided.

The committee considered a budget estimate in the amount of \$21,000,000 for censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries. The House did not allow any of the funds requested for these censuses. The committee has refused funds for censuses of transportation and mineral industries; however, it is recommended that \$9,400,000 be provided for censuses of business and manufactures. For a census of agriculture, the committee considered a budget estimate in the amount of \$2,400,000 which had been disallowed in its entirety by the House. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for the Agriculture census.

In providing \$9,400,000 for the censuses of business and manufactures and \$2,200,000 for the census of agriculture the committee recommends that attention be given to a review of the coverage of these statistics, the economic justification for their collection, and the feasibility of financing their collection through cooperative efforts of special users. The committee believes that such a review of these aspects by not only the Bureau of Census but also other statistic gathering agencies of the Government in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget and affected segments of private enterprise will result in a more useful and economical Government statistical program.

The language inserted in the bill by the committee is as follows:

Censuses of business and manufactures: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business and manufactures as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$9,400,000, to remain available until December 31, 1956.

Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 census of agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$2,200,000 to remain available until December 31, 1954: Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall be merged with this appropriation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends \$104,500,000 for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1954. This amount is \$1 million under the House allowance, \$1,094,000 below the allowance for the current year, and \$5,800,000 under the 1954 original budget estimate. In distributing the reduction, the committee directs that no portion be applied to

the allotments for operations of Federal airways and aviation safety activities.

For the appropriation, "Establishment of air navigation facilities," the committee recommends a total of \$5 million. This figure is \$2 million below the House allowance, \$8 million below the original 1954 estimate, and \$4,950,000 under the 1953 appropriations. The estimated unobligated balance in this fund is \$10,513,786 as of June 30, 1953, and with the additional \$5 million recommended for 1954, sufficient funds will be available to meet expenditure requirements of new programs. The committee directs that \$80,000 of the amount available be used to complete the plane parking facility at the intermediate landing field located at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, Calif.

For technical development and evaluation, the committee recommends \$500,000. This sum is \$500,000 below the House figure, \$663,000 under the original budget estimate, and \$662,972 below the 1953 allowance. The committee feels that there is a great deal of duplication between this program and the work being carried on by the Air Force, the Navy, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, and private enterprise.

For maintenance and operation of the Washington National Airport, the committee approves the House allowance of \$1,350,000, which is the same as the budget estimate, and the 1953 appropriation. Testimony revealed that receipts exceeded the expenditures of the program in fiscal year 1952.

For the construction appropriation, the committee has approved the sum of \$200,000 for replacement of boilers. The request for \$200,000 to improve existing paving has been denied.

For the Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,500,000. This sum will permit the Government to partially carry out its good-faith obligations to those States and municipalities which have raised their share of the matching funds required under this program.

The following language is recommended to be stricken from the House bill:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration".

and in lieu thereof, the following language inserted:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), to be available until June 30, 1958, \$12,500,000, of which (1) \$10,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said Act, (2) \$400,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$25,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$400,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$175,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including purchase (not to exceed ten for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$1,500,000 not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft: Provided, That the appropriation under this head for the

next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter be accounted for under this head.

For the appropriation "Federal-aid airport program," Federal Airport Act (liquidation of contract authorization), the committee approves the House allowance of \$22,700,000. This sum is sufficient to meet obligations payable in fiscal year 1954.

For maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska, the committee recommends approval of the House allowance, \$500,000. This sum is \$600,000 under the budget estimate but is considered adequate to meet essential expenses at the Anchorage and Fairbanks Airports.

The committee recommends \$1,085,000 for air navigation development. This sum is \$415,000 below the House allowance, \$2,915,000 under the original budget estimate, and \$665,000 below the 1953 allowance. Of the sum allowed, \$1,000,000 is for research and development on airways facilities and \$85,000 for administration costs of the Air Navigation Development Board.

For the Civil Aeronautics Board, the committee approves the House allowance of \$3,750,000. This sum is \$200,000 below the original budget estimate, and \$50,000 under the current years' allowance.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey the committee recommends an appropriation of \$12 million. This amount is \$200,000 below the House allowance, \$535,000 under the 1953 funds, and \$1,250,000 below the original budget estimates for 1954.

It is believed that the amount allowed will permit this activity to continue at about the same rate as the current year.

For construction and equipment, geomagnetic stations, the committee has approved the amount allowed by the House of \$750,000.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The committee recommends a total of \$4,150,000 for this Bureau, which is \$250,000 under the House bill, \$6,357,932 under the current year, and \$1,015,000 under the original 1954 budget estimate. No funds were requested and none are allowed for export control. Of the total recommended, \$2,500,000 is departmental salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$250,000 under the House, \$292,932 under the current year, and \$700,000 under the original budget estimate. For Field Office Service, \$1,650,000 is recommended, the same amount allowed by the House, but \$315,000 under the current year and under the original estimate for 1954. The committee directs that the field offices located at Phoenix, Ariz.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Reno, Nev., shall remain open and that any reduction required shall be applied against the larger field offices.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

For ship construction the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,056,000 and contract authorization not to exceed \$40,144,000.

The original budget estimate for this item was \$118,500,000 but no funds were allowed by the House. The amount recommended is for the United States share for the approximate Government construction-differential subsidies under section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, for passenger liners. The committee directs that in allocating these contracts to private shipyards, the contracts be distributed equitably between the east and west coasts.

The Moore-McCormack Lines now operate under a subsidy contract. Of 3 liners owned by the Maritime Administration, 2 were built in 1928 and 1 in 1929. These vessels are now being operated under a waiver of safety requirements by the Coast Guard. The Commandant of the Coast Guard has advised the Maritime Administration that he does not regard it as appropriate that Government-owned vessels not meeting the passenger-safety standards should be allowed to operate in the carriage of commercial passengers when privately owned substandard ships are denied that privilege. In addition, 2 passenger-carrying ships of Grace Line are 20 years of age. The operating subsidy contract of both Moore-McCormack and Grace Line call for replacement of these ships. The 3 now operated by Moore-McCormack will be replaced for 2; and the 2 for the Grace Line would be replaced ship for ship.

It is estimated by the Maritime Administration that the cost of each of the two Moore-McCormack passenger liners is \$30,000,000. The Government construction-differential subsidy for each ship is \$13,600,000. The cost of each of the two Grace Line passenger liners is \$20,000,000. The estimate of the Government share for each ship is \$8,000,000. It is further estimated that the Government share would be spread over fiscal year 1954 to 1957 in the following amounts:

Fiscal 1954	\$3, 056, 000
Fiscal 1955	17, 552, 000
Fiscal 1956	20, 016, 000
Fiscal 1957	2, 576, 000

It is the committee's understanding that both of these companies have substantial amounts in their reserve funds which they are required to build up under subsidy contract for replacement and are prepared to immediately enter into negotiations with the Government under section 504 of the Maritime Act of 1936, as amended, for the replacement called for under the terms of this act.

The committee is recommending language as follows:

Ship construction: For payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1953, for new ship construction in accordance with section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$3,056,000; and in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$40,144,000.

The committee was requested to include funds for ship conversion in the amount of \$4,600,000. However, since this was an unbudgeted item it is not recommended.

For ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization), the committee recommends the sum of \$59,000,000. This amount is \$5,000,000 below the House allowance and budget estimate, and is \$81,000,000 below the 1953 appropriation. The allowance is considered adequate to meet the payments due in 1954 from prior-year ship-construction obligations.

For operating-differential subsidies, the committee has approved \$20,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 below the House figure, and original budget estimate, but is the same as allowed for 1953. The committee is of the opinion that the allowance is sufficient since there appears considerable doubt as to the actual funds required in 1954 to pay outstanding as well as current subsidy obligations. The House committee has ordered a reexamination of the entire operation and the amount provided will be sufficient while this reexamination is being conducted.

The committee has disapproved the amendment offered as a substitute for the provision carried in the bill respecting the payment of funds for the loss of a vessel insured under the war-risk clause of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, and which substitute would provide for judicial review of the amount finally determined as payable to cover any particular loss. The committee was advised that the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is now studying this problem.

The committee has disapproved the suggested amendment to provide the standard necessary to determine "fair and reasonable costs" in operating subsidy contracts as it was considered to be a legislative matter which is already being studied by the Senate Subcommittee on Maritime Subsidies of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

For salaries and expenses the committee has approved \$15,500,000 which is \$800,000 below the House bill, \$1,317,850 below the current year, and \$4,000,000 below the original 1954 budget request. The committee directs that the reduction be applied to reducing administrative overhead.

For maritime training the committee has approved \$3,480,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House, but is \$104,000 below the current year and \$120,000 below the original 1954 request.

For State marine schools, the committee recommends \$890,000, an increase of \$30,000 over the House and \$226,800 over the 1953 appropriation. The additional sum is to be used for repair and maintenance of a training vessel for the State of Maine.

PATENT OFFICE

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$12,000,000, which is \$130,000 below the current year and \$300,000 below the original 1954 estimate. It is expected that with the amount provided patent applications will be handled in an expeditious manner.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

For Federal-aid highways the committee recommends \$475,000,000, a reduction below the House of \$35,000,000 and \$65,000,000 below the original 1954 budget request. The committee has been informed that as of April 30, 1953, the payments to States will approximate \$425,000,000; therefore, the committee believes that the amount provided will allow for the same schedule of payments to States in fiscal 1954 as in 1953.

For forest highways the committee recommends \$14,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 below the House allowance, \$4,000,000 below the current year, and \$6,000,000 below the original 1954 budget estimate. The committee heard testimony that only about 60 percent of the contracts would be liquidated in 1954, and therefore it is believed that the amount provided will be sufficient.

For Inter-American Highway the committee recommends the House allowance of \$1,000,000, which is \$7,000,000 under the original 1954 estimate.

For access roads the committee recommends \$5,500,000 which is \$2,000,000 below the House bill, \$22,500,000 below the current year and \$14,500,000 below the original 1954 budget estimate. As of June 30, 1953, there will be an estimated unexpended balance of \$13,000,000, which, together with the amount recommended, will allow this program to go forward at about its present rate. The amount recommended will provide approximately \$14,500,000 for new projects.

For public-land highways (liquidation of contract authorization) the committee recommends the House allowance and the original 1954 budget estimate of \$1,750,000.

For elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization) the committee recommends the same as the House allowance and the 1954 budget estimate of \$2,211,925. As of April 30, 1953, the full amount of \$190,000,000 authorized had been obligated.

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 for the further construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua, which amount is the same as the House and \$1,000,000 below the original 1954 budget estimate.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The committee recommends for the National Bureau of Standards a total of \$6,440,000, which is the same as the House allowance and a decrease of \$1,792,000 below the current year and is \$2,676,000 below the original 1954 estimates.

For operation and administration \$1,000,000 is recommended, which is \$351,000 below the current year and \$176,000 below the original 1954 estimate.

For research and testing \$3,000,000 is recommended, which is \$1,000,000 below the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 original estimate.

For radio propagation and standards, \$2,000,000, which is \$750,000 below the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 original estimate.

For construction of laboratories \$440,000 is recommended, which is \$440,000 over the current year but \$750,000 below the 1954 original estimate.

The committee has approved the Department's request for language changes in the "Working capital fund." The additional provision will permit appropriation advances to the fund, before the work requested by the activity is completed and as such provide the fund

with sufficient money to meet the payroll and other expenses. The amendment is as follows:

Working capital fund: Hereafter the working capital fund created by the Act of June 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 279), may be credited with advances from applicable appropriations for the cost of facilities and services to be financed by said fund, and said advances shall cover the same charges as those for which reimbursements are made to the fund.

WEATHER BUREAU

The committee recommends \$27,000,000, which is an increase of \$2,300,000 over the House but is \$244,775 under the current year and \$500,000 below the 1954 original estimate. With the amount provided the committee feels that no weather stations will have to be closed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee recommends an administrative expense limitation of \$815,000, which is the same as the amount allowed by the House but is \$15,000 over the current year and \$10,000 under the 1954 original estimate.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The committee recommends an administrative expense limitation of \$480,000, which is \$240,000 over the amount allowed by the House, is \$1,200 under the current year and \$20,000 under the 1954 original estimates.

The House, in providing \$240,000, felt that this would be sufficient to cover the administrative expenses for a 6-month period on the expectation that the Corporation would be sold within that time. The committee expects every effort to be made to dispose of the Corporation within the 6-month period as directed by the House but feels that it will be better to provide for the full fiscal year in the event it is found impossible to comply with such directive.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE

The following language was included in the 1953 Appropriation Act for the Department of State:

No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with, participation in the International Materials Conference.

The foregoing language has also been included in the 1954 appropriation bill by the House under "General Provisions" of the Department of State. It has been reported to the committee that subsequent to the enactment of the provision last year some of the functions previously performed in the Department of State were transferred to the Department of Commerce because of this restriction. In view of this information, the committee recommends that the language in question be deleted from "General Provisions" of the Department of State, made applicable to the entire bill and inserted under "General Provisions" for the entire bill.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

SUMMARY OF INCREASES

Title I—Department of State:	
American Sections, International Commissions	\$43, 889
Total, title I	43, 889
Title III—Department of Commerce:	
Census Bureau:	
Census of business and manufactures	9, 400, 000
Census of agriculture	2, 200, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Federal-aid airport program	12, 500, 000
Maritime activities:	
Ship construction	3, 056, 000
State marine schools	30, 000
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses	2, 300, 000
Total, title III	29, 486, 000
Total increases, titles I and III	29, 529, 889

SUMMARY OF DECREASES

Title I—Department of State:	
Salaries and expenses	10, 000, 000
Contributions to international organizations	430, 000
Missions to international organizations	200, 000
International Contingencies	300, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:	
Construction	1, 500, 000
Operation and maintenance	100, 000
Total, title I	12, 530, 000
Title II—Department of Justice:	
General administration, salaries and expenses	120, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	200, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	200, 000
Bureau of Prisons: Salaries and expenses	770, 000
Total, title II	1, 290, 000
Title III—Department of Commerce:	
Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses	341, 719
Census Bureau; Salaries and expenses	770, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Salaries and expenses	1, 000, 000
Air navigation facilities, establishment of	2, 000, 000
Technical development and evaluation	500, 000
Washington National Airport, construction	200, 000
Air navigation development	415, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses	200, 000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:	
Departmental salaries and expenses	250, 000

SUMMARY OF DECREASES—continued

Title III—Department of Commerce—Continued

Maritime activities:

Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	\$5, 000, 000
Operating differential subsidies.....	5, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	800, 000

Bureau of Public Roads:

Federal-aid highways.....	35, 000, 000
Forest highways.....	1, 000, 000
Access roads (act of Sept. 7, 1950).....	2, 000, 000

Total, title III.....	54, 476, 719
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Total decreases, titles I, II, and III.....	68, 296, 719
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Total increases, titles I and III.....	29, 529, 889
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Net decrease.....	38, 766, 830
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 104, 379, 882
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1954

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

		Appropriation esti- mate, 1953	Appropriation esti- mate, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Educational exchange fund, payment by Finland, World War I debt.....		\$398, 300	\$398, 300	-----
TRUST FUNDS				
[Not a charge against revenue]				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....		\$1, 505, 000	\$1, 692, 000	+\$187, 000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments USIE.....		5, 000	-----	-5, 000
Total, Department of State.....		1, 510, 000	1, 692, 000	+\$182, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Office of the Secretary.....		60, 000	60, 000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....		965, 027	615, 000	-350, 027
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....		11, 100	11, 800	+700
Maritime activities.....		3, 848	-----	-3, 848
Bureau of Public Roads.....		6, 087, 445	1, 391, 000	-4, 696, 445
National Bureau of Standards.....		19, 932	9, 000	-10, 932
Weather Bureau.....		6, 050	-----	-6, 050
Total, Department of Commerce.....		7, 183, 402	2, 086, 800	-5, 066, 602
Total, Departments of State and Commerce.....		8, 693, 402	3, 778, 800	-4, 884, 602

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	\$800, 000	\$825, 000	\$815, 000	\$815, 000	+\$15, 000	-\$10, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	481, 200	500, 000	240, 000	480, 000	-1, 200	-20, 000	+\$240, 000
Total.....	1, 281, 200	1, 325, 000	1, 055, 000	1, 295, 000	+13, 800	-30, 000	+240, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1954

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Salaries and expenses.....	1 \$75,962,750	\$85,784,200	\$60,000,000	4 \$50,000,000	—\$25,962,750	—\$35,784,200	—\$10,000,000
Representation allowances.....	650,000	800,000	500,000	500,000	—150,000	—300,000	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (Interest).....	-----	1,043,808	-----	-----	-----	—1,043,808	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (normal cost).....	-----	2,112,192	-----	-----	-----	—2,112,192	-----
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	6,500,000	15,000,000	-----	(²)	—6,500,000	—15,000,000	(²)
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—100,000	—100,000	-----
Contributions to international organizations.....	30,484,749	30,249,390	30,044,787	29,614,787	—869,962	—634,603	—430,000
Missions to international organizations.....	1,321,112	1,410,000	1,300,000	1,100,000	—221,112	—310,000	—200,000
International contingencies.....	1,500,000	1,800,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	—500,000	—800,000	—300,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	900,000	599,000	500,000	500,000	—400,000	—99,000	-----
Construction.....	13,650,000	9,300,000	6,600,000	5,100,000	—8,550,000	—4,200,000	—1,500,000
Operation and maintenance.....	(²)	1,300,000	1,000,000	900,000	+900,000	—400,000	—100,000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	50,000	50,000	-----	-----	—50,000	—50,000	-----
American sections, international commissions.....	505,344	600,000	500,000	543,889	+38,545	—56,111	+43,889
Philippine rehabilitation.....	* 195,705	-----	-----	-----	—195,705	-----	-----
International Claims Commission.....	161,419	-----	-----	-----	—161,419	-----	-----
Payment of claims, United States and Panama.....	53,800	-----	-----	-----	—53,800	-----	-----
Total, Department of State.....	133,034,879	151,148,590	102,744,787	90,258,676	—42,776,203	—60,889,914	—12,486,111

1 \$76,000,000 appropriation item reduced by \$37,250 under sec. 605.

2 Included in "Salaries and expenses" and "Construction."

3 Reappropriation.

4 Plus \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the

Department in fiscal year 1953, and of which appropriation, \$8,000,000 may be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits through June 30, 1954.

5 Authorization to use not to exceed \$4,000,000 in foreign currencies and credits through June 30, 1954.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
General administration, salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 375, 000	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 495, 000	\$2, 375, 000	-----	–\$175, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....	9, 900, 000	10, 400, 000	10, 160, 000	9, 960, 000	+50,000	–440, 000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses.....	3, 500, 000	3, 700, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	-----	–200, 000
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....	13, 750, 000	14, 300, 000	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	+\$250, 000	–300, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1, 000, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	–200, 000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.....	745, 000	245, 000	225, 000	225, 000	–520, 000	–20, 000
Total legal activities and general administration.....	31, 270, 000	32, 395, 000	31, 550, 000	31, 060, 000	–210, 000	–1, 335, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	1 84, 400, 000	77, 000, 000	77, 000, 000	77, 000, 000	–7, 400, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	40, 399, 000	48, 400, 000	42, 250, 000	42, 250, 000	+1, 851, 000	–6, 150, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....	25, 000, 000	26, 390, 000	25, 770, 000	25, 000, 000	-----	–1, 390, 000
Buildings and facilities.....	824, 000	340, 000	190, 000	190, 000	–634, 000	–150, 000
Support of United States prisoners.....	2, 400, 000	2, 625, 000	2, 475, 000	2, 475, 000	+75, 000	–150, 000
Total, Federal Prison System.....	28, 224, 000	29, 355, 000	28, 435, 000	27, 665, 000	–559, 000	–1, 690, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY						
Salaries and expenses.....	(3, 800, 000)	(3, 990, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	(2, 500, 000)	(–1, 500, 000)	(–1, 000, 000)
Total, Department of Justice.....	184, 293, 000	187, 150, 000	179, 255, 000	177, 975, 000	–6, 318, 000	–9, 175, 000
						–1, 290, 000

¹ \$14,146,000 transferred to other agencies pursuant to Public Law 784 approved Sept. 12, 1950, and Public Law 298 approved Apr. 5, 1952, adjusted amount is \$70,254,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Air-navigation development.....	\$1,750,000	\$4,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,085,000	–\$665,000	–\$2,915,000	–\$415,000
Claims, Federal Airport Act.....	1,821,423				–1,821,423		
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	149,052,642	200,228,000	139,950,000	148,335,000	–717,642	–51,893,000	+8,355,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,800,000	3,950,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	–50,000	–200,000	
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
Salaries and expenses.....	12,535,000	13,250,000	12,200,000	12,000,000	–535,000	–1,250,000	–200,000
Construction of Geomagnetic station.....		1,490,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000	–740,000	
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	12,535,000	14,740,000	12,950,000	12,750,000	+215,000	–1,990,000	–200,000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	2,792,932	3,200,000	2,750,000	2,500,000	–292,932	–700,000	–250,000
Field office service.....	1,965,000	1,965,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	–315,000	–315,000	
Export control.....	5,750,000				–5,750,000		
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	10,507,932	5,165,000	4,400,000	4,150,000	–6,357,932	–1,015,000	–250,000
MARITIME ACTIVITIES							
Ship construction.....		118,500,000		43,056,000	+3,056,000	–115,444,000	+3,056,000
Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	140,000,000	64,000,000	64,000,000	59,000,000	–81,000,000	–5,000,000	–5,000,000

Operating differential subsidies.....	20,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	-----	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	16,817,850	19,500,000	16,300,000	15,500,000	-1,317,850	-4,000,000	-800,000
Maritime training.....	3,584,000	3,600,000	3,480,000	3,480,000	-104,000	-120,000	-----
State marine schools.....	663,200	890,000	880,000	890,000	+226,800	-----	+30,000
War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	-----	-----	-----
Total, maritime activities.....	181,065,050	231,490,000	109,640,000	101,926,000	-79,139,050	-129,564,000	-7,714,000
PATENT OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	12,130,000	12,300,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-130,000	-300,000	-----
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS							
Federal aid highways.....	510,000,000	540,000,000	510,000,000	475,000,000	-35,000,000	-65,000,000	-35,000,000
Forest highways.....	18,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	-4,000,000	-6,000,000	-1,000,000
Inter-American Highway.....	7,999,302	8,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+698	-7,000,000	-----
Access roads (act of Sept. 7, 1950).....	28,000,000	20,000,000	7,500,000	5,500,000	-22,500,000	-14,500,000	-2,000,000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	-----	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	+1,750,000	-----	-----
Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization).....	-----	2,211,925	2,211,925	2,211,925	+2,211,925	-----	-----
Rama Road, Nicaragua.....	-----	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....	556,999,302	593,961,925	538,461,925	500,461,925	-56,537,377	-93,500,000	-38,000,000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS							
Operation and administration.....	1,351,000	1,178,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-351,000	-176,000	-----
Research and testing.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	-----

⁴ Plus not to exceed \$40,144,000 in contract authority.
⁵ Includes reappropriation of \$1,200,000.

⁶ Unexpended balance continued available.

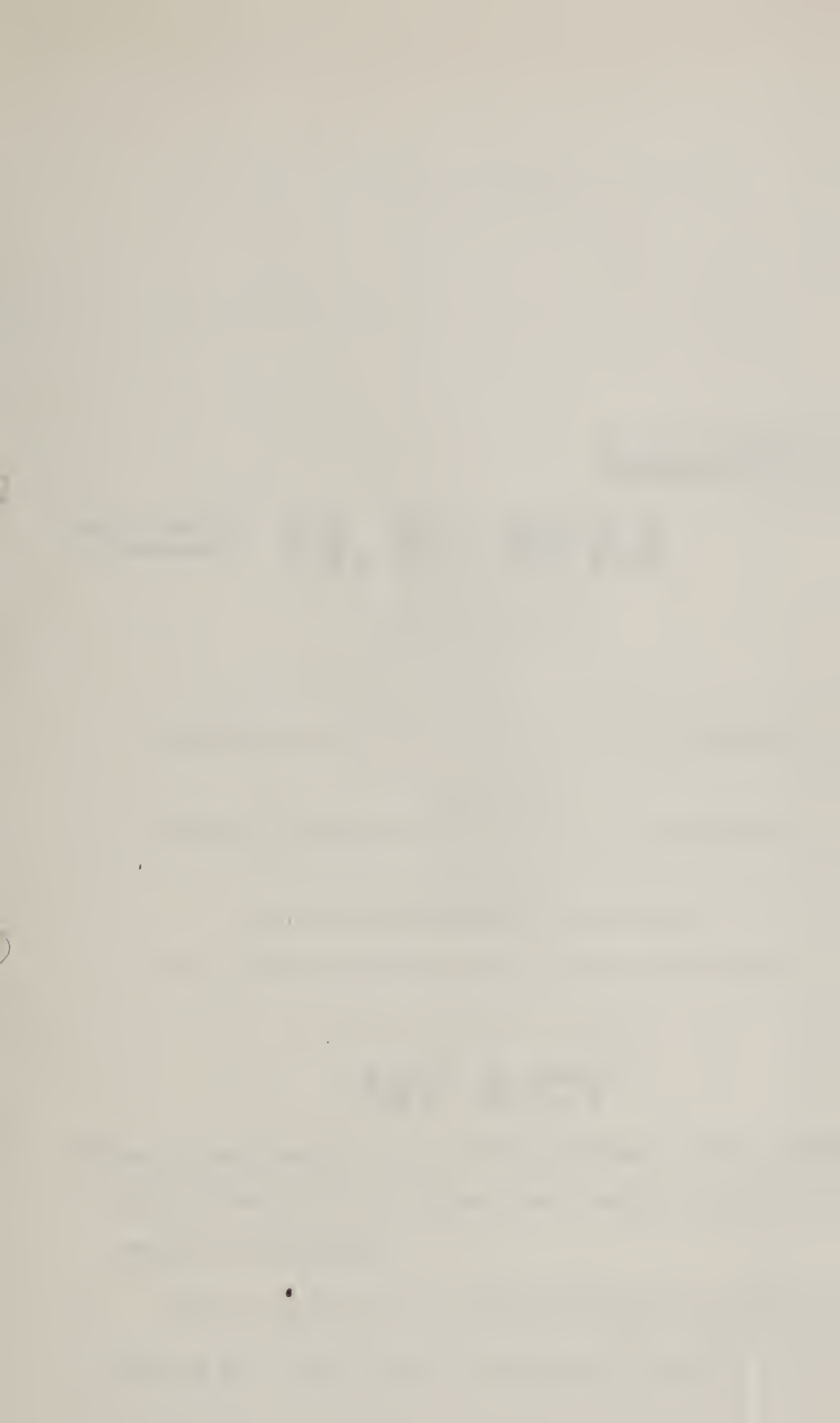
⁷ \$1,000,000 appropriation reduced by \$698 under sec. 605.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1954—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—continued							
Radio propagation and standards.....	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	–\$750,000	–\$750,000	-----
Construction of laboratories.....	-----	1,190,000	440,000	440,000	+440,000	–750,000	-----
Emergency facilities, radiation physics laboratory	131,000	-----	-----	-----	–131,000	-----	-----
Total, National Bureau of Standards.....	8,232,000	9,116,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	–1,792,000	–2,676,000	-----
WEATHER BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$27,244,775	27,500,000	24,700,000	27,000,000	–244,775	–500,000	+\$2,300,000
Total, Department of Commerce.....	973,730,136	1,131,195,925	861,136,925	836,146,206	–137,583,930	–295,049,719	–24,990,719
Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, and III, Depart- ments of State, Justice, and Commerce.....	1,291,058,015	1,469,494,515	1,143,146,712	1,104,379,882	–186,678,133	–365,114,633	–38,766,830

* \$27,250,000 appropriation reduced by \$5,225 under sec. 605.





Calendar No. 312

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

[Report No. 309]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 6, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1953

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1954, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including *the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe*; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue

1 publications to members only, or to members at a price lower
2 than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
3 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; re-
4 fund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;
5 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
6 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
7 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
8 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
9 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
10 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
11 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
12 and alien seamen *from United States vessels* in foreign
13 countries and in the United States Territories and pos-
14 sessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of
15 officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in res-
16 cuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
17 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses
18 of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institu-
19 tions for American convicts and persons declared insane by
20 any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners
21 and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law
22 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from
23 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-
24 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and
25 facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabu-

1 lation of technical information, (3) preparation of special
2 maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, im-
3 provement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties
4 in foreign countries, including minor construction on Govern-
5 ment-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Govern-
6 ment-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or
7 lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,
8 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign
9 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;
10 ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$50,000,000 and in addition \$15,600,000 of
11 the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the
12 Department of State during fiscal year 1953 of which latter
13 amount not to exceed \$5,600,000 may be used to cover the
14 costs of reduction-in-force, including salaries, terminal leave,
15 travel and transportation expenses of officers and employees
16 whose services are terminated, and travel and transportation
17 costs in connection with transfers necessary as a result of
18 reduction-in-force of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall
19 may be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to
20 or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
21 That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June
22 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor
23 vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may
24 be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or
25 proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal

1 year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such
2 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
3 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case
4 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
5 (except that two such vehicles may be purchased at not to
6 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such
7 vehicles except station wagons.

8 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

9 For representation allowances as authorized by section
10 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
11 1131), \$500,000,

12 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

13 *For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings*
14 *Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), foreign*
15 *currencies and credits owed to or owned by the United States*
16 *in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$4,000,000 to*
17 *be available through June 30, 1954: Provided, That when*
18 *such foreign currencies and credits are made available for*
19 *purposes of said Act, as amended, the Department of State*
20 *shall issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms, and credits*
21 *shall be allowed in the proper accounts of Government de-*
22 *partments and agencies concerned: Provided further, That*
23 *section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953*
24 *(Public Law 547, Eighty-second Congress, approved July*
25 *15, 1952), or provisions relating thereto providing for re-*

1 imbursement therefor to the Treasury from applicable appro-
2 priations of the agency concerned shall not apply to foreign
3 currencies or credits used for the purposes of this
4 authorization.

5 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
6 SERVICE

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
8 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
9 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
10 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
11 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
12 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
13 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
14 taining to certification of expenditures.

15 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

16 For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to
17 international organizations, the Government of Panama, and
18 Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
19 or specific Acts of Congress, ~~\$30,044,787~~ \$29,614,787
20 together with such additional amount as may be necessary
21 to pay the United States assessment applicable to the first
22 six months operating budget of the United Nations during
23 the calendar year 1954: Provided, That the amount of this
24 appropriation to meet obligations to the United Nations during
25 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be available for

1 *payment only in equal monthly installments for each semi-*
 2 *annual period of such year for which the total amount of*
 3 *such contributions shall have been fixed, such payments to be*
 4 *payable on the first day of each of the respective months;*
 5 *except that the payment of obligations accrued for the period*
 6 *January 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953, may be made in one*
 7 *lump sum payment.*

8 *PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA*

9 *The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid*
 10 *annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise*
 11 *appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of*
 12 *Panama in accordance with the Treaty of 1936 (53 Stat.*
 13 *1818).*

14 *Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Com-*
 15 *merce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, as*
 16 *amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At*
 17 *the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and be-*
 18 *fore the period, insert: “, Caribbean Commission and the*
 19 *Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation*
 20 *Organization”*

21 *MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*

22 *For expenses necessary for permanent representation to*
 23 *certain international organizations in which the United States*
 24 *participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts*
 25 *of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent*

1 Acts and Conventions providing for such representation;
2 attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned
3 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
4 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
5 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
6 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed one for replacement
7 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
8 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
9 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for
10 guards and chauffeurs; ~~\$1,300,000~~ \$1,100,000: *Provided,*
11 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Partic-
12 ipation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder,
13 applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be
14 applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in
15 connection with United States participation in the Interna-
16 tional Civil Aviation Organization.

17 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

18 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
19 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
20 national activities which arise from time to time in the
21 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
22 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
23 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
24 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries,
25 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as

1 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
 2 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; employment of aliens; travel
 3 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
 4 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
 5 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
 6 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsist-
 7 ence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
 8 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
 9 business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of
 10 passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
 11 United States in expenses of international organizations; and
 12 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the
 13 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; ~~\$1,300,000~~
 14 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may
 15 be expended for representation allowances as authorized by
 16 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.
 17 1131) and for entertainment.

18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION.

19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
 21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
 22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
 23 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
 24 the United States Section, International Boundary and

1 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
2 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
3 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
4 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
5 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
6 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection dur-
7 ing construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection;
8 expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101
9 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.
10 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
11 for replacement only; purchase of planographs and litho-
12 graphs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
13 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to
14 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
15 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
18 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
19 gations, \$500,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For detailed plan preparation and construction of
22 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
23 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
24 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
25 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936

1 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),
 2 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects
 3 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and
 4 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,
 5 ~~\$6,600,000~~ \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended:
 6 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the
 7 lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction
 8 on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
 9 project except such as has been acquired by donation and
 10 the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General
 11 of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas
 12 Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water
 13 supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrange-
 14 ments have been made with the prospective water users for
 15 repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs
 16 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes
 17 by the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That \$1,500,000
 18 of the amount previously appropriated for the Anzalduas
 19 Diversion Dam is hereby transferred, to be available until
 20 expended, to the construction account of the Falcon Dam
 21 project and related works.

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

23 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
 24 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
 25 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$900,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the

1 Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the
 2 provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
 3 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
 4 (59 Stat. 89).

5 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

6 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
 7 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
 8 ventions between the United States and Canada signed
 9 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
 10 Stat. 1351), treaties between the United States and Great
 11 Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909
 12 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102),
 13 the treaty between the United States and Canada signed
 14 February 27, 1950, and Convention between the United
 15 States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including
 16 stenographic reporting services by contract; purchase (not
 17 to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
 18 motor vehicles; the United States share of the expenses of
 19 the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the
 20 International Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American
 21 Tropical Tuna Commission, which except for the expenses
 22 of the members, may be advanced to the respective Commis-
 23 sions; ~~\$500,000~~ \$543,889, to be disbursed under the direc-
 24 tion of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for

1 additional expenses of the American Sections, International
2 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

3 International Joint Commission, United States and
4 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
5 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
6 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
7 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
8 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
9 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
10 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in at-
11 tending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
12 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
13 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
14 special and technical investigations in connection with matters
15 falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That
16 transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
17 Government for the performance of work for which this
18 appropriation is made.

19 International Boundary Commission, United States,
20 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
22 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
23 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees

1 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not
2 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
3 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
4 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
5 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
8 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
9 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section
10 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

11 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
12 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
13 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
14 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
15 U. S. C. 543).

16 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
17 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
18 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
19 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
20 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
21 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
22 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
23 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
24 tion may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

25 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
2 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
3 transportation of United States Government employees from
4 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
5 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*,
6 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
7 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

8 SEC. 106. During the current fiscal year and when pur-
9 chases are made with foreign currencies, the Department
10 of State is authorized to purchase for use abroad any pas-
11 senger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and
12 station wagons), at a cost of not to exceed the equivalent
13 of \$2,200 for each such vehicle.

14 SEC. 107. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
15 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
16 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard services for protection of confidential files.

19 SEC. 108. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
20 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
21 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
22 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
23 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
24 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
25 ing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction

1 of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed
2 without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

3 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
4 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
5 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
6 the several States of the United States or any political
7 subdivision thereof.

8 SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this
9 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribu-
10 tion to any international organization which engages in the
11 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of
12 one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
13 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
14 one world government or one world citizenship.

15 ~~SEC. 111. No part of any appropriation contained in~~
16 ~~this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in~~
17 ~~connection with, participation in the International Materials~~
18 ~~Conference.~~

19 *SEC. 111. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6*
20 *of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-*
21 *visions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in*
22 *his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, ter-*
23 *minate the employment of any officer or employee of the*

1 *Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United*
 2 *States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or*
 3 *advisable in the interests of the United States.*

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 5 Appropriation Act, 1954".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 10 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 11 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for
 12 replacement only; miscellaneous and emergency expenses
 13 authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
 14 Administrative Assistant; and examination of estimates of
 15 appropriations in the field; ~~\$2,495,000~~ \$2,375,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
 18 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
 19 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 20 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 21 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 22 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; ~~\$10,160,000~~ \$9,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

2 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
3 and kindred laws, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this
4 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
5 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
6 Division.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
8 AND MARSHALS

9 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
10 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
11 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six pas-
12 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one
13 van at not to exceed \$3,000 and one van at not to exceed
14 \$6,900; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
15 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
16 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000,
17 of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the
18 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
19 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
22 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
23 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and ex-
24 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
25 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5

1 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States
2 Code; ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of
3 the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
4 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
6 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

7 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
8 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
9 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$225,000.

10 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
13 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
14 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
15 classification and preservation of identification and other
16 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
17 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
18 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
19 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
20 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
21 General, including purchase (not to exceed two hundred
22 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
23 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of
24 one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not
25 to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range

1 facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
2 Center, Quantico, Virginia: not to exceed \$10,000 for taxi-
3 cab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth
4 in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of
5 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
6 purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and
7 not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
8 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
9 of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on
10 his certificate; \$77,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
11 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
12 emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extor-
13 tion, and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in
14 such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General
15 may determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation
16 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum
17 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

18 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
20 any civil-service employee.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
24 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
25 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including

1 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
2 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
3 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
4 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
5 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
6 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
7 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
8 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
9 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
10 priation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
11 two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
12 vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms
13 and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
14 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
15 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits
16 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,
17 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the
18 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of
19 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-
20 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care,
21 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien
22 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including
23 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
24 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
25 General; \$42,250,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
4 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
5 institutions, including support of United States prisoners in
6 non-Federal institutions in Alaska; not to exceed \$529,000
7 for departmental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500
8 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
9 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of
10 not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replace-
11 ment only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
12 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
13 furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wear-
14 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
15 their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of
16 employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal prop-
17 erty (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals
18 and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and ex-
19 change of farm products and livestock; construction of build-
20 ings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by
21 section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ;
22 ~~\$25,770,000~~ \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be
23 transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as
24 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,

1 for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for
2 inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

3 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

4 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
5 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
6 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
7 by contract or force account, \$190,000: *Provided*, That labor
8 of the United States prisoners may be used for work per-
9 formed under this appropriation.

10 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

11 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
12 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
13 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;
14 \$2,475,000.

15 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
18 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
19 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
20 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
21 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
22 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
23 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
24 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$2,500,000

1 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general
2 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, in-
3 cluding rent of private or Government-owned space in the
4 District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meet-
5 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this au-
6 thorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1
7 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
8 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
9 the House of Representatives giving detailed information
10 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred
11 during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the
12 activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*,
13 That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of
14 \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Sal-
15 aries and expenses, general administration", Department of
16 Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from
19 the appropriations made in this title for general adminis-
20 tration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys
21 and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Clas-
22 sification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed
23 \$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special
24 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
25 and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided

1 for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress
2 on the 1st of July and January showing the names of
3 the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the
4 annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid
5 to each, together with a description of their duties.

6 *SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the aggregate*
7 *from the appropriations made in this title for general*
8 *administration, general legal activities and United States*
9 *Attorneys and Marshals shall be available for compensation*
10 *of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States At-*
11 *torneys, special attorneys and special assistants to the At-*
12 *torney General and to United States Attorneys without re-*
13 *gard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: Provided,*
14 *That in no event shall the annual salary of any United*
15 *States Attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000*
16 *and in no event shall the annual salary of any Assistant*
17 *United States Attorney or any special attorney or special*
18 *assistant be less than \$6,000 or more than \$12,000: Pro-*
19 *vided further, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only*
20 *apply to the Chief Assistant United States Attorney in each*
21 *office.*

22 *SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title*
23 *may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-*
24 *after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-*

1 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
2 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
3 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
5 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
6 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
7 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
8 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
9 of the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
11 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
12 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
13 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

14 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in
15 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
16 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
17 (5 U. S. C. 55a) .

18 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit
20 in the United States District Court for the Southern District
21 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of
22 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public
23 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

24 SEC. 208. *Not to exceed 10 per centum of the appro-*
25 *priations for legal activities and general administration in*

1 *this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval*
2 *of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appro-*
3 *priation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum and*
4 *any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be re-*
5 *ported to the Congress in the annual budget.*

6 *SEC. 209. Section 542 of title 28 of the United States*
7 *Code is amended to read as follows:*

8 *“§ 542. Appointment and tenure of deputies and assistants*

9 *“The Attorney General may authorize any United*
10 *States marshal to appoint deputies and clerical assistants.*
11 *Any person determined by the marshal to be qualified for*
12 *appointment to the position of deputy marshal shall become*
13 *eligible for such appointment upon passing such suitable*
14 *noncompetitive examination as may be prescribed by the*
15 *Civil Service Commission. Deputy marshals shall be sub-*
16 *ject to removal by the marshal pursuant to civil-service*
17 *regulations, except that with the approval of the Attorney*
18 *General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-*
19 *service laws and regulations, a deputy marshal may be re-*
20 *moved by the marshal under whom he serves at any time*
21 *within sixty days after such marshal has taken the oath of*
22 *office and entered upon his duties.”*

23 *Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of*
24 *section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as*
25 *amended, deputy marshals in office on the date of enactment*

1 of this Act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to
2 the expiration of sixty days after the date of enactment of
3 this Act by the United States marshal under whom they
4 serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and with-
5 out regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and
6 regulations.

7 Section 541 of title 28 of the United States Code is
8 amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as
9 follows:

10 “(e) Upon the expiration of the term of office of a
11 marshal who at the time of his appointment as marshal was
12 serving as a deputy marshal, such marshal shall, upon
13 application therefor made within thirty days after expiration
14 of his term as marshal, be restored to the position of deputy
15 marshal.”

16 SEC. 210. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
17 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
18 visions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his
19 absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate
20 the employment of any officer or employee of the Depart-
21 ment of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination
22 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

23 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
24 Appropriation Act, 1954”.

1 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service
6 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; ~~\$1,875,000~~ \$1,533,281; and in
7 addition, in order to provide for additional organization and
8 management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the
9 Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appro-
10 priation from any other appropriations available to the
11 Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for
12 the current fiscal year.

13 Technical and scientific services: For expenses necessary
14 for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineer-
15 ing information to business and industry as authorized by
16 the Act of September 9, 1950 (Public Law 776),
17 \$200,000.

18 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-
20 lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
21 provided for by law; and for general administration, includ-
22 ing enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the
23 Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and purchase

1 of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
 2 ~~\$6,770,000~~ \$6,000,000.

3 *Censuses of business and manufactures: For expenses*
 4 *necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses*
 5 *of business and manufactures as authorized by law, includ-*
 6 *ing personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to*
 7 *be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to*
 8 *the Classification Act of 1949 as amended; and additional*
 9 *compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for*
 10 *field work under this appropriation; \$9,400,000, to remain*
 11 *available until December 31, 1956.*

12 *Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary to pre-*
 13 *pare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 census*
 14 *of agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal*
 15 *services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the*
 16 *Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification*
 17 *Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of*
 18 *Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under*
 19 *this appropriation; \$2,200,000 to remain available until*
 20 *December 31, 1954: Provided, That the unexpended balance*
 21 *of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal*
 22 *year 1953 shall be merged with this appropriation.*

23 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-

visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C. 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$295,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed fifty for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; ~~\$105,500,000~~ \$104,500,-000: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization

1 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the
2 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-
3 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-
4 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Ad-
5 ministration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil
6 where such accommodations are not otherwise available;
7 ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended:
8 *Provided*, That transfers may be made from this appropria-
9 tion to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
10 nautics Administration", for costs of maintenance and opera-
11 tion of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities estab-
12 lished under this appropriation (not to exceed \$283,000) ;
13 for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation
14 by air to and from and within the Territories of the
15 United States of materials and equipment secured under this
16 appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary
17 administrative costs (not to exceed \$325,000).

18 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
19 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
20 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
21 tive to such developmental work and service testing as tends
22 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-
23 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-
24 ances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of neces-

1 sary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance
 2 of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number
 3 authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and
 4 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; \$1,000,000
 5 \$500,000.

6 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
 7 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
 8 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
 9 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
 10 placement only; purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms;
 11 and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.

12 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ad-
 13 ditional amount for "Construction, Washington National Air-
 14 port", including improvements to existing paving and utili-
 15 ties,—\$400,000 (*boilers*), \$200,000, to remain available until
 16 expended.

17 ~~Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not~~
 18 ~~to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the~~
 19 ~~appropriation made available under this head in the Depart-~~
 20 ~~ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be~~
 21 ~~available during the current fiscal year for expenses neces-~~
 22 ~~sary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946,~~
 23 ~~as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including mainte-~~
 24 ~~nance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to~~

1 exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
2 for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
3 Aeronautics Administration".

4 *Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For*
5 *carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of*
6 *May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), to be*
7 *available until June 30, 1958, \$12,500,000, of which (1)*
8 *\$10,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance*
9 *with section 6 of said Act, (2) \$400,000 for projects in*
10 *Puerto Rico, (3) \$25,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands,*
11 *(4) \$400,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii,*
12 *(5) \$175,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and*
13 *(6) \$1,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary*
14 *planning, research, and administrative expenses; including*
15 *purchase (not to exceed ten for replacement only) of passenger*
16 *motor vehicles; of which \$1,500,000 not to exceed \$250,000*
17 *may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and*
18 *expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide for*
19 *necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance*
20 *and operation of aircraft: Provided, That the appropriation*
21 *under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby*
22 *merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization*
23 *heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter*
24 *be accounted for under this head.*

25 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liq-

liquidation of contract authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, improvement, and operation of public airports in the Territory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ; including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$500,000.

Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for planning and developing a national system of aids to air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation, including research, experimental investigations, purchase and development, by contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans, specifications and drawings); hire of aircraft; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under contracts for research or development work; and not to exceed \$85,000 for administrative expenses; ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,085,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of

1 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
2 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
3 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
4 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and
5 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, main-
6 tenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,750,000.

7 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
9 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
10 883a-883i), including purchase of not to exceed three pas-
11 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of sites
12 and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic
13 or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation,
14 maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation
15 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
16 of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument
17 observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station
18 to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceano-
19 graphic observations or tending seismographs; pay, allow-
20 ances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household
21 effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by
22 law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the
23 active list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in
24 accordance with law: ~~\$12,200,000~~ \$12,000,000: *Provided*,
25 That during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be

1 reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts pub-
 2 lished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for
 3 the official use of the military departments of the Department
 4 of Defense.

5 Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station: For
 6 expenses necessary for construction and equipment of a
 7 geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13,
 8 1952 (66 Stat. 70), \$750,000, to remain available until
 9 expended.

10 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

11 Departmental salaries and expenses: For necessary ex-
 12 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
 13 at the seat of government, including the purchase of com-
 14 mercial and trade reports, ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,500,000: *Provided*,
 15 That expenses of field studies or surveys conducted by de-
 16 partmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from
 17 the amount herein appropriated.

18 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
 19 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
 20 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
 21 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
 22 the United States and its possessions, \$1,650,000.

23 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

24 *Ship construction: For payment of obligations incurred*
 25 *on or after July 1, 1953, for new ship construction in accord-*

1 *ance with section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936,*
 2 *\$3,056,000; and in addition the Secretary is authorized to*
 3 *enter into contracts for such construction in an aggregate*
 4 *amount not to exceed \$40,144,000.*

5 Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) :
 6 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the
 7 payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946,
 8 pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head to
 9 enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning, and
 10 betterments, ~~\$64,000,000~~ \$59,000,000, to remain available
 11 until expended.

12 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
 13 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted
 14 on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant
 15 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations here-
 16 tofore made to the United States Maritime Commission,
 17 ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 18 pended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-
 19 differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity)
 20 is represented on the operator's books by a contingent ac-
 21 counts receivable item against the United States as a partial
 22 or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1)
 23 shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve
 24 fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit
 25 of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treat-

1 ment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve
2 fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by
3 the United States reduces the balance in the operator's con-
4 tingent receivable account against the United States, such
5 amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be
6 considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Mer-
7 chant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further,*
8 That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropri-
9 ations Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided
10 in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
11 amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a
12 long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to
13 make future payments in accordance with the terms of such
14 operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further,*
15 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available
16 for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an
17 operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages,
18 during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred,
19 which number shall include the number of voyages under
20 contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall
21 be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July
22 1, 1952.

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
24 ing into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other
25 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the

1 Maritime Administration, ~~\$16,300,000~~ \$15,500,000, within
2 limitations as follows:

3 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
4 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,125 for
5 entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically
6 authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed
7 \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be avail-
8 able exclusively for ship structure research, testing and
9 models; ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That funds
10 transferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations
11 Revolving Fund established under the provisions of the Act of
12 June 2, 1951 (46 U. S. C. 1241 (a)) shall not exceed a sum
13 sufficient to provide for the average employment of two hun-
14 dred and ninety employees during the current fiscal year;
15 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
16 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-
17 ing not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,300,000;
18 Reserve fleet expenses, \$7,000,000, including not to
19 exceed \$7,490 for expenses of travel.

20 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
21 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of train-
22 ing stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay,
23 New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Mari-
24 time Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,500,000
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia and else-

1 where which may be used to provide pay and allowances
 2 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-
 3 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by
 4 law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of
 5 two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not
 6 to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,
 7 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended
 8 in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of
 9 travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable
 10 appropriations of the Public Health Service for services
 11 rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,480,000, includ-
 12 ing uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midship-
 13 men, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per
 14 cadet: *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uni-
 15 form and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not
 16 be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or
 17 cadets.

18 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
 19 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
 20 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-
 21 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support
 22 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act au-
 23 thorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth,
 24 approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-
 25 1123) ; ~~\$349,800~~ \$379,800 for the maintenance and repair

1 of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
2 use in connection with such State marine schools including
3 necessary expenses of converting one vessel from laid-up
4 status to State training status; and \$320,200 for allowances
5 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State
6 marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations
7 established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)) ;
8 ~~\$860,000~~ *\$890,000*.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and
16 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
17 against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce,
18 War Shipping Administration functions, December 31,
19 1946".

20 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
21 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
22 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
23 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime
24 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to
25 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-

1 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts
2 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers ad-
3 visable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such
4 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunk-
5 ers over and above such minimums shall be removed from
6 the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

7 No money made available to the Department of Com-
8 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act
9 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is
10 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-
11 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or
12 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost
13 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor
14 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine
15 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-
16 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsec-
17 tion is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

18 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
19 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
20 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
21 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
22 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
23 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
24 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be
25 credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof:

1 *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, con-
2 tract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utili-
3 ties, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury
4 as miscellaneous receipts.

5 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal
6 year from the construction fund established by the Mer-
7 chant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
8 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in
9 any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise
10 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered
11 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

12 PATENT OFFICE

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
14 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
16 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed
17 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-
18 missioner of Patents; \$12,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

20 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of
21 administration, including advertising (including advertising
22 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas
23 adjacent thereto), purchase of thirty-five passenger motor
24 vehicles for replacement only, and the maintenance and
25 repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accord-

1 ance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau
2 of Public Roads.

3 Of the total amount available from appropriations of the
4 Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses,
5 pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of No-
6 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000
7 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the
8 President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public
9 Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
10 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
11 the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat.
12 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the
13 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
14 construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for per-
15 forming engineering service in Pan-American countries for
16 and upon the request of any agency or governmental corpora-
17 tion of the United States.

18 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented
20 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available
21 until expended, ~~\$510,000,000, which sum is composed of~~
22 ~~\$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be~~
23 ~~appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$119,500,000~~
24 ~~\$475,000,000, which sum is composed of \$387,500,000, the~~
25 ~~balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the~~

1 *fiscal year 1952, \$84,500,000, a part of the amount author-*
2 *ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and*
3 *\$1,570,352, \$867,307 and \$562,341, the latter sums being*
4 *for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or re-*
5 *construction of highways and bridges which have been*
6 *damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as*
7 *provided by section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938,*
8 *section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and section*
9 *9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended*
10 *(23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).*

11 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided
12 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23
13 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as
14 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until
15 expended, ~~\$15,000,000.~~ which sum is composed of
16 ~~\$3,400,000,~~ the remainder of the amount authorized to be
17 ~~appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$11,600,000~~
18 ~~\$14,000,000, which sum is composed of \$3,400,000, the~~
19 ~~remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for~~
20 ~~the fiscal year 1952, and \$10,600,000,~~ a part of the amount
21 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953:
22 *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the*
23 *rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and*
24 *sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and*
25 *supplies used for road construction and maintenance, but the*

1 total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not
2 exceed \$15,000.

3 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of
4 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-Ameri-
5 can Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the
6 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by
7 section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66
8 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950) : For an addi-
10 tional amount for "Access roads (Act of September 7,
11 1950)", for carrying out the provisions of section 12 of
12 the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, as amended,
13 ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$5,500,000 to remain available until expended.

14 Public lands highways (liquidation of contract author-
15 ization) : For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
16 the contract authorization granted by section 10 of the
17 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789), \$1,750,-
18 000, to remain available until expended.

19 Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract
20 authorization) : For an additional amount for payment of
21 obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1916,
22 as amended and supplemented, for the elimination of hazards
23 to life at railroad grade crossings, to remain available until
24 expended, \$2,211,925, which sum is the remainder of the
25 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year

1 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
2 (54 Stat. 869).

3 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the
4 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
5 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
6 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to
7 remain available until expended.

8 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of
9 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
10 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid to
11 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
12 shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to
13 labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

14 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or
15 other services in connection with the survey, construction,
16 and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed
17 for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign coun-
18 tries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for
19 such services (which may include depreciation on engineer-
20 ing and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to
21 the appropriation concerned.

22 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the
23 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for
24 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,

1 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for
2 distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
3 of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Govern-
4 ment activities, cooperating foreign countries and State
5 cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and mate-
6 rials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
7 transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current
8 applicable appropriations.

9 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be
10 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
11 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
12 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and
13 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for
15 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

16 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

17 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
18 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.
19 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,
20 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the
21 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); building of
22 temporary experimental structures; and purchase (not to
23 exceed three for replacement only) of passenger motor
24 vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as author-

1 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
2 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;
3 as follows:

4 Operation and administration: For the general operation
5 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
6 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-
7 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
8 \$1,000,000.

9 Research and testing: For research, testing and other
10 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950
11 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for,
12 \$3,000,000.

13 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
14 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electri-
15 cal quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
16 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
17 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the
18 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and the
19 broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; \$2,000,-
20 000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the
21 maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed
22 pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 283),
23 shall be \$7,040 per annum.

1 Construction of laboratories: For an additional amount
2 for relocation of laboratories, \$440,000.

3 *Working capital fund: Hereafter the working capital*
4 *fund created by the Act of June 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 279),*
5 *may be credited with advances from applicable appropria-*
6 *tions for the cost of facilities and services to be financed by*
7 *said fund, and said advances shall cover the same charges*
8 *as those for which reimbursements are made to the fund.*

9 WEATHER BUREAU

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of
12 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
13 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
14 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing
15 office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; and
16 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
17 only; ~~\$24,700,000~~ \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That during the
18 current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under
19 section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C. 327) ,
20 for extra compensation to employees of other Government
21 agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observa-
22 tions, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay
23 authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees

1 conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic region,
2 shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than five
3 of such employees at any one time may receive a base rate of
4 \$8,500 per annum, and such employees may be appointed
5 without regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable
8 appropriations and funds available to the Department of
9 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in
10 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the
11 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

12 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
13 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available
14 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
15 cerned with the activities for which the appropriations are
16 made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for
19 individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

20 *SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6*
21 *of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-*
22 *visions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may,*
23 *in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year,*
24 *terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the*
25 *Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such*

1 *termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the*
2 *United States.*

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
4 Appropriation Act, 1954".

5 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

6 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
7 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and
8 borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and
9 in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and com-
10 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
11 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
12 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
13 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
14 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

15 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

16 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
17 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-
18 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed
19 \$438,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
20 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual
21 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-
22 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,
23 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,
24 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to
25 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired

1 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and
 2 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-
 3 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of
 4 facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or
 5 in which it has an interest.

6 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

7 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the
 8 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
 9 Not to exceed ~~\$240,000~~ \$480,000 shall be available for
 10 administrative expenses, including not to exceed ~~\$6,000~~
 11 \$12,000 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the
 12 manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the
 13 Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the
 14 Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1,
 15 1947) ; and funds available for operating expenses shall be
 16 available for hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That
 17 no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees
 18 normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
 19 amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
 20 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation
 21 of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees
 22 as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates
 23 prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area
 24 (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees,
 25 but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed

1 as establishing a different leave system within the meaning
2 of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21,
3 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

4 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a
10 member of an organization of Government employees that
11 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
12 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
17 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
18 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
19 member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
22 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
5 the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
8 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
9 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
10 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
12 any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
15 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

16 *SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in*
17 *this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in*
18 *connection with, participation in the International Materials*
19 *Conference.*

20 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,
21 Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 5, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 4974

[Report No. 309]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

MAY 6, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1953

Reported with amendments



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1953

No. 98

Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God our Father, whose still, small voice invites us to turn aside from feverish ways and whose tender love bids us find our rest in Thee: In the silence of this shrine of each patriot's devotion we would lose our restlessness, refresh our energies and, turning aside from all cynicism, recapture the sense of being in tune with Thee.

We thank Thee for the lessons of the road we have traveled. We are warned by mistakes, encouraged by success, and enriched by experiences of gladness and sadness. We are grateful for work that must be done and play that may be enjoyed, for times of struggle, for hours of peace, for things that shake our overconfidence and enduring things that give strength and courage.

Make us worthy of our great heritage. Give us a kindling sense of national destiny as we face the duties of today and the problems of tomorrow. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 27, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 27, 1953, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 166. An act for the relief of Sister Louise Marie Josephine Belloir;

S. 167. An act for the relief of Sister Jeanne Maria Henneth Langlo;

S. 193. An act for the relief of Toni Anne Simmons (Hitomi Urasaki);

S. 207. An act for the relief of Jimmy Okuda;

S. 371. An act for the relief of Georgia Andrews;

S. 709. An act to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Col. J. Claude Kimbrough;

S. 1524. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain supplies and

services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes;

S. 1525. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 certain parcels of land in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former United States Marine Corps air station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex.;

S. 1527. An act to amend section 40b of the National Defense Act, as amended (41 Stat. 759, 777), to remove the limitation upon the detail of officers on the active list for recruiting service and for duty with ROTC units;

S. 1528. An act to continue in effect certain appointments as officers and as warrant officers of the Army and of the Air Force;

S. 1530. An act to amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to authorize the appointment in the grade of first lieutenant of nurses and medical specialists in the Regular Army and Regular Air Force, and appointment with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) of nurses in the Regular Navy;

S. 1546. An act to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and service lapel button;

S. 1547. An act to authorize payment for the transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel;

S. 1549. An act to retrocede to the State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va.; and

S. 1641. An act to retrocede to the State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right-of-way for United States Highways 62 and 277 within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5238. An act for the relief of Franciszek Jarecki; and

H. R. 5376. An act making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1324) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix certain licensing and registra-

tion fees, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. PASTORE was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate on Monday, June 1, and Tuesday, June 2, 1953.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, section 871, to provide penalties for threats against the President-elect and the Vice President (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the period July 1-December 31, 1952 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A letter from the Acting Chairman, Munitions Board, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on contracts negotiated for research and development projects, for the period July 1, 1951, to December 30, 1952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

THE CHEROKEE NATION, FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE WESTERN (OLD SETTLER) CHEROKEE INDIANS, PLAINTIFFS V. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, reporting, pursuant to law, the settlement of the claim of the Cherokee Nation, for and on behalf of the *Western (Old Settler) Cherokee Indians, plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, defendant*, Docket No. 24 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

The petition of Robert Edward Edmondson, of Bend, Oreg., praying for a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the American Bulgarian League, Pittsburgh, Pa., signed by K. Elieff, president, relating to civil rights in Bulgaria; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4974. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 309).

By Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of United States wall maps for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives; with an amendment (Rept. No. 312);

S. Res. 25. Resolution to investigate means of expanding foreign investments; with additional amendments (Rept. No. 310); and

S. Res. 89. Resolution to study juvenile delinquency in the United States; with additional amendments (Rept. No. 311).

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF JULY 1, 1947, RELATING TO ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL TO MARINE CORPS DEAD—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) to amend the act of July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 242), as amended, and I submit a report (No. 313) thereon.

At the request of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], I ask unanimous consent that a statement by him on the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement referred to is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CASE ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 157

On January 29 of this year I introduced a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 32) identical to that introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. DEVEREUX. In order to expedite consideration of this measure I am suggesting to the Committee on Rules and

Administration that it report out House Joint Resolution 157 favorably.

Legislation passed in 1947 authorized the Marine Corps League to erect within 5 years a memorial to the Marine Corps dead of all wars on public land in the District of Columbia. Subsequently, by Public Law 462, 82d Congress, that act was amended to change the name of the agency to Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation and to extend the time for commencement of the project from 5 to 10 years. The huge monument which has been selected by the Foundation is now in the casting stage but in order to get a wider range of sites for its placement the sponsors of the bill have requested this additional amendment in order to contemplate public land near the District of Columbia, perhaps in Virginia.

The Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. David E. Finley, has suggested the placing of the memorial on a location now in Government ownership such as, for instance, that adjacent to the north boundary of the Arlington National Cemetery. He states that the memorial should not be placed on the direct axis of the Mall and the Lincoln Memorial.

I believe there are no objections to the passage of this joint resolution and I do feel that the Congress should approve it and thereby accommodate the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 28, 1953, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1324) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix certain licensing and registration fees.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 2010. A bill for the relief of Alexy W. Katyll and Ioanna Katyll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2011. A bill to exempt from tax admissions to dances conducted to maintain and operate community halls and community centers; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2012. A bill for the relief of Roy Shigemasa Osaki;

S. 2013. A bill for the relief of sundry members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps;

S. 2014. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 2015. A bill for the relief of Paul D. Banning, Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

S. 2016. A bill to amend section 501, Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

S. 2017. A bill to revise the procedure in the district courts relating to the disposition of the wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen, and for other purposes;

S. 2018. A bill to relieve disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees with respect to certain payments made in contravention of appropriation restrictions regarding citizenship status, and for other purposes; and

S. 2019. A bill to further amend the act of July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," so as to make it applicable in time of armed conflict as well as in time of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON, of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. LANGER):

S. 2020. A bill to amend section 433 of title 18, United States Code, relating to exemptions with respect to certain contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 5238. An act for the relief of Franciszek Jarecki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5376. An act making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, after line 13, insert the following:

"Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and before the period, insert: 'Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support Program of the International Civil Aviation Organization.'"

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 37, after line 24, insert the following:

"Ship construction: For payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1953, for new ship construction in accordance with section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act 1936, \$3,056,000; and in addition the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$40,144,000."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State,

Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 4, line 10, strike "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000 and in addition \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953 of which latter amount not to exceed \$5,600,000 may be used to cover the costs of reduction-in-force, including salaries, terminal leave, travel, and transportation expenses of officers and employees whose services are terminated, and travel and transportation costs in connection with transfers necessary as a result of reduction-in-force."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

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In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 16, after line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 111. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555) or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other pur-

poses, the following amendment, namely: On page 26, after line 23, insert the following:

"SEC. 208. Not to exceed 10 percent of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget."

"SEC. 209. Section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"542. Appointment and tenure of deputies and assistants

"The Attorney General may authorize any United States marshal to appoint deputies and clerical assistants. Any person determined by the marshal to be qualified for appointment to the position of deputy marshal shall become eligible for such appointment upon passing such suitable noncompetitive examination as may be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Deputy marshals shall be subject to removal by the marshal pursuant to civil-service regulations, except that with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations, a deputy marshal may be removed by the marshal under whom he serves at any time within 60 days after such marshal has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties."

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, deputy marshals in office on the date of enactment of this act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the date of enactment of this act by the United States marshal under whom they serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations."

"Section 541 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Upon the expiration of the term of office of a marshal who at the time of his appointment as marshal was serving as a deputy marshal, such marshal shall, upon application therefor made within 30 days after expiration of his term as marshal, be restored to the position of deputy marshal."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 5, after line 11, insert the following:

"ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

"For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), foreign currencies and credits owed to or owned by the United States in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$4 million, to be available through June 30, 1954: *Provided*, That when such foreign currencies and credits are made available for purposes of said act, as amended, the

Department of State shall issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms, and credits shall be allowed in the proper accounts of Government departments and agencies concerned: *Provided further*, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 547, 82d Cong., approved July 15, 1952), or provisions relating thereto providing for reimbursement therefor to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned shall not apply to foreign currencies or credits used for the purposes of this authorization."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, after line 7, insert the following:

"PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the treaty of 1936 (53 Stat. 1818)."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, line 7, before the period insert the following: "*Provided further*, That, in the event the government, or pretended government, of any nation which has, or may have been, declared an aggressor by the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations, or which has participated in armed resistance to forces which are carrying out the orders of the United Nations, or has given sanctuary to forces engaged in any such armed resistance, shall hereafter be admitted to membership in the Security Council, or its representative hereafter be recognized as the representative of such nation on such Security Council, no installment shall thereafter be available for payment so long as the government of such nation or nations continue to enjoy such membership or recognition."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appro-

priations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 28, after line 15, insert the following:

"Sec. 210. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 52, after line 19, insert the following:

"Sec. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 6, after line 19, insert the follow-

ing: "together with such additional amount as may be necessary to pay the United States assessment applicable to the first 6 months' operating budget of the United Nations during the calendar year 1954: *Provided*, That the amount of this appropriation to meet obligations to the United Nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be available for payment only in equal monthly installments for each semiannual period of such year for which the total amount of such contributions shall have been fixed, such payments to be payable on the first day of each of the respective months; except that the payments of obligations accrued for the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, may be made in one lump-sum payment."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4974, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF DR. H. VAN ZILE HYDE, TO BE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON EXECUTIVE BOARD OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the White House has sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. H. van Zile Hyde, of New York, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. Notice is hereby given that the nomination will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations after 6 days have expired, in accordance with the committee rule.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Address delivered by Senator WELKER before the New Hampshire Federation of Republican Women's Clubs in Concord, N. H., May 22, 1953.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

Statement by J. C. Holbert, president, Iowa Beef Producers Association, Washington, Iowa, discussing the reasons for lower beef prices.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Editorial entitled "Patriotism," published in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun-Telegraph.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Editorial entitled "Inferential Protection," published in the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise of May 6, 1953; and an article by Felix Morley, published in the Nation's Business of June 1953, both dealing with the necessity of protection against the supremacy of treaty law.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Newsletter entitled "Tangibles and Intangibles," published in the Remington Arms Co. News Letter for April 23, 1953.

By Mr. PAYNE:

Editorial entitled "Mr. Humphrey on the Air" published in the New York Times of May 27, 1953.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Article entitled "Let's Stop Underestimating Soviet Strength," written by Marguerite Higgins and printed in the magazine This Week on May 24, 1953.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Editorials from certain New England newspapers with reference to his plans regarding the New England economy.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

Editorial from the Washington Star of May 27, 1953, relating to appropriations for the Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is concluded.

MAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND SKETCHES OF PROPERTIES OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1448) to amend the act of June 25, 1942, relating to the making of photographs and sketches of properties of the Military Establishment, to continue in effect the provisions thereof until 6 months after the present national emergency, which was, in line 6, after "Congress)" insert "and as further extended by section 1, Public Law 12, Eighty-third Congress, approved March 31, 1953."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, which is purely technical.

The motion was agreed to.

OCCASIONS FOR WEARING UNIFORM OF ARMED FORCES BY CERTAIN PERSONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1550) to authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom, which were, to strike out line 7, and insert "President" issued after prior consultation with the Armed Services Committees of Congress," and in line 11, after "the" insert "President" issued after prior consultation with the Armed Services Committees of Congress."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the amendments are entirely satisfactory, and I am confident there will be no objection to them. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1953
For actions of June 1, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate sent bill to amend Leave Act to conference. Senate debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson urged shipment of surplus wheat to Pakistan. Sens. Kerr, Humphrey, Morse, and others, criticized falling farm prices and increased interest rates. Rep. Hope announced subcommittee to investigate CCC pea sales. Both Houses received reorganization plans establishing Foreign Operations Administration, U. S. Information Agency, and Council of Economic Advisers.

HOUSE

- 1. REORGANIZATION.** Both Houses received the President's message (H. Doc. 156) transmitting the following reorganization plans: No. 7, establishing a new Foreign Operations Administration and abolishing the present Mutual Security Agency and certain offices (H. Doc. 157); No. 8, establishing a new U. S. Information Agency (H. Doc. 158); and No. 9, reorganizing the Council of Economic Advisers (H. Doc. 159); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 5987-91, 6050).
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5471, the D. C. appropriations bill for 1954 (p. 6004).
- 3. CCC PEA SALES.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Chairman Hope announced today that a subcommittee (Rep. Hoeven, chairman) would investigate the Commodity Credit Corporation sale of 80,000 tons of Austrian winter peas to three west-coast concerns. Other members of the subcommittee are Reps. Dague, Belcher, Williams of N. Y., Wampler, Gathings, Albert, Sutton, and Jones, of Mo. Chairman Hoeven stated that he expected to call the group together Wednesday morning for a discussion of procedure for the inquiry" (p. D489).
- 4. WHEAT QUOTAS.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Chairman Hope stated today that hearings will be held beginning Thurs., June 4, on H. R. 5451, making changes in the wheat marketing quota provisions of agricultural laws. They are expected to continue for 2 or 3 days." (p. D489).
- 5. LIVESTOCK DISEASES.** Received this Department's proposed bill to provide for the control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, and incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals; to Agriculture Committee (p. 6004).

6. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Dondero inserted a resolution unanimously agreed to by the Republican Senators and Representatives of Michigan in favor of this project, and Reps. Oakman and Machrowicz joined in this approval (pp. 5984-6).
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Jones (Ala.) compared the building of TVA's Shawnee steam plant with a similar project of private utilities, and claimed TVA to be more efficient (pp. 6002-3).
8. TREATIES. Received a DAR petition endorsing the principles of Sen. Bricker's proposed constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making power (p. 6005).

SENATE

9. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Sens. Carlson, Duff, Jenner, Johnston (S.C.), and Neely were appointed conferees on H. R. 4654, to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (p. 6014). House conferees were appointed on May 28.
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6018-46, 6050-2). A committee amendment authorizing the Secretary of State to terminate any employee when necessary or desirable in the U. S. interest, and a Carlson amendment in the nature of a substitute for this committee amendment which limited this power to terminating employees whose positions are exempted from the competitive civil service, were ruled out of order; but notice was given that the amendment will be offered again today for a two-thirds majority vote (pp. 6034-45).
11. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Carlson urged immediate shipment of 37.5 million bushels of surplus wheat to Pakistan, recommended that a portion of this shipment be in the form of flour, and inserted his letter to MSA Director Stassen on this subject (p. 6014).
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Kerr, Humphrey, Morse, Sparkman, and others discussed falling farm prices, claiming that under present price support policies the cattle owners have lost "billions of dollars," whereas the meat packers have made great profits, and criticized increases in interest rates, including the proposal to increase rates on REA loans to 4% (pp. 6052-9).
13. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1461, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act concerning common carriers' requests for increased rates (S. Rept. 317) (p. 6008).
14. FLAG. Passed as reported S. 694, prohibiting display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the U. S. flag (p. 6016).
15. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Morse inserted Frank Edwards' recent radio broadcast criticizing the Administration's fiscal policy (p. 6059).
16. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a Mass. Legislature resolution protesting reduced appropriations for this program (p. 6007).
17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Ferguson inserted a resolution from the Republican members of Congress from Mich, endorsing cooperation between Canada and this country in constructing this project (pp. 6007-8).

SEC. 3. The Committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest date practicable but not later than January 31, 1954.

SEC. 4. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$44,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The additional amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I shall gladly explain this resolution. It authorizes a study of juvenile delinquency, its causes and contributing factors, throughout the country by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. The purpose of the study is to suggest in a report to be submitted to the Senate not later than January 31, 1954, such legislation as may be found to be appropriate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Could the Senator inform us as to whether any such investigation has been conducted in the past?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is none pending at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was any such investigation ever made in the past by this body?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator tell us what will be the scope of the investigation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will be primarily to furnish leadership in this field so as to stimulate some activity in the States. In my own State of New Jersey, for example, since the introduction of this resolution, the agency having jurisdiction of this subject has offered to the Senate the services of one of the best criminologists in the country to aid in the investigation. I think we can save a portion of the committee-approved appropriation because of the voluntary aid we shall receive from the States and from the Department of Justice and other agencies of the Federal Government. I look for cooperation all along the line.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it the Senator's view that the appointing of a subcommittee to investigate the subject will cause the States to follow suit and to assist in the project?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I feel very definitely that that is the case, Mr. President. I also feel that we have the responsibility of taking some leadership in this field.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it the purpose of the proposed subcommittee to hold hearings, or simply to gather statistics?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. To hold some hearings; a limited number of hearings. Of course, the subcommittee has not as yet been created. I cannot tell what the subcommittee may do; but, assuming that I may be honored with membership on the subcommittee, I certainly would

want to hold hearings. The initial hearings would be attended by appropriate representatives of the Department of Justice and appropriate representatives of the States whose participation may be desired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would the Senator not say that the investigation would deal primarily with the gathering of statistics?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, Mr. President. Statistics will be an important factor, but I think we shall receive some very informative material which will enable us to develop a program at the national level which will aid the States in developing their own individual programs.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield further?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I notice on page 4 of the report that a proposed budget was made up. Is that on a yearly basis?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. It runs from the time of the adoption of the resolution to January 31, 1954. The Committee on Rules and Administration amended the original resolution which provided for an appropriation of \$50,000. The amount was reduced to \$44,000.

Mr. President, it is my hope that if I may have the privilege of serving on the subcommittee, we shall not use all of the \$44,000, because I think we shall receive aid from agencies of the States and from agencies of the Federal Government, which will make unnecessary the employment of all the contemplated personnel.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I will say to my distinguished friend from New Jersey that I shall be the most surprised man in the United States if such a thing shall occur, because, as a rule, every dollar appropriated is expended.

The Senator assures us that the amount of money being sought will be used for the employment of the persons indicated on page 4 of the report, up to January 31, 1954.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield further?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I gladly yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator give us any assurance that the subcommittee will complete its work on or before January 31, 1954?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I can give assurance, with the understanding, of course, that I shall be a member of the subcommittee—if I have the good fortune to be a member of it—that I shall insist that we complete our work by the time mentioned.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am sure the Senator will recall that some time ago, when we were considering resolutions providing money for the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, it was pointed out that that committee leads all other committees in the amount of money used for

investigation purposes, and my recollection is that the amount was in excess of half a million dollars.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am aware of that fact, and I share the feeling of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana with respect to such expenditures. If the Senator will look over my record while serving on the Committee on Rules and Administration, he will find that I insisted again and again on cuts in such appropriations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Since the Senator from New Jersey is the author of this resolution I have no doubt that he will be appointed a member of the subcommittee. I hope so; and I hope he will come to the Senate next year without a request for more funds.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I sincerely hope that I shall be able to come before the Senate and report exactly the result which the Senator from Louisiana wishes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the session this afternoon the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 89. At the time of the adoption of the resolution I had intended to make a formal statement on that measure. However, the resolution was adopted as a result of colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and myself.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that my formal statement on the resolution be printed in the RECORD at an appropriate place, in connection with that colloquy.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENDRICKSON

I rise today in support of Senate Resolution 89, authorizing a full and complete study of juvenile delinquency.

It was back on March 4 when I first addressed the Senate concerning this study of one of the grave problems facing this Nation of ours today.

On March 4, the same day upon which I made my brief remarks, I introduced Senate Resolution 89, directing the Committee on the Judiciary or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to make this inquiry to determine the nationwide extent and character of juvenile delinquency, its causes and contributing factors.

The resolution, in part, calls for a review of present Federal statutes dealing with youthful offenders, correctional action taken with respect to youthful delinquents by Federal courts, and a study of the extent to which juveniles are violating narcotics laws.

When I first discussed before this body the thoroughly disgraceful story of the rotten roots that are gradually tearing at the sturdy trunk of our most priceless heritage—our youth—I recall having referred to juvenile delinquency as the fifth horseman of doom.

Since that time, through the medium of our daily newspapers, which are depicting a true and ever more grisly tale of increasing incidence of child crime, we who are concerned with this momentous problem have heard the rising crescendo of hoofbeats from that self-same fifth horseman.

The Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am proud to be a member, has approved this resolution, as has the Committee on Rules and Administration.

I believe that the staggering figures, the latest available, as correlated by our Federal Bureau of Investigation, have in no small

way pointed up to my responsive and responsible colleagues the need for such an inquiry.

The newspapers tell only the most sensational part of the story of child crime.

True enough, the accounts are startling to parents concerned with the spreading problem.

The recent police raid on a teen-age fraternity "smoker" here at which obscene motion pictures were displayed is sensational news.

The 15-year-old New Jersey boy whose father taught him to rob and to murder makes a stark story.

But I am convinced from a reading of the latest FBI figures that the headlines merely reflect a small part of what is happening to our society—to all levels of our society—which can countenance and enable such tragic events to transpire.

Please permit me to touch upon merely a part of what the FBI found to be the facts concerning the incidence of child crime in these United States of America.

Of the more than 1,110,000 arrests reported by 232 cities with populations exceeding 25,000, 147,632, or 13.3 percent, were boys and girls under 21 years of age.

These youths accounted for 37.2 percent of the robbery arrests, 46.9 percent of the larcenies, 61.7 percent of the burglaries, and 68.6 percent of the auto thefts in the cities.

More than 13 percent of all auto theft arrests were children who were less than 15 years of age, Mr. President.

In our very midst, here in the District of Columbia, the Washington Criminal Justice Association reported that in 1952 there was an increase of 60.5 percent in delinquent acts committed by juveniles.

The pattern is the same throughout the cities of our land. The results of an Associated Press survey made in 1952 showed that about a million children get into trouble each year, and if the total increases only in proportion to the child population, the police will have to handle 1,420,000 child cases in 1960. Heaven help us and our civilization, Mr. President, if the present trend continues.

That this trend is continuing is known to all too few people. Surely, some parents see the problem. Welfare agencies do. However, too few people are bothering to take a second look at this situation.

To root the problem out at its core; to alert local authorities to the methods of combating this evil, and where those methods might be falling short; to establish the menace firmly in the public mind for the problem it is—these worthy purposes, Mr. President, constitute part of the scope of the study we are proposing today.

Since the resolution was introduced, my office has received many expressions of support from agencies such as the American Public Welfare Association, from interested church groups, from State officials and criminologists, and from juvenile and domestic relations court judges.

These good proponents of my resolution have expressed a variety of reasons for their support. Witness what the Honorable Libby E. Sachar, judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court of Union County, N. J., had to say. Judge Sachar called it "a very important piece of legislation, since we have not had a nationwide estimate of the true picture of delinquency for many years. There is no accurate record of the number of delinquents in the United States.

"I should consider this a great service in terms of having authentic figures and a true estimate of the situation."

Commissioner Sanford Bates of our New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, a top-ranking student of criminology, advises me of his belief in the need for stimulation of "real sacrifice and effort on the part of our parents, our social agencies, our politicians, and our local leaders."

I feel that the work of the subcommittee would provide just such stimulation by throwing an effective spotlight on the situation and alert presently disinterested parties right down to the family level of their responsibilities and what they can do in the way of correction.

The Honorable Harry W. Lindeman, judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court of Essex County, N. J., called the resolution proper and timely. Judge Lindeman wrote: "I have been greatly concerned during this past year with gangs of the older teen-age boys. When 14- to 17-year-old children take it upon themselves to settle fancied wrongs by use of guns, knives, brass knuckles, auto wrenches, and broken bottles, and when students are beaten and cowed into paying tribute as the price of being left alone, when groups of students of one school prey on students of another to preserve a superior social status or athletic prowess, and when constituted authority is pushed around by junior mobsters, and when citizens are mugged and robbed by gangs of boys seeking an easy dollar, then it is about time for the community and the Nation to map out an overall strategy of action to combat this unhealthy trend."

These are just a few of the expressions of support which have been forthcoming since the resolution was introduced. Those who deal with the problem have given of their assurances that this study is a necessary one. I now call on the Senate of the United States to agree to give such expert opinion a forum for their ideas, so that we may correlate what has been done; determine what remains to be done, and supply the responsible agencies throughout our country with an overall study.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 89), as amended, was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, House bill 4974.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURCELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to make a few brief remarks about the bill which is now before the Senate for consideration. As Senators know, this is one of the major appropriation bills, and concerns fund requirements for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year 1954.

For these three departments, the Committee on Appropriations recommends a total of \$1,104,379,882. This sounds like

a tremendous sum, and it is. However, I should like to make some comparisons. This amount is a decrease of \$38,766,830, or 3.3 percent, from the House figure. Many times when the House sends appropriation bills to the Senate, the Senate increases the amounts provided by the House. In this instance, the amount recommended by the Senate Committee is lower than the House figure, and also it is 14.4 percent below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, which is very unusual. Furthermore, it is 24.8 percent—practically 25 percent—below the figure in the budget which former President Truman sent to Congress in January. So I believe the Committee on Appropriations has done excellent work on this bill providing funds for these three important departments.

At the same time, notwithstanding the reductions, I believe the committee has provided adequate funds for the departments. Without going into details at this time, I should like to give an overall picture of the amounts appropriated.

The committee felt that \$90,258,676 should be sufficient to carry on the activities of the Department of State. This amount is \$12,486,111, or 12.1 percent, under the House figure. It is \$42,776,203 or 32.1 percent, below the appropriation for the State Department for the present fiscal year. It is \$60,889,914, or 40.2 percent, below the amount requested by former President Truman in January of this year. None of these figures, either in estimates or recommended sums, include funds for the International Information and Educational Activities, as the estimates for such programs have been deferred for later consideration.

The allowance for the Department of Justice is \$177,975,000. This is \$1,290,000, or less than 1 percent, below the figure allowed by the House. Compared with the 1953 total, the allowance is a decrease of \$6,318,000, or 3.4 percent. It is \$9,175,000, or 4.9 percent, below the budget estimate for 1954.

For the Department of Commerce, the bill provides total appropriations of \$836,146,206. This sum includes \$3,750,000, the House allowance, for the Civil Aeronautics Board. The allowance recommended by the Committee on Appropriations for the Department is \$24,990,719, or 2.9 percent, below the total allowed by the House; it is \$137,583,930, or 14.1 percent, below the comparable figures for the 1953 appropriation; and \$295,049,719, or 26 percent, under the 1954 budget estimates proposed by former President Truman in January.

I believe this statement gives to the Senate, particularly to Senators who are especially concerned with the matter of appropriations, a general picture of the appropriations for the three departments covered by the bill. Certainly a real opportunity is offered to effect economy and get the fiscal affairs of the United States into better shape.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. In addition to the appropriation shown on page 38 of the bill, I notice there is a contract authorization for the Secretary of Commerce to

grant subsidies for ship construction amounting to \$40,144,000. Can the Senator from New Hampshire state how this amount compares with the contract authorization for fiscal 1953?

Mr. BRIDGES. There were no contract authorizations in fiscal 1953.

As chairman of the committee, I will say to the Senator from Vermont that I opposed this item in the subcommittee and full committee, but the full committee, in its wisdom, decided to include it in the bill. It came down to the issue of whether or not we were to maintain a minimum of shipyard facilities in this country.

Mr. AIKEN. Is this a make-work project?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. The ships are certainly necessary. It is a question whether or not we wish to maintain certain minimum shipyard facilities so that they will be in operation for defense purposes.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, this authorization is to enable two companies to build ships, namely, the Moore-McCormack Lines and the Grace Line. I think those are the names.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know the names, but essentially the idea is to permit the continuation of certain shipyard facilities.

Mr. AIKEN. Did the committee look into the record of operating costs of certain very successful steamship lines, such as the United Fruit Lines and the Waterman Steamship Co., which do not express a desire for subsidies, but claim that they can operate efficiently without them? I was wondering if the committee looked into the question, to ascertain why certain lines feel that they must have Government contributions in order to remain in business, while others, which appear to be equally successful, apparently do not encourage the Government subsidy program.

Mr. BRIDGES. What the distinguished Senator from Vermont is referring to is undoubtedly the operating subsidy rather than the construction subsidy.

Mr. AIKEN. I am referring to construction subsidies also.

Mr. BRIDGES. The committee did not make a complete study of the question, because it did not have the time. It went into the subject generally. The opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire with respect to certain maritime activities is about like that of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I ask the question because there are many persons, particularly those living on farms, who are watching the appropriation for maritime subsidies, in order to decide whether there exists in the administration and in the Congress this year a real determination to accomplish economical government and to balance the budget.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Vermont that I think it is a policy decision which the Senate will have to make. The Senator from New Hampshire did not favor the proposal, but as chairman I now offer it as a part of the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with the Senator.

I also notice that the pressure for certain types of appropriations comes from districts which would get more work of a Government nature, supported by Government checks, if certain appropriations were made. I am not pointing out any particular areas, but the question arises whether, in the long run, we are doing our national economy any good by encouraging dependency on Federal appropriations in order to maintain operations in certain lines of industry, and whether, so long as Government checks are forthcoming, those industries will seriously return to the competitive civilian field. I have in mind particularly the suggested cut in the appropriation for the Air Force. I cannot help but notice that the pressure for maintaining a tremendous advance-log rather than a backlog of appropriations seems to stem from areas in the United States where certain industries apparently are dependent upon Government contracts for many years into the future.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Vermont that another program was proposed, which the committee did not approve, with respect to ship construction, involving tankers and certain other types of vessels. It was a conversion program. I think the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and other Senators intend to speak on that subject. We were told frankly that if we did not make an appropriation for this purpose under one of the sections of existing law, conversion of the ships would be done in Japan, at a low labor cost. We were told also that if this proposal were not accepted work of this type would move out of our shipyards to England, Japan, and other nations. So there is a policy decision for the Senate to make, as to whether or not we shall maintain in operation at a minimum level certain shipyard facilities, or whether we shall allow ship conversion—or force it, as the witnesses who testified expressed it—to go to Japan, England, or somewhere else. The Senator from New Hampshire thinks the Senate ought to decide that question.

Mr. AIKEN. I presume that some of those who are so insistent on Federal appropriations for keeping industries in operation in this country are likewise talking about filling the dollar gap with respect to certain foreign countries. I think some of them are rather inconsistent in that regard. When these ships are constructed, some of them will be used for transporting to the United States goods made in foreign countries at labor costs of 30 or 40 cents a day, to compete with the high-priced labor of the United States.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Are those involved in either the recommended appropriation of \$3 million or the contract authorization in the amount of \$40 million-plus funds for the prototype tanker?

Mr. BRIDGES. No.

Mr. GORE. Is the proposed program for passenger ships?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is a program involving combination passenger and cargo ships.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Tennessee is not so familiar with the parliamentary rules of the Senate as he may have been with the rules of the body in which he served last year. However, it seems to me that the contract authorization is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. At least it will be purpose of the junior Senator from Tennessee to make the point of order when that point in the bill is reached.

Mr. BRIDGES. The committee takes the position that it is not legislation. It is true that for the past 2 or 3 years we have not provided for contract authorizations. We contend that the provision is not legislation. The Senator from Tennessee will be privileged to make the point of order at the proper time and the Chair will rule on it.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. GORE. In the event the contract authorization of \$40 million were granted, would it not be fair bookkeeping to deduct that amount from the savings or reductions reported by the chairman of the committee in connection with the pending bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; because that would be authorization over a period of years. The only appropriation in the coming year will be the amount of \$3 million plus to which the Senator has referred.

The Senator from New Hampshire is perhaps a poor advocate of this particular item because he is not enthusiastic about it. He is merely carrying out the mandate of the committee, where he happened to be in the minority. Nevertheless, to the best of his ability and conscience, he certainly will defend it.

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Tennessee understands and appreciates the position of the Senator from New Hampshire and congratulates the Senator upon his lack of enthusiasm.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 4, after the word "including", to insert "the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture

and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, has the Senator from New Hampshire concluded his introductory statement?

Mr. BRIDGES. I have.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very strange appropriation bill which our friends on the other side of the aisle have submitted to the Senate. On the face of it, the appropriations of \$1,104 million are alleged to be a saving of \$32.8 million under the amount appropriated by the House, and are also alleged to be a saving of approximately \$187 million compared to the amount appropriated last year.

FICTITIOUS ECONOMIES, WASTEFUL INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES

I have great respect for the Senator from New Hampshire, but I think he and his associates have been working with mirrors on this budget. Houdini, in his palmist days, could not equal their record.

A most amazing financial sleight-of-hand has been performed on these figures, as I shall try now to show.

Mr. President, what is it that the committee has done with regard to this bill, as it came from the House?

I call attention to the additions which it has made.

If Senators will examine the report and also examine the bill they will find that it is proposed to spend \$4 million, which the House did not provide, for the acquisition of buildings abroad for the State Department.

That item, as I shall show, is tucked away. It is not listed as an appropriation, but as money credited to us as counterpart funds which will be used to cover the item.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield, but I was just starting my discussion. This is my opening popgun. However, I am very glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire has great respect for the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The feeling is mutual, I assure my distinguished friend from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I would suggest, Mr. President, that we be accurate in our statements. Of course, counterpart funds are funds available to us in foreign currency which have accrued to our credit through various programs. They are available to us abroad. Rather than see some of them dissipated on items which would not be of any benefit to the American taxpayers, the Appropriations Committee—and I believe the Senate, too—feels the funds should be used for the benefit of our taxpayers. For example, if we need a new office building for our representation in a foreign country, counterpart funds could be used for its construction. In that way the funds would be of benefit to the United States in years to come, and at the same time we would not use American dollars in their construction.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, what was the question the Senator from New

Hampshire desired to ask me? I yielded for a question.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to refer to popguns. I thought we should dispose of the first popgun.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I submit that the \$4 million in counterpart funds could be used by us for other purposes. For example the amount involved could be used for offshore procurement of military supplies, and therefore could be used to diminish by that amount our foreign aid contributions. Instead, we have taken it away from foreign aid, so that it does not show up in our accounts as a payment. But it is one just the same.

It is item No. 1—and it is a very small item—in the financial ledger which permeates this whole bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, we could use the sum for administrative expenses in mutual aid. Some of it will be used for mutual aid. But treaty agreements control the use of these funds. A capital asset would be made valuable to the Foreign Service of the United States in that the buildings would be useful for decades to come. I think it is a sound move.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to say to my good friend from New Hampshire that his eyesight on this item is not so sharp as it is customarily. Moreover, it is an item calling for expenditures which are not listed as an appropriation in the bill. On this point he has suffered a financial myopia, and he has been sucked in and seduced by the gentlemen in the State Department.

Among the other operations of the Appropriations Committee, it has also approved items which were turned down by the House for various censuses, namely, the censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, agriculture, and mineral industries. The item was disapproved by the House, but it has been placed in the bill by the committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question, not for a statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois yields for a question.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator know that the statement he has made is not a factual nor an accurate statement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire mean that the census of mineral industries is not included?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well. We will strike out mineral industries.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct to say that the censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and agriculture are included?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is not correct. I want the Senator from Illinois to be accurate in his statement, and I believe he wants to be accurate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the item does refer to censuses of business, manufactures, and agriculture?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. The Senator from Illinois is correct for the first time today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to point out that if I was inaccurate in my statement, I was inaccurate because I read from the report prepared by the very able Senator from New Hampshire. The report, at page 27, shows censuses of business, transportation, manufacturers, and mineral industries.

Now that the Senator from New Hampshire has corrected his own record, I am very glad to continue.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for one more question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest that the Senator from Illinois read the report at page 13, approximately 13 lines down, where the following statement appears:

The committee has refused funds for censuses of transportation and mineral industries.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. However, the table at the end of the report does not give that information. At any rate, I should like to point out that the committee has approved censuses of business, manufacturers, and agriculture. While the committee admits that the costs during the current year will be \$11.6 million, it does not attempt to take into account the fact that not all the work will be done during the current fiscal year, but will carry over into 1954 and 1955.

According to the estimates of the Secretary of Commerce, an additional \$8 or \$9 million will be required to complete the business and manufactures censuses and according to the House hearing, page 83, the total costs of the census of agriculture will be \$23 million, or another \$20.8 million in addition to the amount appropriated in this bill. By the inclusion of these items, the committee has added to the total expenses of the Government not \$11.6 million, but approximately \$40 million.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASED EXPENDITURES

Furthermore, the committee has added \$12,500,000 for a Federal-aid airport program, which was not recommended by the Secretary of Commerce—in fact, the Secretary recommended the item be omitted. Nor was it recommended by the House committee, nor passed by the House. It has been added by the Senate committee.

Moreover, an item is included which was mentioned by the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]; namely, the authorization and partial appropriation for subsidies on the construction of four passenger-cargo ships.

A little work has been done with mirrors on that item also. The ultimate cost will be \$43.2 million, or an average of a little more than \$10 million for each ship. However, the initial amount appropriate is only \$3.1 million, and \$40.1 million is to be pledged in the future as a contract authorization; and

the taxpayers will have to pay the bill. Therefore, in reality, \$43.2 million have been added for this item.

In addition, \$2.3 million, which had been eliminated by the House with respect to the Weather Bureau, has been restored by the committee. The House eliminated that item. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has restored it.

OTHER INCREASES FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT

There are further increases which are concealed by bookkeeping entries in the salaries and expenses of the Department of State. The committee claims it has cut appropriations \$10 million under the amount voted by the House of Representatives and \$26 million under the amount voted last year. However, if we read the fine print—in short, if we use a magnifying glass and examine the footnotes; in fact, one almost needs a microscope to deal with this item—then, by examining footnote 4, after the item of \$50 million on page 25, and if we follow that footnote to the bottom of the page, we see that the appropriation is one of \$50 million plus \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department in the fiscal year 1953. So, in reality, the committee is recommending an appropriation, not of \$50 million, but of \$65,600,000, which is not a saving of \$10 million over the amount voted by the House of Representatives, but is an increase of \$15,600,000 over the amount voted by the House.

In addition, if we trace through the report, we find that the amount for salaries has actually been increased by another \$2,800,000 by transferring funds for the consular and diplomatic activities in Germany and Austria from the State Department appropriation bill to the foreign-aid bill. There has been a transfer of appropriations to the foreign-aid bill, thus permitting an extra \$2,800,000 for the purposes in this bill. But this is not a reduction in expenditures.

So, in all, the committee has increased expenditures, over the appropriations voted by the House, in this year and in the years to follow, by \$113 million.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD, a table showing the committee amendment which will add expenditures for the taxpayers to shoulder.

There being no objection, the table was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Senate committee amendments to H. R. 4974 for substantial increases in expenditures

Item	Increase in expenditures, 1953-54	Increase in total expenditures
	Millions	Millions
1. Department of State, salaries and expenses (net effect of reducing 1954 appropriation by \$10 million but extending \$15.6 million in unobligated 1953 appropriation).....	\$5.6	\$5.6

1 Not all indicated in committee tabulations as an increase.

TABLE 1.—Senate committee amendments to H. R. 4974 for substantial increases in expenditures—Continued

Item	Increase in expenditures, 1953-54	Increase in total expenditures
	Millions	Millions
2. Department of State, salaries and expenses (by permitting funds for consular and diplomatic activities with Germany and Austria to be appropriated in a separate bill rather than included in total provided in this bill).....	12.8	2.8
3. Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	14.0	4.0
4. Census of business, manufactures.....	9.4	120.0
5. Census of agriculture.....	2.2	123.0
6. Federal-aid airport program.....	12.5	12.5
7. Ship-construction subsidies (\$3.1 million cash and \$40.1 million in contract authority).....	3.1	43.2
8. Weather Bureau, salaries and expenses.....	2.3	2.3
Total substantial increases.....	41.9	113.4

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is true that the committee has made some savings on certain specific items under the amounts voted by the House. My computation shows that the reductions on other items have amounted to approximately \$14 million. But if we subtract the \$14 million of savings from the \$113 million of increased expenditures, we arrive at a net increase of \$99 million in the recommended appropriations.

FINANCIAL LEDGER REMAIN

Here is where the financial ledger-main comes in. If we examine page 1 of the report and also page 30 of the report, we find that the committee claims it has cut the appropriations voted by the House of Representatives by \$38,800,000, although in reality the committee has voted to increase total expenditures by \$99 million.

This reminds one of the well-known description of the three kinds of lies: lies, bad lies, and statistics. I would say that our friends have used statistics in this case in a strange and wonderful way, so as to give the impression that savings have been made, when in reality no savings have been made, and on the contrary expenditures have been increased, and it is expenditures which count. I should like to indicate how that is done.

I have already called attention to one item which is covered in footnote 4, on page 25 of the report. In reality, the committee has voted an appropriation of \$65,600,000, because it is taking over \$15,600,000 of unexpended balances. Yet the committee says it is voting to appropriate only \$50 million; and therefore it conceals, in fine print, the \$15,600,000 which really constitutes an added expenditure.

I also invite attention to page 28 of the report, where at the bottom of the page we find the item "Liquidation of Contract Authorization." The House voted \$64 million for this purpose. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommends an appropriation of \$59 million, and thus the committee claims to have voted a saving of \$5 million. However, that is purely a paper, fictitious,

and spurious economy, because this item is to pay outstanding bills under the subsidy granted for ship construction, and those outstanding obligations are said to amount to \$140 million. Those are obligations made under past formulas, and we do not decrease the ultimate expenditures by \$1, simply by reducing the appropriations to meet those obligations. Such an operation merely means that at a later time we shall have to appropriate more funds in order to meet the obligations which are outstanding at the present time. So this is purely a bookkeeping, paper economy which in no sense reduces expenditures.

OPERATING DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

Then let us look at the next item, namely, that of the operating differential subsidies. In connection with this item there is a huge volume of outstanding claims, which according to the testimony also amounts to \$140 million. Those subsidies have piled up because in the past the firms have been allowed to draw up to 75 percent of the amounts due them under the temporary formula. However, the temporary formula has now been revised by a permanent formula, at a much higher subsidy level, so that the Nation became obligated to an additional sum of \$140 million, beyond and in excess of the amounts which already had been paid. These bills are now hanging over the head of the country. We notice that for this item the committee recommends an appropriation of \$20 million, which is approximately only one-seventh of the outstanding obligations. Yet a saving of \$5 million over the appropriations voted by the House is claimed by the committee. However, that is not a saving in expenditures at all. The committee merely has acted to pile up for the future another \$5 million, which will have to be paid later. That is not a reduction in expenditures.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY

Now let us consider the item under the Bureau of Public Roads. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$475 million, a reduction of \$35 million, allegedly, so far as the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives is concerned. We have been over this issue many, many times; and we know it has been established—improperly, I believe, but nevertheless established by precedent—that once the authorizations are made, once the pledges have been given to the States for the ensuing fiscal year, Congress has obligated itself to appropriate, and that therefore the amounts due the States will have to be met during the year. We are not diminishing the claims of the States upon the Federal Government by one dollar, by appropriating only \$475 million. We are not saving \$35 million at all. So, as a matter of fact, that also is a spurious and fictitious saving.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a table showing savings claimed by this committee which are fictitious.

There being no objection, the table was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 2.—Outline of apparent reductions made in H. R. 4974 by Senate Appropriations Committee which are not real

Item:	Reduction shown (millions)
1. Salaries and expenses of State Department (report shows reduction of \$10 million for this item, but \$15.6 million of unobligated balances from prior years was extended; the net effect is actually an increase)-----	\$10
2. Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) (report shows reduction of \$5 million for this item, but commitments are made by law and must ultimately be met)-----	5
3. Operating-differential subsidies (total amounts owed total \$140 million; this must all be paid ultimately and reduction cannot stick)-----	5
4. Federal-aid highways (expenditures for this item are committed in advance so that the cut will not stick; as was the case last year, a supplemental bill will be required to restore this cut)-----	35
Total unreal reductions-----	55

Mr. DOUGLAS. So, \$55 million of claimed savings are not savings at all.

Now, Mr. President, let us see how the committee arrived at their claimed cut of nearly \$39 million below the House figures in this bill. As we have seen from table 1, they increased expenditures for 1953-54 by \$41.9 million. But they did not count the increases in the State Department, totaling \$12.4 million. This leaves their indicated increases at only \$29.5 million. These are offset by real reductions of \$14 million, or a net increase of \$15.5 million. Then this is offset by fictitious savings of \$55 million as shown in table 2 for a net fictitious saving of about \$39 million, or the amount the committee claims to have saved.

In reality, they have made net increases for 1953-54 of \$27.9 million, and ultimate increases, when subsequent fiscal years are considered, of \$99 million (that is, \$113 million in increases offset by \$14 million actual saving, on certain specific items already mentioned).

The result is that wastefulness is made to masquerade in the guise of economy. Vices are disguised as virtues.

Furthermore, if we make comparisons with the amounts for the past year, as included in the budget for 1952-53, we find that the committee claims, on paper, economies of \$186 million, although in reality there are no such economies. I have worked out the figures, and I shall submit a detailed table which indicates that, on the whole, in terms of expenditures, \$157 million of the cuts claimed by the committee as being below amounts appropriated last year are fictitious. When we add to these fictitious cuts of \$157 million the increase of \$40.1 million in contract authority for ship construction, we find that, instead of savings of \$186 million below amounts appropriated for 1952-53 claimed by the committee, we actually have an increase of at least \$11 million. Indeed, when we consider added expenditures in future

years for censuses, total increases will exceed \$43 million.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert a table at this point, which bears this out.

There being no objection, the table was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 3.—Claimed reductions in H. R. 4974 below amounts appropriated last year which are fictitious

Item:	Fictitious saving (millions)
1. State Department, salaries and expenses (report shows savings of \$26 million; but this is offset by extending \$15.6 million in prior-year spending authority and transferring \$2.8 million for diplomatic and consular services—Germany and Austria—to foreign-aid appropriation bill)-----	\$18.4
2. State Department, acquisition of buildings abroad (report shows a cut of \$6.5 million but this does not consider \$4 million given in foreign credits)-----	2.5
3. Department of Justice; Federal Bureau of Investigation (a total of \$14.1 million of this item was transferred to other agencies; thus not only is there not a \$7.4 million saving—there is a \$6.7 million increase)-----	7.4
4. Department of Commerce, 17th Decennial Census (work is completed for this item, so that it could hardly be claimed as a saving)-----	1.7
5. Department of Commerce, air navigation facilities (liquidation of contract authority), not a real saving since unexpended balances of \$18.5 million are available anyway)-----	3.6
6. Claims, Federal Airport Act (there was no request for this item)-----	1.8
7. Export control (no request for this item)-----	5.7
8. Ship construction, liquidation of contract authorization (the rate of liquidation of contract authority for this program is set by law)-----	81.0
9. Federal-aid highways (rate of expenditure determined by law)-----	35.0
Total fictitious savings below amounts appropriated for 1952-53-----	157.1

In addition, further future expenditures of \$40.1 million for ship construction for which no appropriations are made and the some thirty-two million dollars of future expenditures for census are included, we actually have a budget which is out of line with the facts by \$229 million. This more than swallows up the \$186 million of claimed economies as compared with 1952-53. Hence the committee has increased, not decreased, actual expenditures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee has claimed \$186 million saving—by failing to take account of expenditures authorized in the present but which are not met by appropriations, by failing to take into account past commitments which are not met, and by an extraordinary item, a claimed economy of \$81 million, the liquidation of the contract authorization for the construction of ships which is found on page 28. Let us look at this item.

Congress last year appropriated \$140 million for this item. The committee

recommends only \$59 million, and it then preens itself upon having saved \$81 million. But I emphasize the fact that the obligations of the Government continue. No saving of expenditures is accomplished by appropriating a smaller amount than last year to meet a huge volume of outstanding obligations, when apparently the committee is depending in large part upon unexpended balances of last year to help eke out its appropriations of this year.

Mr. President, I wish to say in all soberness, in spite of the great respect I have for the Senator from New Hampshire, that the pending bill proposes phony cuts. It is not an economy measure, it is a spending bill; it is a wasteful measure, and I think it about time some real economy was brought about.

The independent offices appropriation bill, supported by the majority, contained hundreds of millions of dollars of phony economies, through a failure to appropriate for retirement funds, although the obligations would obviously continue, whether or not the appropriations were made.

What the majority is doing is failing to take account of obligations piling up, appropriating, but not saying they are appropriating, letting the country in for expenditures, but not providing for them, and shifting to the future, to another Congress or possibly to another administration, the burden which they do not reduce in the present, and for which they will not appropriate. If what is proposed were acted on favorably, another administration might then properly claim that they had been let in for a financial mess bequeathed to them by their predecessors.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. What good purpose, what public purpose, is to be served by the kind of procedure which the distinguished Senator from Illinois has described?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not believe any "good purpose" is served by it. The only purpose which it has fulfilled has been to cover up and actually increase expenditures by financial legerdemain, which purports to show economies which are fictitious and not real.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator from Illinois contend that the United States Government has a contractual obligation with the States with respect to Federal-aid highway construction; which renders the so-called reductions claimed in the pending bill a nullity?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not so claim; and in previous sessions I have tried to cut appropriations for the ensuing year for highways, on the ground that the authorizations made by the Bureau of Public Roads were not binding upon the Congress when the proposals were made. But the Senate has overruled the position which I have taken, and, by rather

heavy majorities, has taken the position that once the letters of authorization have gone out to the States from the Bureau of Public Roads for a highway program which has been authorized in the past, then Congress is obligated to appropriate money with which to meet the cost of the letters of authorization. So, while I think Congress is wrong in this matter, I am out of step with Congress, and I can only say that the will of Congress not only has prevailed, but will prevail, and that, therefore, we will not be able to reduce the expenditures during the current year merely because we reduce the present appropriations. The States have already been authorized to get their money, through the Bureau of Public Roads; they ask for it, and we will have to appropriate the necessary sums, either in supplemental appropriation bills or in subsequent appropriation bills.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the distinguished Senator from Illinois believe that a contract authorization of \$40 million for ship-construction subsidy is tantamount to the making of an appropriation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course, I do, and it will be binding.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator believe that the tabulated report of the committee should include that, as an item for which expenditure is authorized?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I certainly do; and it should be included in large type, and not appear merely as a microscopic footnote, which I can barely read with my reading glass, which, if we follow down to the bottom of the page, says, "Plus not to exceed \$40,144,000 in contract authority." Instead of tucking away these items in fine print at the bottom of the page, they should be printed in large type in the appropriation bill itself.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator have to use his magnifying glass in order to find that in the report?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It may be that my eyes are a little weak, but if the Senator from Tennessee will observe, he will find it is pretty hard to read. It is not evident to the casual eye; and a reading glass comes in very handy. But the fact is, the taxpayers cannot afford microscopes. They pay the bills.

REAL REDUCTION OF \$250 MILLION POSSIBLE

Mr. President, I think we ought to bring about some real economy, and, if the occasion presents itself, as I hope it will, I am going to offer certain amendments which will in their total reduce the appropriation contained in this bill by \$250 million. That will be a real cut.

COMMITTEE INCREASES SHOULD BE STOPPED

In the first place, I think we should oppose the committee amendments on pages 5 and 6, which will authorize expenditures in the sum of \$4 million for State Department buildings abroad.

On page 30, I oppose the request for an appropriation of \$9,400,000 for a census of business by the Department of Commerce and, on the same page, the

item of \$2.2 million for a census of agriculture.

Let me again remind the Members of the Senate that these two censuses will not only cost the \$11.6 million listed for the ensuing fiscal year, but the first one will cost 8 or 9 million dollars more in subsequent years, with a total cost of \$20 million, and that the agricultural census will later cost an additional \$20 million.

Mr. President, with reference to these proposed censuses, a tremendous amount of political heat has been generated in the effort to get money for them, and the heat has come primarily from those who proclaim from the housetops their zeal for economy. The number of "economy-but-ers" is really extraordinary. I understand that the Senate Appropriations Committee has received approximately 3,000 letters asking for the restoration of this item which was eliminated by the House. The interesting thing is that these letters do not come from Democrats and from alleged high spenders, but from those business groups in our population who scream loudly about the high level of Government spending and the high tax level, and, with certain individual exceptions, the people who are asking for the \$20 million are largely the same ones who have opposed expenditures for the relief of slum dwellers, the poor, and the sick. They are generally the same persons who damn the growth of big government and the welfare state. Apparently it is not the welfare state to which they object so long as it is their own welfare is being furthered, and apparently they do not object to expenditures from which they benefit. They are, as I say, "economy but-ers"—"economy for the poor, but not for me; economy for the other fellow, but not for me."

I agree with Members of the other House that we need to reduce expenditures, and I hope the Senate will heed the voluminous demands for economy by cutting off funds for the proposed censuses.

"POLITICAL" AIRPORTS

On page 33 of the bill there appears an item of \$12,500,000 added by the committee for the federally aided airport program. I shall speak at greater length upon this item when it is reached in regular order.

Mr. President, we already have a thousand federally aided airports, and approximately 4,000 private airports. The country is studded with airports. From the standpoint of military defense, I am sure we have a sufficient number of airports, but the committee now proposes to spend \$12,500,000 for more airports, and this at a time when we are reducing the amounts to be spent for military airplanes.

This appropriation was not recommended by the Secretary of Commerce. He asked that provision for additional airports be deferred until the matter could be further studied. It was not approved by the House, but the Senate committee, this "economy committee," comes forward and ups the appropriation to \$12,500,000.

I know that localities like to have airports constructed at bargain rates—with Federal help. But in most cases the money is to be used for passenger facilities and for administration buildings, which will really not add in the slightest degree to military effectiveness.

I thought I detected certain political overtones with reference to some of these items, the idea being that if certain cities could be taken care of they might help the Grand Old Party.

I may say that the political considerations are also not absent from the recommendations for \$40 million of censuses, because census takers or enumerators happen to be named by Senators and Representatives, so that it is a way to build up Republican patronage at public expense.

MORE PASSENGER SHIPS BUT FEWER MILITARY AIRPLANES

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has invited attention to the extraordinary ship-construction item. The committee recommends an appropriation of only \$3.1 million, but the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] have both pointed out that there are also added contract obligations for \$40,100,000 to finance the building of four new passenger and cargo ships. The Administrator was asked, as appears on page 407 of the House hearings, whether these ship appropriations were urgent, and he replied, "No; they are not urgent." Yet, Mr. President, the committee proposes this commitment of \$43 million. Why?

Is this being done to keep certain shipyards of the country busy so they may derive a large profit from the construction of ships? Is it to enable them to get a "cut" on the amounts appropriated? We have already spent in the past 5 or 6 years approximately \$200 million in financing the construction of ships, and I may say that many of those appropriations have been tainted with practices condemned by the Comptroller General of the United States, Mr. Lindsay Warren, and condemned by the very able House Committee on Government Operations headed by Representative PORTER HARDY. The whole program has reeked with fraud, and several of us have risen in past years to denounce the practices which have prevailed. Yet the committee pours \$43 million more into the shipyards, subsidizing them at a time when we are cutting down on airplanes.

The shipyards have only approximately half of the so-called "mariner" vessel program completed. That is a \$350 million program. I looked over the tabulation of completions, and as I remember approximately only 7 of the 35 ships have been finally accepted. Another 9 have been launched, but have not been fully equipped. Keels have been laid, I believe, in the case of 13 ships, and on the residue of 6 ships the keels have not even been laid. So there is still a stockpile of ship construction available for the shipyards. But that does not satisfy the committee. It pours in \$43 million more to keep the shipyards busy representing a subsidy for the shipbuilders on the Atlantic Coast, with

a proviso that the shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast can also come in for their share of the pie.

I notice the program is popular with the large ship operators and the large ship builders, but I submit that in this period of financial urgency, when we are in trouble so far as money is concerned, we should not appropriate these sums.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. GORE. I should like to raise a question with reference to the use of contract authorizations instead of direct appropriations. As the Senator from Illinois knows, it was my privilege to serve on the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives for several years, and it was the unanimous conclusion of that committee, in view of the extravagance and the loss of control by the Congress over expenditures resulting from contract authorizations, that we should abolish the practice of writing a blank check, which is what a contract authorization amounts to, and, instead, make direct appropriations for the purposes for which Congress wished to spend the people's money.

We are now faced with a return to the blank-check method of dispensing the people's money. I believe we should stop that practice. It will be my purpose to make a point of order against this contract authorization provision, which, in my opinion, clearly is affirmative legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I quite agree with the Senator from Tennessee that it is a very bad practice. Virtually every student of the budget has condemned it. It is a means of making appropriations without being honest enough to admit what is being done. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] who has just left the Chamber, has attacked this method time and time again in the past. Senators on the other side of the aisle attacked it when they were in the minority. However, when they are in the majority, they come forward with a similar plan.

I think the Senate should oppose the committee amendments now under consideration, and should also oppose the increase of \$2.6 million for the Weather Bureau. Every locality wants a local weather bureau, and popular is the Senator or Representative who can get one and keep it in his State or district. The House had courage enough to eliminate the \$2.3 million, but the Senate Committee has restored the item. I think the Senate should emulate the stringency of the House on the question of saving \$2.3 million for the taxpayers. These are committee amendments which I think we should oppose.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a table showing savings in expenditures if we reject the committee amendments listed.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 4.—Committee amendment to H. R. 4974 which Douglas will oppose

Amendment	Increases opposed	
	1953-54	Total
	Millions	Millions
Pp. 5-6. State Department acquisition of buildings abroad.....	\$4.0	\$4.0
P. 30. Department of Commerce, Census of Business.....	9.4	20.0
P. 30. Department of Commerce, Census of Agriculture.....	2.2	23.0
Pp. 33-34. Department of Commerce, Federal-aid airport program.....	12.5	12.5
Pp. 37-38. Department of Commerce, ship construction subsidies.....	3.1	43.2
P. 51. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.....	2.3	2.3
Total committee increases opposed.....	33.5	105.0

Mr. DOUGLAS. Thus, by rejecting these six committee amendments we can save \$33,500,000 next year and total savings including subsequent years would amount to \$105 million.

OTHER AMENDMENTS WOULD SAVE LARGE SUMS

I shall also submit three amendments of my own, which will make additional savings. The first amendment would not save much money, only an infinitesimal amount, but I think it would lay down a very valuable principle. I shall move to cut the representation allowance for the Department of State by \$100,000, with the proviso—and it seems to be popular to legislate on appropriation bills—that none of the money is to be spent for the serving of alcoholic beverages in countries where the Mohammedan faith is the predominant religion. As everyone knows, the Koran, the sacred book of Mohammedans, prohibits the drinking of strong liquor or alcoholic beverages. If our representatives give parties at Government expense and serve liquor in Mohammedan countries, they hurt the foreign relations of the United States of America. So while the saving would be infinitesimal, namely, \$100,000—and I would be willing to reduce the saving to \$50,000 or even less in order to establish the principle—I think it would have a very beneficial effect upon our foreign relations.

Now let us consider a real economy. I propose to reduce very greatly the differential subsidies for ship operation. I shall try to amend page 39 of the bill. According to the House committee report, page 15, the subsidies for operating ships have grown in the last 6 years like a Upas tree. In 1947 they amounted to less than \$200,000. For the current year, they amount to more than \$50 million.

What has happened has been that 1,600 trips have been subsidized, at an average cost of \$30,900, roughly \$31,000 a trip.

The committee has provided that there shall be 1,600 trips. Therefore, it obligates the Government for costs during the ensuing year of \$50 million, but the committee has appropriated only \$20 million to meet the costs. This means

that there will be a \$30 million cost for which the committee has not appropriated funds, and for which the country later will have to pick up the check in a later appropriation bill.

I grant that there should be some subsidies for the operation of ships, but this amount has been growing at a tremendous rate, from \$200,000 6 years ago, to more than \$50 million now. The way to strike at the problem is to restrict the total number of trips per year for which subsidies will be paid. I shall offer an amendment to restrict the total number of trips to 500 a year, which will save \$34 million.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Am I correct in understanding the Senator from Illinois to say there is in this appropriation bill an item which the committee knows is not sufficient in amount to cover the actual cost which is bound to be incurred during the period of time covered by the budget?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I never like to pass judgment on what other people know.

Mr. MORSE. I shall rephrase my question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee has authorized 1,600 trips. The average subsidy a trip during the last year was approximately \$31,000. Therefore, the committee has authorized total subsidies of approximately \$50 million, but it has proposed an appropriation of only \$20 million. If members of the committee can multiply and subtract, they ought to know that they have failed to appropriate for the added costs by \$30 million.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. In order to make the matter perfectly clear in the RECORD, and to overcome the Senator's sensitivity in regard to speaking about what other people may know, let me put the question this way: In the opinion of the Senator from Illinois, is it a fact that this particular item of ship subsidy in the bill is less in amount, in relation to the number of trips which will be made by the ships, than the amount needed to cover the subsidy for the total number of trips which will be made by the ships on the basis of schedules?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. As I have said, the liability which will have been incurred will be approximately \$50 million; namely, 1,600 trips at an average subsidy, last year, of approximately \$31,000 a trip.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Has the Senator from Illinois studied the record of the hearings sufficiently to be able to state whether or not the facts concerning the total number of trips to be made were brought out in the record?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; the figure of 1,600 trips was in the House bill.

Mr. MORSE. Then, for the purpose of emphasis, am I correct, in my inter-

pretation of what the Senator has said, in assuming that the Committee on Appropriations has brought to the floor of the Senate an appropriation bill containing for subsidy an amount which is less than the amount that will be needed in order to pay the total bill before the period covered by the appropriation bill has ended?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I should say that there are approximately \$140 million of unpaid subsidies from past years, which have not yet been finally processed and paid. Therefore, unless further appropriations are made, the effect of the committee's failure fully to appropriate for current liabilities will be to increase this sum by \$30 million—\$20 million in appropriations offset by \$50 million in additional obligations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Is this the only instance the Senator from Illinois has found in this appropriation bill in which the Committee on Appropriations is recommending to the Senate an amount less than the total amount needed to cover the known expenses which will have to be incurred during the period covered by the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. By no means. For example, it is proposed to appropriate \$35 million less for highways than the States will claim. Furthermore, it is proposed to appropriate for several other items less than the actual expenditures during the coming year will be for the items which are authorized.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an additional question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Am I to understand that I am being asked to vote for an appropriation bill which does not contain the total sums which the record itself shows will be needed in order to cover the expenses and costs to the Government of the items mentioned in the appropriation bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Speaking for myself, I wish to say that if that is true, the bill ought to be recommitted to the committee with instructions to the committee to report back a bill which coincides, in the amount asked for, with the total cost which the people of the country are to be asked to pay for the period covered by the appropriation. The idea of postponing to a deficiency bill what the committee—if the Senator from Illinois is correct—knows to be the total cost, is not, in my judgment, a proper way to bring an appropriation bill before the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I welcome the statement by the Senator from Oregon, because it is a splendid contribution to sound finance and true economy.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. In order that the record may be entirely clear, will the Senator turn to page 38 of the bill and note that the appropriation therein contained is for obligations incurred prior to the present rather than to pay for obliga-

tions to be incurred by voyages in future.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Tennessee speaking of lines 5 to 10 on page 38?

Mr. GORE. I am speaking of lines 12 through 15. Let me read:

For the payment of obligations incurred for operating differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947—

So the way to effect some real economy for the future is by way of a limitation on subsidized voyages.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GORE. The obligations to which the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] referred are much larger than the \$20 million appropriation contained herein. To that extent the reduction from \$25 million to \$20 million is no saving at all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. None at all.

Mr. GORE. Nor, indeed, are we empowered, without breaking a contract, to make any economy on obligations heretofore incurred.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. GORE. We are still paying subsidies on voyages made back in 1947. There is a backlog of many millions of dollars which must be met.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Approximately \$140 million. The Senator from Tennessee is entirely correct. The situation is about as follows: The unpaid past obligations, as of the most recent date for this item, were approximately \$140 million. The liabilities for the year 1953-54, which the committee is authorizing, will amount to approximately \$50 million, namely, 1,600 trips at approximately \$31,000 a trip.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I finish and then I will yield.

The House appropriated \$25 million, leaving a deficit of \$25 million on current liabilities. So while the \$25 million would be used to pay past bills, \$50 million more would accumulate during the current year. The Senate committee has done even worse. It proposes to appropriate only \$20 million. So as we pay \$20 million on past bills, \$50 million of obligations will accrue during the current year, and unless further appropriations are made we shall be \$30 million worse off at the end of the year than when we started.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Has the Senator from Illinois made any investigation to ascertain how the General Motors Corp. makes appropriations?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I have not.

Mr. LANGER. It certainly would not make appropriations piecemeal.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not think it would appropriate piecemeal. I think such a course is very bad financial practice.

Mr. LANGER. General Motors would ascertain what the costs of operating the business were expected to be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think it should do so, and I think it does. I think we should do so.

The final statement which I intend to offer would really bring about a reduction in the Federal aid highway program. In view of past votes in the Congress, I do not think we can effect economies in the present appropriation bill. However, we have heard a great deal of comment on the backlog of spending authorizations left by the previous administration. I intend to propose an amendment by means of a limitation which would prevent States from spending more than 80 percent of the amounts the Congress authorizes for Federal aid to highways during the fiscal year 1954-1955, thus helping the Eisenhower administration to balance its budget for the fiscal year 1954-55, to which period, apparently, the program of balancing the budget has now been postponed. I wish to make a contribution of \$115 million in this direction.

I may say that, although the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] may raise a point of order when I offer this amendment, I do not think it is subject to a point of order, since a similar amendment which I submitted on April 21, 1952, was declared by the Vice President to be in order. I refer to page 4224 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 21, 1952.

These additional amendments would save \$149 million. If these can be passed, and if the six committee amendments I have listed are rejected, total savings for 1953-54 and for subsequent years would amount to \$254 million.

ECONOMY NOT A PARTISAN ISSUE

Mr. President, I do not believe I can be accused of partisan motives in proposing these reductions. In previous years, when my own party was in power, I have stood upon the floor of the Senate and proposed economy measures. Frequently such proposals were unpopular with 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and were also unpopular with certain of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. I proposed such economies when the Democrats were in power, when it was not to my political advantage to do so. Many of these economy proposals were hostile to the relationships which I had with the high command of the Democratic Party. Therefore, I do not think I can be accused of politics if I insist that the present majority party live up to its campaign pledges and really introduce economy, instead of spending in a wasteful, spendthrift fashion, and trying to delude the American people by false bookkeeping into the belief that they are really putting into effect economies when in reality they are spending and spending—for whom? Spending for the shipowners; spending for the ship contractors and shipbuilders; spending for favored cities which want airports; spending for businessmen and advertising agencies who wish to have the Government perform their research functions for them; spending for the favored few, even as they take out the pruning knife and make economies at the expense of the poor.

My own party has many faults. We used to appropriate for big business. We would appropriate more for big business than we would appropriate for the poor; but we would permit at least a little money to go to the poor—not too much, but a little.

What our friends on the other side of the aisle are proposing is to cut out virtually all money for the poor but to give more subsidies, more money, to big business, and to favored groups which have been feeding on public subsidies. The hypocrisy of the claim that the opposing party stands for economy, in the face of the two budgets which they have submitted, should be by now transparent.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wonder if the Senator would not agree with me, in view of his very accurate appraisal of the appropriation record of the two major parties, that it is about time, now that the people's party is operating, for the Senator from Illinois to come into the Independent Party with me, and help to stop this practice.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Democratic Party is largely the people's party, and with the help of the Senator from Oregon we can make it more so. I hope he will join us.

Mr. President, certain words are bandied about in the Chamber and throughout the country. They are words such as socialization. I should like to point out to my friends that subsidies are a form of socialization. What we have been doing is socializing the shipping operations and ship construction of our country, and thus feeding people at the public trough, and I may say they are people whose appetites increase as we feed them.

It is about time that we took the pruning knife and cut out these subsidies granted to people who do not need them.

It is extraordinary, Mr. President, at a time of national peril, with the administration proposing to reduce the number of airplanes which would be used in the defense of the Nation, that the majority party should come to Congress with a proposal to build four new passenger ships, which the Administrator himself admits are not urgent at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Illinois does not believe that the administration will get away with any reduction of the Air Force, does he?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I know that that is what they are trying to do. They are proposing to cut the Air Force from 143 wings to something less than 120 wings, which would certainly diminish the armed security of the Nation. If we do not have sufficient money to provide 143 air wings for the defense of our country, how can we afford to subsidize the construction of 4 passenger ships, which the Administrator of the program has stated are not urgently needed.

Two of the ships are to be replacements for vessels which are 6 months over 20 years of age. Apparently, when a passenger ship becomes 20 years of age it is considered by the subsidy boys to be senile and must be scrapped, and another ship must be constructed to take its place. Apparently a ship 1 year over age has such disability that it must be removed and replaced by another ship.

Mr. President, I submit we can get along with the 2 ships of the Grace Line which are 20 years and 6 months of age, and I believe we can also get along with the 2 ships of the Moore-McCormick Line also, even though the Administrator may admit they are not in first-class condition.

Why should we pour millions of dollars in subsidies into ship construction? This budget is growing like the upas tree. These subsidies are where the Government money goes. A great many people think we have a welfare state for the poor. Actually it is a welfare state for the wealthy.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the Navy has done considerable work on reconversion?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is the Senator aware that the Navy has transferred much of its construction work to private yards?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sure that is true.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is true. Orders have gone out from the navy yards to that effect.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It shows the tender solicitude on the part of the committee for private shipyards on the Pacific, the Gulf, and the Atlantic, as well as similar solicitude on the part of the Defense Administration.

Mr. MAYBANK. The committee has not approved it. I was speaking of the transfer to private yards of construction and reconversion work, about which the Senator perhaps did not know. Workers are being transferred from navy yards to private shipyards so that the latter can have construction work. I may say I did not vote for what the Senator has been discussing.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand. I may say that we seem to be involved in an extraordinary piece of arithmetic. The administration says we will have to do with 120 air wings instead of 143, and that such a reduction represents strength. In other words, weakness is strength. By the same crazy arithmetical logic, I could say we would get a stronger merchant marine by having fewer vessels. I do not say that. But I do say that if I have to choose between planes and passenger-cargo ships, I shall choose planes every time. Perhaps we can save on both.

Mr. President, at an appropriate time I shall offer my amendments, and I hope that the Senate will reject the committee amendments. The result would be a saving in expenditures of \$231 million as compared with the committee figures, which increase expenditures over last year by about \$5 million, and which in-

crease expenditures over the House figure by about \$72 million.

Mr. President, let us have real economy. I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to practice, when they are in power, that which they advocated when they were out of power.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have listened to the tirade on the other side of the aisle and to the use of words like "phony," "hypocrisy," and similar words.

We have before us a very simple appropriation bill.

The Senator from Illinois has stated that there were hidden figures in the bill. Every bit of information which the Senator from Illinois has used is contained in the report or in the bill. All of it is written in the English language. The only reason the Senator from Illinois knows anything about it is because he has read it in the report or in the bill. I know he is a very learned and brilliant gentleman. I assume therefore that he can read the English language. Anyone can understand exactly what the bill proposes and what it appropriates.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; I will not yield at this point.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yielded to the Senator for questions.

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall yield a little later. First I should like to give the Senator from Illinois a few facts. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$1,104,379,882. It is a decrease of \$38,766,830, or 3.3 percent below the House figure.

It is \$186,678,133 under the appropriations for 1953, or a decrease of 14.4 percent. It is \$365,114,633 under the Truman budget for 1954, or a reduction of 24.8 percent.

To start with, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois said that he would shoot his first popgun. Well, it was a popgun. He started to talk about censuses. In the first place, he said, we are having censuses for business, manufactures, agriculture, mineral industries, and transportation. Of course transportation and mineral industries were denied by the committee and are excluded from the bill. All the Senator had to do was to read the report to know that to be a fact.

Secondly, the Senator from Illinois has indicated that we are inaugurating new census activities in the bill. The agricultural census was started in 1922. It has been conducted ever since. The business census was started in 1929. It has been conducted ever since. I cite those items as illustrations.

Let us consider the State Department representation allowances, to which the Senator from Illinois referred. He infers that all of it is for liquor. I do not believe that the State Department would spend all of its representation allowances for liquor.

The allowances are used, for example, on important occasions such as the death of a prime minister, to send flowers on behalf of our Government or for laying wreaths on the monuments of national heroes or former heads of gov-

ernments. In Great Britain, for example, it is used on the Fourth of July, on the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence, to entertain in our embassy in London. I admit that all of that is not completely necessary, as the Senator from Illinois has indicated, but it is in conformity with the way governments do business. It was done year after year before the Senator from Illinois was in the Senate and before the Senator from New Hampshire was in the Senate. It was done under Democrats, and under Republicans, and will probably continue under both in the future.

Let me mention the item of \$15,600,000 for the State Department, to which the Senator from Illinois referred. That is money which was previously appropriated. The committee has rescinded that amount of money which had been previously appropriated, and has applied it to the current year. It has been used for several purposes; for example, one of the things we did was to reduce the number of State Department employees by 2,566. Of the \$15,600,000 we have earmarked \$5,600,000 for terminal leave and the costs of bringing employees home from abroad. The balance of \$10 million is for regular salary items. I think it was sound to do so.

Now let me refer to another of the figures cited by the Senator from Illinois. In answer to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Illinois said the figure stated was not a correct one because we did not add the contract authorizations to the total appropriations provided by the bill. However, by the same token, if we do not add contract authorizations, then why do we add the amounts to pay for previous contract authorizations, as provided in the past by the Democratic administration? We cannot carry these items twice and maintain accurate bookkeeping. Substantial items in the bill are for the purpose of paying previous authorizations. For instance, I have before me one for \$59 million for ship construction, liquidation of contract authorization. According to the theory of the Senator from Illinois, that should not be included, but we should simply get the money out of the air. We have in the past not carried contract authority in the totals of the bill; we do include the appropriations for liquidating authority.

Mr. President, I wish to cooperate with the Senator from Illinois. Whenever he is in favor of real economy, I join him, as I have done in the past; and sometimes he has joined me. But I wish him to give the correct picture, and not to deal in generalities and statements which he cannot back up.

I remember—and I do not have a poor memory—that although the Senator from Illinois was very strongly in favor of economy in some cases, in other cases he took a different attitude. For example, I hold in my hand a vote taken on May 28, 1952, on the foreign-aid bill. An amendment was offered to reduce the amount of the foreign-aid appropriations by \$1 billion. I find among the Senators who voted against the proposed reduction the Senator from Illinois.

I also hold in my hand a vote on an amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to cut appropriations. The Senator from Louisiana proposed a cut of \$500 million. I find among the Senators who opposed that amendment was the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

So he has not been entirely consistent in his economy voting record.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question, in clarification of the RECORD?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not a fact that the committee had previously acted to cut by \$1 billion the requested appropriations for foreign aid, and that then I voted for a further cut of \$500 million, but I balked at a still further cut of \$500 million more?

Mr. BRIDGES. Not according to the vote I have before me, which was taken on May 28, 1952. That vote was taken on a proposal to make a cut of \$500 million in the appropriations. The result of the vote was 34 yeas and 43 nays. I shall have the vote read at this time, if the Senator from Illinois wishes to have that done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Since the issue has been raised, of course, the vote should be read.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well; I shall read the vote. On that vote, the Senators voting "yea" were the following: Senators Bennett, Bricker, Bridges, Butler of Maryland, Butler of Nebraska, Capehart, Carlson, Case, Cordon, Dirksen, Dworshak, Ellender, Ferguson, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Johnson of Colorado, Johnston of South Carolina, Kem, Long, Malone, Martin, McCarran, McKellar, Millikin, Mundt, Schoeppel, Smith of Maine, Smith of North Carolina, Taft, Thyne, Watkins, Welker, Williams, and Young.

Senators voting "nay" were: Senators Aiken, Anderson, Benton, Brewster, Chavez, Clements, Connally, Douglas, Eastland, Frear, Fulbright—

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator is ready to stop at this point, I shall be glad to reply.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well; but I wish to be fair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire, that I did not come prepared with voting records on all past appropriation bills, as the Senator from New Hampshire evidently has done, with the obvious purpose of "putting me on the spot."

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it was not with that purpose but merely to illustrate that we do not always agree as to where we should effect economies.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think my memory is correct when I say I voted for another amendment calling for a further reduction of approximately \$500 million. Various amendments were offered at the time. I should like to look up this matter, and insert my reply at the proper place in the RECORD.

Mr. BRIDGES. I say to the Senator from Illinois that all I wanted to show

is that sometimes he has varied a little in his consistency.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have never thought that one must vote for every proposed cut in order to be in favor of economy. I do not claim to have perfect judgment.

I can simply say that under Democratic administrations I have sought economy, at real personal cost; and I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will not accuse me of indulging in a tirade when I try to carry out the same principles when the Republicans are in power.

I stand for economy at all times—not like some who propose economy when the other side is in power, but favor spending with both hands when their side is in power.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know whether the Senator from Illinois is referring to me; but if he is, he is not stating the facts.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Hampshire should apply my statement to himself only if his own conscience tells him to do so.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest that the Senator from Illinois apply it according to his own conscience, too. I shall take care of both myself and the Senator from Illinois at any time and any place, on the question of economy.

Let me say that only twice last year did I vote for an increase of appropriations, and one of those items was in regard to Air Force research and the other was in regard to Air Force development. I am very proud of that record, and I stand on it.

Mr. President, I admire the Senator from Illinois when he votes for economy. However, there is no use in his shouting about these matters.

Why not proceed with the amendments to the bill, and in that way we can see how the Senator from Illinois votes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall not say the Senator from New Hampshire has been indulging in a tirade; but will he yield for specific questions on the points he makes?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly I yield for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me correct the RECORD at one point by saying that I voted against the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] proposing a cut of \$500 million; but on the subsequent vote on an amendment calling for a cut of approximately \$500 million, the RECORD will show that I voted in favor of the amendment. In connection with that matter, I shall make the insertion in the RECORD at the proper point, for I have here the record of the votes. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—vote 47, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 6237—shows that the Ellender amendment called for a cut of \$580 million, not \$500 million. I voted against that as I did against a motion by Senator WELKER for a cut of \$1 billion—vote 44, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 6108. But I voted for a later Welker cut of \$500 million and for a long cut of \$400 million. See votes 45 and 46, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 6225 and page 6228.

So, Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire has referred to one

amendment calling for an appropriation decrease of \$580 million, against which I voted; but he has omitted to refer to another amendment, calling for a decrease of \$500 million in appropriations, for which I voted.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that I have the floor. I sent for the votes on foreign aid in which the Senator from Illinois participated; and some of the votes show that he voted, not for economy, but for larger appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from New Hampshire will examine vote 45, taken on May 28, 1952, as it appears at page 6225 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—and that vote occurred on the question of agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], proposing a reduction of \$500 million in the total authorized appropriations for foreign aid—or to reduce the appropriation of \$6,900,000,000 as recommended by the committee, to \$6,400,000,000—the Senator from New Hampshire will find that the Senators voting "yea" were:

Senators BENNETT, BRICKER, BRIDGES, BUTLER of Maryland, BYRD, CAPEHART, CARLSON, CASE, CORDON, DIRKSEN, DOUGLAS, DWORSHAK—

Mr. BRIDGES. Fine, I congratulate the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The full record should be given. Senators should not pick out ex parte a vote involving a somewhat higher amount, and refer to it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I congratulate the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from New Hampshire now withdraw the aspersions he made?

Mr. BRIDGES. I have not made any aspersions against the Senator from Illinois. I simply quoted his official voting record.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to point out that on a substantially similar vote, I voted to cut foreign aid appropriations by \$500 million; and the Senator from New Hampshire now has that vote in his hand.

If I had made a similar statement about the Senator from New Hampshire, and if I had been caught in the act, I would have admitted it. So I hope the natural gentility of the Senator from New Hampshire will now assert itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say in courtesy to the Senator from Illinois that I hold in my hand a record of the vote of May 28, 1952, which was the vote on an amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER]. This shows that the Senator from Illinois voted for the reduction, and I congratulate him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted.

[Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The Chair finds it necessary to remind the occupants of the galleries that they are present as guests of the Senate. This is not an entertainment for their amusement. The occupants of the galleries will refrain from any demonstration of their feelings, and

will maintain the decorum of the Chamber.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I also hold in my hand the other votes which I quoted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say to my good friend from New Hampshire that I hold in my hand the RECORD of May 28, 1952, showing the vote on another amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], proposing a cut of \$500 million, on which I voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois get the RECORD straight? I will agree that the Senator holds in his hand the RECORD, which he has quoted. But the Senator from New Hampshire holds in his hand the record of two other votes of the Senator from Illinois, and he would be very glad if the Senator from Illinois would examine them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I voted against the further cut of \$1 billion on top of a committee cut of \$1 billion; and hence I voted against the first Welker proposal but I voted for the second Welker proposal. I voted against a cut of \$580 million sponsored by Senator ELLENDER, not for cuts of \$400 million and \$500 million proposed by Senators LONG and WELKER respectively. I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire that when a witness takes the stand, he takes an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The Senator from New Hampshire told a part of the truth, but he did not tell the whole truth, he did not tell all the truth.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may we proceed with the amendments?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think it would be well if we did, but before we do so, I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question. Does the Senator from New Hampshire contend that reducing the appropriation for Federal aid to highways from \$510 million, as recommended in the House bill, to \$475 million, will reduce actual expenditures by the Federal Government by \$1? Will it reduce actual expenditures? That is the test.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Illinois knows that we are making appropriations. Perhaps he is not aware that the Appropriations Committee, on taking this matter up with the Bureau of Public Roads, found that the cash requirements necessary to pay the States for work performed were less than originally estimated. The amount provided will be sufficient to meet every need in the fiscal year. There is a reduction of appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But is it a reduction of expenditures?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is not a reduction of expenditures; it is a reduction of appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is all the Senator from Illinois has to say.

Mr. BRIDGES. We are recommending that appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But it is very important that the country should recognize the difference between appropriations and expenditures. What the members of the committee on the other side of the

aisle have been doing is to give the impression, in large type, that a reduction in appropriations means a reduction in expenditures; whereas, by failing to meet obligations incurred, there is simply no reduction at all in the outlay.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire, of course, knows, as every other Senator knows, that the problem of expenditures is a wholly different thing from the problem of appropriations. The committee reported an appropriation bill. Let me remind the Senate and the country that we in the United States of America are now faced with more than \$81 billion of carryovers from previous administrations for which the present administration must raise revenues next year, the year after, and the year after that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend from New Hampshire that the amendment I intend to propose with respect to the highways will reduce actual expenditures in 1954-55 by \$115 million; and I shall welcome the support of the Senator from New Hampshire when that amendment is reached.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that the appropriation for roads represents the amount which is necessary to carry out authorizations already made and for commitments made to the States. It represents the cost of work completed or to be completed in the year. It is an appropriation. When the money is paid, it will be an expenditure. It will be an expenditure to meet the requirements of the States under a formula established by law.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire contend that the \$20 million appropriated for operating differential subsidies for ships will be adequate to meet the added costs of the 1,600 authorized trips for which subsidies will be paid?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire points out that the appropriation referred to is for the payment of operating costs—subsidies for previous years, incurred during the Democratic administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Hampshire, I may say, has not answered the question. Is it not true that the committee is authorizing costs during the current year of approximately \$50 million, namely, 1,600 trips at an average cost of about \$31,000 a trip, for which it proposes to appropriate only \$20 million; so that, at the end of the year, we will be \$30 million worse off than when we started?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; the Senator is not correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In what particular am I not correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. Because we do not know what the figure will be this year. No one has any idea what it will be, and no one can forecast accurately what it will be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Has not the committee authorized 1,600 trips?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the average cost in the past year was \$30,900 a trip?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is approximately correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does not that indicate an approximate figure of \$49,600,000?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is not certain, by any means, nor are we certain as to the cost per trip in the coming years that all those trips will be made.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not virtually true that in the past the number of trips authorized have been made?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; the Senator is not correct in that respect. In some instances the number of trips authorized was made, but in others the number authorized was very far from being made.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that within the past year 1,638 trips, approximately, were made?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is about correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator contend that, if 1,600 trips are authorized, the ship-operating companies will voluntarily forego the subsidy which would be theirs if they made the 1,600 trips?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. The entire subject of subsidies for ships being built, and for ship-operation subsidies, is a very troublesome one, calling for a policy decision, which the Congress of the United States will have to make. But we must recognize that the costs the Government pays are only arrived at after a careful study of operating costs, foreign competition costs, and similar factors. Some of these payment figures have been under question for 7 years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All I wish to point out is that the committee is apparently letting us in during 1953-54 for obligations which will amount to approximately \$50 million, and is appropriating only \$20 million with which to meet that and the \$140 million of past obligations. I repeat, at the end of the year, we will be \$30 million worse off than when we started.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; the Senator is merely guessing.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I submit the Senator has virtually confirmed everything I have said, subject to a margin of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. President, I would now like to point out that in the case of highways the committees seem to claim a saving of \$35 million in expenditures, which turns out to be a chimera, and in the case of operating differentials a saving of \$30 million in appropriations, which likewise turns out to be a chimera. So we have \$65 million of chimeras in 2 items, and there are numerous others.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have the floor, and all I wish to suggest is that I should think the Senator from Illinois would like to be informed, so that he could be a little more accurate and not state half-truths, as he has done. Why does he not state all the facts, rather than half-truths and only a part of the facts?

The appropriation for roads is to meet previous authorizations and contracts.

It is made according to law on a formula basis. The \$35 million was eliminated because work progress was less than originally estimated. The \$475 million appropriated by this bill, will be sufficient to meet the entire requirements next year. I never figured that there would be a saving on expenditures. I am addressing myself to an appropriation bill, and I have been very frank in saying what the road program is.

Mr. President, may we proceed with the amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 12, after the word "seamen", to insert "from United States vessels"; on page 4, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000 and in addition \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953 of which latter amount not to exceed \$5,600,000 may be used to cover the costs of reduction-in-force, including salaries, terminal leave, travel and transportation expenses of officers and employees whose services are terminated, and travel and transportation costs in connection with transfers necessary as a result of reduction-in-force"; in line 18, after the word "which", to strike out "not less than"; and in the same line, after the figures "\$3,000,000", to strike out "shall" and insert "may."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 5, after line 11, to insert:

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), foreign currencies and credits owed to or owned by the United States in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$4 million to be available through June 30, 1954: *Provided*, That when such foreign currencies and credits are made available for purposes of said act, as amended, the Department of State shall issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms, and credits shall be allowed in the proper accounts of Government departments and agencies concerned: *Provided further*, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 547, 82d Congress, approved July 15, 1952), or provisions relating thereto providing for reimbursement therefor to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned shall not apply to foreign currencies or credits used for the purposes of this authorization.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not be agreed to. It increases the expenditures of the United States Government for the acquisition of buildings abroad, for which we have already appropriated very large sums. I believe we have appropriated approximately \$200 million for the acquisition of buildings abroad. As of March 1 of this year, there was an unobligated balance of \$9.3 million available for this purpose, which, according to the report of the House committee, should

be sufficient to carry out the most necessary projects.

For this purpose the Senate committee proposes to spend \$4 million out of counterpart funds. The State Department advises that if we do not use those funds we shall lose them, and that here is a way to get something for nothing. This myopic position might be expected from the budget officers of the State Department, but Congress should not be sucked in by it. In the first place, the counterpart funds can be used for other expenses of our foreign-aid program, and also for offshore procurement and payment for munitions produced in foreign countries. I repeat that these sums do not have to be spent for buildings. They can be spent for more vital purposes and to that extent relieve a burden upon the American taxpayer.

Since reductions are being made in the personnel of the State Department overseas, the need for quarters could also be expected to subside. It seems to me that this is an item upon which we can well save.

Is it not much more important to furnish munitions than to build more state-ly mansions for the members of the Foreign Service?

I hope this committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the issue is very clear. It has been, in part, stated by the Senator from Illinois. The United States Government owns certain counterpart and other foreign funds abroad, in foreign currency. Are we going to use those funds? Are they to be used for something which will be a capital asset to the United States? The question is, Do we want to use counterpart funds, which might otherwise go down the drain, for the purchase of buildings which will always be a capital asset to the United States? We feel we should convert these monetary assets into physical assets.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I should like to confirm the statement which has just been made by the distinguished chairman of the committee. Recently, I visited in Stockholm, Sweden, where we are renting office space in several buildings for embassy quarters and for personnel. We are now erecting there a new building with counterpart funds which is costing us no new money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays. I hope Senators will give us the yeas and nays instead of sitting on their hands. I see no hands raised on the other side of the aisle. Now I see only two, namely those of the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The demand for the yeas and nays is not sufficiently seconded.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Fulbright	Malone
Barrett	Gillette	Mansfield
Beall	Goldwater	Martin
Bennett	Gore	Maybank
Bricker	Griswold	McClellan
Bridges	Hayden	Millikin
Bush	Hendrickson	Monroney
Butler, Md.	Hill	Morse
Byrd	Hoey	Neely
Capehart	Holland	Payne
Carlson	Humphrey	Purtell
Chavez	Jackson	Robertson
Clements	Jenner	Russell
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Daniel	Kefauver	Smathers
Douglas	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Duff	Kerr	Sparkman
Dworshak	Kilgore	Symington
Eastland	Knowland	Thye
Ellender	Kuchel	Tobey
Ferguson	Langer	Watkins
Flanders	Lehman	Williams
Frear	Long	Young

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on this vote, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on this particular item, I believe the Senate ought to realize what is contemplated, and to consider whether or not the item involves an appropriation of American taxpayers' dollars.

In foreign countries there are certain funds known as counterpart funds. When appropriations similar to the one now under consideration were made in the past, a certain percentage of the funds was made up by counterpart funds. In other words, if the United States provided France with a certain number of tractors, France would sell the tractors to French citizens and receive francs in payment and the proceeds went into what were called counterpart funds. A certain amount would be set aside in francs. Our agreements with foreign countries provided that counterpart funds should be spent in certain ways. It is the purpose of the Federal Government to use such counterpart funds for the buying of land and the construction of building in foreign countries. So American taxpayers not only are not appropriating this fund, but they are saving this amount of money, because they would not be able to use the counterpart funds, which are currency of a foreign country, except for the purpose here proposed, or some other purpose of a similar nature.

Therefore, we are merely asking that the United States Government be able to use, in a specific country, counterpart funds which are currency of that country, in order to buy land and construct buildings in which our embassies and various other governmental staffs may be housed.

The item appears as though it were an appropriation, but for bookkeeping purposes only. In this way, the Director of the Budget can keep track of the item. The funds will be placed in the Treasury, and Congress will appropriate the money. Thus, the money will be placed right back in the Treasury, and the counterpart funds will be taken out and used

for the construction of buildings or the purchase of land. So, as far as American taxpayers are concerned, they will not have to pay anything.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Has the committee determined that the acquisitions and construction are necessary?

Mr. FERGUSON. They have, to an extent.

I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Is it not a fact that only about 15 percent of our overseas staff is housed in United States Government-owned buildings?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct. For about 85 percent of American personnel abroad, office space is now rented. So this item would eliminate a part of the rent, and would save us money.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It would save us money.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not also true that if we do not construct these buildings out of counterpart funds we may at some later date, if the currencies are depreciated, find ourselves in a position where we may have to use United States dollars, as we formerly had to do, in constructing this type of building?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that would be the probability.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it not also true that counterpart funds can be used by the Battle Monuments Commission to maintain cemeteries and build monuments? This year alone we saved \$1 million of the taxpayers' money, as the Senator may recall, in connection with the independent offices bill, by using counterpart funds to start the last monument to be built in Luxembourg.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. The Senator from Michigan and other members of the Appropriations Committee have been urging that United States dollars be not used for such purposes.

I think there are other purposes for which we can use counterpart funds in certain countries, and, therefore, save money for the taxpayers, as we did in connection with the construction of monuments and the maintenance of graves and cemeteries. It is a simple matter when we understand what the counterpart funds are. For example, in Italy many natives are employed in maintaining lawns and graves in cemeteries where American boys are buried. Those employees can be paid in the lira of Italy which are in the counterpart funds. That is why we believe it is the proper thing to use the counterpart funds, which are in the currencies of the particular countries.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from Michigan referred to Italy. I am glad he did so. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator

from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and several other Senators know from personal knowledge that if it had not been for counterpart funds we would still be paying rent in Rome, Italy, for some of the buildings which are now being used by the American Government.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will say to the Senator from Michigan that I wish we had this program all over the world. In Buenos Aires, for example, we are renting a building from a Boston bank, and paying hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money, simply because we have no building. Whether the buildings be constructed with counterpart funds or by some other method, I think the dignity of the United States Government is such that we should own a little property all over the world for governmental purposes. I think this is an excellent program.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator has been making a very piteous plea for the use of counterpart funds in maintaining the graves of American soldiers who died abroad. I ask the Senator from Michigan whether this particular item involves the maintenance of the graves of American dead, or the construction of handsome buildings to house Foreign Service officers of the State Department?

Mr. FERGUSON. This particular fund is not for the maintenance of graves. That was covered in another item. It was referred to by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I mentioned the subject only to furnish another example of the use of such funds.

Mr. FERGUSON. I feel rather certain that the distinguished Senator from Illinois knew that we were talking about another appropriation of counterpart funds.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Michigan made such a strong argument that we really should properly maintain the graves of our soldiers abroad, an argument in which the Senator from Illinois joins, that I thought perhaps some might be deluded into believing that we are now about to vote to maintain graves instead of constructing abroad lavish, extravagant buildings for the benefit of Foreign Service officers of the State Department.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan realizes that some of these buildings are what he personally would consider expensive buildings. However, there is something in the idea that when we construct buildings in foreign nations they should be in keeping with the dignity of the United States of America. Therefore the Senator from Michigan feels that many of these expenditures do not represent extravagance.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to make a brief observation, with the permission of the Senator from Michigan. What the Senator said about the United States making proper provision for its officials, whether they be under Eisenhower, Truman, Roosevelt, or anyone else, is correct. On the Island of Trinidad, for example, the representative of the Communistic government in China has a better home than has the Consul General of the United States. I do not wish to indulge in extravagance in the construction of buildings, but I think we have reached a point in history where our officers who are sent to foreign countries should be invested with a little dignity and accorded the respect which is their due.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the Senator's remarks.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Will the Government buy anything in Trinidad with this appropriation?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Can the Senator tell us where it is proposed to use this money to purchase or erect buildings?

Mr. FERGUSON. Wherever the credits are available. I shall be glad to supply the list. Trinidad would not be covered, because I think there is no counterpart fund there.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; there is not.

Is it not a fact that if these credits were not used for the purpose suggested, they might be used for the payment of salaries of employees, or for other programs? In other words, the use which is suggested is not the only use to which these credits can be put.

Mr. FERGUSON. The proposed expenditures are, of course, for capital assets. It is true that such funds could be used for purposes other than the acquisition of capital assets. We could use them for the payment of salaries of employees in embassies; but, as I understand, there are sufficient funds in existence for the acquisition of capital assets. Such funds could also be used for the purposes which the distinguished Senator from Arkansas has in mind.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In most of the countries I have visited, where counterpart funds exist, we have bought extremely lavish buildings. For example, in Rome the Government bought one of the finest villas in the city, the Villa Taverna. I have no idea what was paid for it. Our officials would not tell me. However, it looks as though it had cost several million dollars. I do not believe that that is the best use to which counterpart funds could be put. There are alternative ways to use them, which would save our Government an equal amount of money, provided we do not really need these buildings. In the case of Buenos Aires, no counterpart funds exist.

Mr. FERGUSON. They do not apply to Buenos Aires.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Take Bonn, for example. There has been much in the press recently in criticism of the extravagant buildings we are erecting in Bonn. I did not criticize. In fact, the criticism as to the lavishness of the buildings in Bonn arose from the other side of the aisle. But they have already been erected.

Take the case of England. Many Members of the Senate have visited London. I do not think anyone could successfully allege that there is any shortage of building space in London. If the reorganization plan which has just been submitted goes into effect, there will be many vacant buildings in Paris, because we have already bought a very great many very handsome residences and other buildings in Paris. I should like to know exactly what it is proposed to do with the money, and where it is to be spent. There are alternative ways of spending which might be just as beneficial as this, or more so.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Arkansas is talking about buildings purchased under a Democratic administration.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct, but the buildings are still there.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are still there.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They can be used. I do not believe that Republicans would refuse to use them because they were purchased during a Democratic administration.

Mr. FERGUSON. Oh, no.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I reply to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Arkansas has raised the question with reference to where these funds would be used. The places where they could be used are limited to places where the funds are available, and places where capital improvements are needed. We are also restricted in our use of the counterpart funds by the executive agreements entered into by previous administrations.

One building is to be in Honduras.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In Honduras?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. One is to be in Mexico.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. May I ask whether counterpart funds are involved in the case of Mexico or Honduras?

Mr. BRIDGES. The one in Honduras involves United States currency.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Are counterpart funds involved in the case of Mexico? I do not believe so.

Mr. BRIDGES. In Mexico, a counselor's office building is to be constructed. In Finland—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Do counterpart funds exist in Mexico? I never heard of any counterpart funds existing in Mexico.

Mr. BRIDGES. We are dealing not only with counterpart funds but foreign credits which have been built up under various programs.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. From what source?

Mr. BRIDGES. From the sale of surplus property and from various other sources. They have been built up over the years. Foreign credits or counterpart funds, whichever happens to be available, can be used.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In Mexico, from what source did these foreign credits arise?

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as we know, they were from the sale of surplus commodities after World War II.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Surplus war property?

Mr. BRIDGES. Commodities sold after World War II.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In Mexico? The reason I am asking these questions of the Senator is—

Mr. BRIDGES. I have before me the situation as it exists. In Mexico at this time there are funds available to us in foreign credits, based upon lend-lease agreements, of \$5,250,000.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is lend-lease, which is a very different source.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is foreign credit.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes, but it arises from an entirely different source than from the sale of surplus property, or counterpart funds.

Mr. BRIDGES. The funds come from various sources. I do not have the Mexican situation before me.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The point I am trying to make is that where it is possible to buy property with counterpart funds, it is also possible to use the money for many other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Which would be quite beneficial to our country. In Mexico, for example, we are appropriating great sums of money for the control of the hoof-and-mouth disease. Why could not the funds available there be used for that purpose, instead of purchasing palaces?

Mr. BRIDGES. As the distinguished Senator from Arkansas knows, the use of the funds is controlled by treaty or agreements with the countries involved, which specify how the funds may be used, and we must be somewhat guided by those restrictions.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But those treaties or agreements do not specify that we must use the funds for the purchase of real estate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Oh, no.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We have a good deal to say as to what we will do with the money.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. When we have money available, it should be used to the best advantage. We should get the best value out of the expenditure of the money. It is more than a question of whether we want bigger and better palaces. Extravagant palaces arouse considerable resentment in the countries where we purchase them, if they are out of keeping with similar buildings in that country.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire does not feel too

strongly about this matter, but he is aware that we are paying rent for a large number of buildings all over the world, and if we can acquire permanent structures through the use of foreign credits or counterpart funds, it is to our advantage to do so. In that way we would eliminate the yearly payment of rent. It is probably good business to do so. However, the Senator from New Hampshire does not feel too strongly about it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do feel strongly about it, particularly in some cases. In Turkey, for example, we spent a considerable amount of money in building an unusual palace in Ankara, which I do not think we should have built at all. The excuse given me when I inquired about it was, "Oh, well, we have counterpart funds available. What difference does it make?"

It does make a difference, Mr. President, because the counterpart funds could be used to pay the salaries of our employees in those countries.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not want to differentiate as between counterpart funds and credit money or any other kind of money. However, if we can obtain a building which will belong to us, I think it is very unsound to continue to pay rent for the space the Government need.

In Mexico City, for example, where I visited less than 4 months ago, our Embassy is located on 2 or 3 different floors of one of the largest office buildings in Mexico City. We are paying rent for those floors.

I am not trying to defend the use of counterpart funds, or any other kind of funds. However, there should be a method developed by which we can acquire our own property overseas, so as to eliminate the necessity for paying rent. In Mexico City our Embassy is located in a great big office building where we are paying a rental every year—the State Department probably can tell us how much we are paying—of probably hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. BRIDGES. On this particular item, may I say to the Senator from Arkansas, who has raised the question about it, the funds could be used, for instance, to buy marble in Italy, for erecting a marble building in Holland. They could be used to pay for the marble in Italy, which would in turn help the industry of Italy, and in a way would be economic aid to that country. The marble could be transported to Holland for the construction of an office building there, assuming that we would construct a marble building in Holland. I am citing that situation only as an example. I do not know whether we are building any structures of marble.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct to say that counterpart funds sums could also be used for the purchase of strategic materials? For example, is it not true that the pounds sterling, which we hold in counterpart funds and from the

sale of surplus materials, could be used to buy rubber and tin in British Malaya, thus diminishing the amount which we must pay for these crucial items and stockpiling them? Is it not incorrect to say that these funds can be spent only for the construction of buildings? Is it not rather true that they can be spent also for strategic materials, and for paying employees of foreign nationality who work in our embassies, as well as for various other purposes, and hence serve pro tanto to reduce the burden on our taxpayers? Should not this program be called "a palace-purchase program?"

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to the Senator's question, let me say of the Senator from Illinois that he must know, because the Senator from New Hampshire has stated it time after time, counterpart funds can be used for other purposes. They cannot always be used for the purchase of strategic materials. It would depend on the terms of the treaty we have with a particular country, whether strategic materials could be purchased. It all depends on the situation involved in each individual case.

So far as its being a palace-purchasing program, if it were a palace-purchasing program it certainly has been carried out during the previous administration, of which the Senator from Illinois was a part. The Senator from New Hampshire believes this to be a sound program, but he has no strong feelings about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator consent to the rejection of the committee amendment, with the understanding that the Committee on Appropriations will later study the matter in greater detail?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I notice that the Senator from New Hampshire is weakening in his advocacy.

Mr. BRIDGES. The committee went into the matter quite fully. We know which countries are involved, and in which we are paying excessive rent. We believe that the acquisition of buildings in those countries will mean definite economy to the United States over a period of years.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Tennessee is trying to make up his mind how to vote on this amendment. I think it is clear that there is wide latitude as to the use of the counterpart funds. Therefore, the question really boils down in my mind to whether the buildings in the countries involved are needed. Will the Senator not proceed to inform the Senate where these buildings are to be constructed, and if in the opinion of the Committee on Appropriations the buildings are needed therein?

Mr. BRIDGES. One of the buildings is in New Delhi, India. It involves the construction of a building costing \$1 million for office purposes and staff housing. There the present office space facilities are limited. They are very inadequate for the office operations.

The chancery building is typical of many of the old, rambling buildings of

Delhi, with unusually high maintenance and repair costs. Office space on the outside is at such a premium and at such a cost that it is impossible to secure. We are now using a former Army barracks for the accommodation of the staff. Security protection is absolutely jeopardized because of the Embassy's operations being spread over various buildings.

Housing for Embassy personnel is also at a premium, the demand for high rent, payments of rent 2 to 3 years in advance and key money, precludes lower paid staff employees from acquiring suitable housing. Lack of adequate housing plus tropical summer temperatures has a depressing effect on morale, which is reflected in a lowering of the efficiency of office work, and an unwillingness of most personnel to return for a second tour of duty.

The situation at New Delhi, India, is typical of the situation generally existing in similar locations.

For instance, I might refer to the situation existing at Dakar, in French West Africa, where \$227,000 is recommended as an appropriation for the consul general's residence and staff housing. I read from the description of this project, as set forth in the hearings:

Housing in Dakar presents a serious problem. It is practically impossible to rent either an apartment or a house. At the present time all consular properties are leased. The consul general's residence is an old-colonial-type house and not considered suitable for occupancy by the principal officer, particularly from the viewpoint of representation. It has been necessary because of lack of available quarters to house one of the consular officers in a part of the consul general's residence which has been converted into an apartment. In addition, four other properties are leased for staff housing. Three of these units are leased from the French Government and are uniformly old and badly in need of overall maintenance repairs. Available facilities are inadequate by American standards. The remaining property is a small, modern, two-room apartment, rental on which is considered excessive. It is planned to buy a tentatively selected site and erect a nine-unit apartment building. This will provide adequate staff housing and effect savings over a period of time. The French Government has offered a site to the consulate upon which a representative residence for the consul general will be constructed.

Similarly, an appropriation of \$525,000 is recommended for a new Embassy office building at The Hague, Netherlands. In that connection, I read from the description of the item, as set forth in the hearings:

The Embassy offices at The Hague are now housed in an American Oil Co. building and in several scattered locations, entailing a serious security problem as well as loss of efficiency. Furthermore, the owners of the building have indicated a desire to terminate the current lease upon its expiration date in August 1953.

In order to provide consolidated office quarters which will eliminate the present serious security problem and provide for improved operating efficiency, it is proposed to construct an office building on a site already owned by the Government. The savings which will be effected will be especially important, as substantial increases in rental will have to be met this year, particularly in negotiating for new quarters.

Mr. President, I shall not take time to go through all the items, unless it is de-

sired that I do so. All of them are explained in more or less the same manner.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the House report on this matter stated that—

The committee was advised that the unobligated balance for this item, as of March 1, 1953, was \$9,290,363, of which \$8,689,078 was in credits and the remainder in dollars. A sizable unobligated balance will be carried over into the fiscal year 1954, which should be sufficient to carry on the most necessary projects.

Mr. BRIDGES. That was the judgment of the House of Representatives; yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire feel that there is involved the question of security, which from time to time has been brought up in connection with the advisability of renting buildings in some foreign countries, where there would be better security if we had a separate building belonging to the United States?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly. Security is becoming a major problem in many of these critical-development centers.

Mr. FERGUSON. When we speak of security, we mean, do we not, protection from espionage on the part of the Communist countries?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; that is absolutely true.

Let me point out when Mr. Truman was President of the United States, in January he asked \$15 million for this item. The revised budget, as submitted by the Eisenhower administration, asked for \$5 million. The committee voted for \$4 million, which we thought was a conservative use of money.

Of course there is involved in this matter a question of principle. If Senators do not wish to vote for this item, they do not have to do so. However, I believe this to be a sound move which, over a period of years, will result in substantial savings.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is true, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I should like to say to my good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire, that of course whenever an appropriation is made for any purpose it costs money. On the other hand, I think this proposal is one of the soundest that has ever been made to save money to the American taxpayers. Of course, \$4,000,000 will be spent; but, as a result of that expenditure, at the end of 15 years we probably shall have \$4,000,000 worth of property, whereas if we continue to pay rent in the amount of thousands of dollars so that embassy buildings may be available in various areas—for instance, in Buenos Aires, Rome, and The Hague—we shall not have anything to show for the large amounts of rent we shall have to pay over the years.

So I believe this proposal is a very sound one, and I hope the Senate will

support the chairman and the other members of the committee on this item.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I believe I take as much pride in the manner in which our Government and our people are represented abroad as does any other Member of this body. Ordinarily I might wish to vote for the committee amendment.

However, we have heard that it is necessary, because of our financial situation, to reduce our defense appropriations probably to the extent of considerably more than \$5 billion and that reduction will largely affect the size of our air defense. We have heard that because of our financial situation it will probably be necessary to reduce—or at least it is proposed by the administration under Republican leadership to reduce—the appropriations for mutual security by approximately \$2,400,000,000.

We know there is a proposal to make a material reduction in the appropriations for the point 4 program.

Furthermore we know that very substantial cuts are proposed in the appropriations for health activities, for research, for education, and for welfare.

So long as there is need to make substantial reductions in the appropriations, in order to balance or to attempt to balance the budget, we certainly should not give consideration to proposed expenditures of funds for purely convenience or show purposes.

Like many of my colleagues, I have been abroad a great many times. I think the buildings representing the United States in the large capitals of Europe are not below the dignity of our country.

When the distinguished Senator from Michigan indicates that this money is to be used for the acquisition of buildings to house our diplomatic missions or for the secretarial staff—as the Senator did at the beginning of his remarks—of course he is completely inaccurate. The counterpart funds can be used in our defense; they can be used for the furtherance of the principles of mutual security; they can be used for the acquisition of munitions and strategic materials; they can be used for offshore procurement; they can be used to pay the expenses of all non-American personnel in every diplomatic mission and every consular mission we have abroad. The use to which these funds can be put is substantially endless.

In the face of that situation, I see no reason why we should commit ourselves to the expenditure at this time of \$4 million for the acquisition or erection of new buildings for diplomatic offices. The use of the counterpart funds, as I have pointed out, is the equivalent to using cash which we need for the many purposes I have enumerated, and otherwise.

Mr. President, I feel so strongly about the need of full defense for the United States, which will proceed *pari passu* with our efforts to secure peace, that I shall vote against every proposed cut in defense appropriations or in mutual security appropriations which I believe will endanger the security of the United States. By the same token I believe the health, education, and welfare needs of the American people are so great that I

shall continue to vote for every reasonable appropriation proposed for those purposes.

But to me, Mr. President, when we are struggling to save money for defense, for education, for health, for welfare, and for the security and safety and happiness and welfare of our people, it simply does not make sense that we should today be willing to appropriate for what is purely a piece of showmanship.

I may say further that I do not think we ought to appropriate money for non-essential purposes, or for purposes other than those of national security and the national welfare.

Therefore, Mr. President, I shall vote against the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 16, beginning in line 19. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, I spent a little more than a year in an organization which used counterpart funds for the United States of America. It is very easy to say this item will not cost the taxpayer anything, but that the money will come from credits we already have. It has been offensive to me, as I have traveled in Europe, to observe the embassies of the United States, which I think should reflect the dignity of this Nation. In many foreign countries the embassy is not an adequate office building. At the same time in many foreign countries I have seen homes occupied by the second secretary of the embassy, the third secretary, or our consul, which are finer as my observation goes, than the home of any Senator of the United States of America. It brings discredit on the United States to have exhibited such a waste of public funds in foreign countries. It creates the impression that there is a great Santa Claus in the United States who can take care of all the needs of the people of those countries. I think it has brought discredit to us in foreign nations.

I also desire to point out that when a larger building is erected by our Government, whether it be a home or whether it be an office building, it actually creates a liability for the Government. It does not create an asset, since additional funds will be required to defray the normal expenses of the building in all the years to come; and we may not always have counterpart funds with which to pay such expenses. Our country needs to be suitably represented, and our representatives ought to have adequate facilities; but there is a dividing line. There has been so much waste, in years past, in the field to which I am referring, that I believe there is apprehension as to what is going to be done in the future.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I merely desire to say a word in explanation of why I am opposed to the committee amendment. There is no limitation provided. I am not referring to counterpart funds, but there is set forth in the amendment no limitation with respect to the credits or currencies owned by the United States which can be used for the purpose suggested, within the limits of the foreign-aid act. Neither is there any limit to the amount that can be spent at

one place, or within one area or country. Reference is made to counterpart funds, but the amendment is so worded that as much as \$4 million in credits or currencies owned by the United States abroad, regardless of the source from which they may be derived, can be used.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, beginning on line 12. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that a vote "yea" is a vote for the committee amendment and for the expenditure of \$4 million, and that a vote "nay" is a vote against the committee amendment and against the expenditure of \$4 million?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A vote "yea" is a vote for the committee amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I further announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—34

Aiken	Dworshak	McClellan
Barrett	Ellender	Millikin
Beall	Ferguson	Purtell
Bennett	Flanders	Russell
Bridges	Gore	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Hayden	Sparkman
Capehart	Hill	Symington
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Thye
Chavez	Kefauver	Watkins
Cooper	Knowland	Young
Cordon	Kuchel	
Daniel	Maybank	

NAYS—38

Bricker	Hoey	Mansfield
Bush	Holland	Martin
Byrd	Humphrey	Monroney
Clements	Jackson	Morse
Douglas	Jenner	Neely
Duff	Johnson, Colo.	Payne
Eastland	Kennedy	Robertson
Frear	Kerr	Schoeppel
Fulbright	Kilgore	Smathers
Gillette	Langer	Smith, Maine
Goldwater	Lehman	Tobey
Grissold	Long	Williams
Hendrickson	Malone	

NOT VOTING—24

Anderson	Hunt	Pastore
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Potter
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Magnuson	Smith, N. C.
George	McCarran	Stennis
Green	McCarthy	Taft
Hennings	Mundt	Welker
Hickenlooper	Murray	Wiley

So the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contributions to international organizations," on page 6, line 17, after the word "organizations", to strike out "the Government of Panama"; and in line 19, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$30,044,787" and insert "\$29,614,787 together with such additional amount as may be necessary to pay the United States assessment applicable to the first 6 months operating budget of the United Nations during the calendar year 1954: *Provided*, That the amount of this appropriation to meet obligations to the United Nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be available for payment only in equal monthly installments for each semiannual period of such year for which the total amount of such contributions shall have been fixed, such payments to be payable on the first day of each of the respective months; except that the payment of obligations accrued for the period January 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953, may be made in one lump-sum payment."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may I suggest to my good friend from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] that this amendment go over, to be considered with the companion amendment which the Senator expects to offer to the bill at a later time?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am willing to do that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this committee amendment be considered with one with which I expect to offer later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 7, to insert:

PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the treaty of 1936 (53 Stat. 1818).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 13, to insert:

Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Ap-

propriation Act, 1952, as amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and before the period, insert: "Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missions to international organizations," on page 8, line 10, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International contingencies," on page 9, line 13, after "(44 U. S. C. 111)", to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 11, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$6,600,000" and insert "\$5,100,000"; and in line 17, after the word "State", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That \$1,500,000 of the amount previously appropriated for the Anzalduas diversion dam is hereby transferred, to be available until expended, to the construction account of the Falcon Dam project and related works."

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is interested in this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment on page 11, at the beginning of line 5, and the one in line 17, go over until the senior Senator from Texas returns to the Chamber.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, that is agreeable to me. I see the junior Senator from Texas is present, but the senior Senator from Texas is absent at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance," on page 11, at the beginning of line 25, to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "American sections, international commissions," on page 12, line 23, after the word "Commissions", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$543,889."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 14, to strike out:

SEC. 111. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with, participation in the International Materials Conference.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 18, to insert:

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee be kind enough to yield to me for a moment or two?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, if I correctly understand this amendment, it is similar to one which has been approved in previous sessions of Congress regarding the dismissal of employees of the State Department. Personally, I do not think this language is necessary at the present time, in view of Public Law 733 and the President's Executive Order No. 10450. More than that, it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it not a fact that the same language appears in the bill with reference to the Department of Commerce and also with reference to the Department of Justice?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Kansas would ask unanimous consent that the similar amendments with reference to the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce, be treated together. We do not want to treat the State Department in one way, the Commerce Department in another way, and the Department of Justice in still another way.

Mr. CARLSON. I had hoped to make the same objection to all three amendments, Mr. President, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that we may consider the three amendment sat the same time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. May I ask the Senator from Kansas if he does not intend to make a point of order against these three provisions, namely, the provisions relating to the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce? If we pass them over, the point of order should be raised at the same time, should it not?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I do expect to make a point of order against section 111, on page 16, section 210, on page 28, and section 304, on page 52 of the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield further?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator from Kansas for yielding to me. I understand he intends to make a point of order with reference to the sections which he has enumerated. I am very glad he proposes to follow that course.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Have provisions similar to these ever been incorporated in previous appropriation bills?

Mr. CARLSON. Yes, they have been. I believe this provision has been incorporated in appropriation bills for several years.

I wish to state to the Senator from Vermont that I do not believe we have

needed this section since Congress passed Public Law 733. Certainly we do not need it now, under the President's Executive Order No. 10450. In that order, the President is authorized to remove personnel for several reasons. He is now authorized to remove an employee, first, for any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that he is not reliable or trustworthy.

Second, for any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omissions of material facts.

Third, for any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion.

Fourth, for an adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure.

Fifth, for any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure, which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

I contend that under that order, the President can take care of these situations.

I wish to be very frank with the Senate. We have some personnel problems in various Government departments. In my opinion, there are some individuals who should be removed. I do not know if the matter can be handled in this bill, but I think it might be done if the Senate authorized the heads of agencies to remove persons from excepted service.

Of two and one-half million employees, there are now 310,000 in the excepted service in various departments. We might just as well be frank about the matter. Those employees came into the service through political preference or political appointment. I contend that no one would wish to remove 310,000 employees at this time. But in all fairness to the heads of agencies, a number of them should be removed. That could be done if there were adopted in this appropriation bill an amendment which would permit the termination of employment of persons in various departments who are excepted from the competitive civil service.

To be very frank about the matter, there are 4,000 attorneys in the Office of the Attorney General who are in the excepted class. They do not come under the regular civil-merit system. Yet under the present situation, they cannot be removed. I do not say the Attorney General would wish to remove all 4,000, but I am sure he would feel much better if he had the power to remove certain individuals from the Department.

Personally, I am opposed to the method proposed in the bill, but I would urge that some consideration be given to the heads of the departments, so that they might control their personnel and secure employees who will cooperate with them.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, does the Senator from Kansas believe that under the suggestion he has made, which would permit the removal of employees in excepted service, plus authority which has already been granted to the President to

remove employees for certain reasons, there would be adequate power to permit the present administration to have a smooth-working organization, with authority at the same time to remove saboteurs? I do not refer to saboteurs in the sense of persons who might blow up the Capitol or the White House, but persons who perhaps might be called boobytrap specialists, a few of whom I could name who might come within that category?

The President or the departments heads should have power to remove from office persons who are working to give the President as bad an administration as possible, but who are at least partially protected at the present time.

Mr. CARLSON. I have every reason to believe that if the amendment with respect to excepted appointments were adopted, and applied in conjunction with the President's Executive order, we would not have the problem that seems to be facing us now. I make this statement to Senators interested in the proper operation of various departments of the Government.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that I believe policymaking officers of the Government should be subject to removal, but I do not believe the proper place to provide for the removal of such employees is in an appropriation bill. I have never favored legislation on appropriation bills without holding hearings. I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations. That committee held no hearings on the subject of who should or who should not be removed. Therefore, I am delighted that the Senator from Kansas has made the point of order. Likewise, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has held no hearings on this subject.

There may be some employees who should be removed, but I do not believe this is the proper time or place to make the determination. I voted against this amendment in the committee, and I intend to vote against a motion to suspend the rule so as to make it in order.

Neither do I believe that Congress should give a blanket check to the Secretary of State, to the Attorney General, or to the Secretary of Commerce. We were not elected to Congress to do that.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Does the Senator from South Carolina mean a "blanket" check or a "blank" check?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I meant exactly what I said—a blanket check.

Mr. TOBEY. How would the Senator define a "blanket check"?

Mr. MAYBANK. I should be glad to explain it, if the Senator from Kansas would yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to make this comment with respect to the point the

Senator from South Carolina has raised. I am as anxious as is the Senator from South Carolina to protect civil-service employees. That is the reason why I plan to make a point of order against the three sections. I am also concerned about a few thousand persons who are not under the regular civil-service merit system, and should be dismissed. Department heads should have the power to dismiss some of them. It is for that power that I am pleading this afternoon. If the Senate desires to consider an amendment which I have prepared as a substitute for the amendment of the committee, my amendment would be limited only to those persons in the civil service who have excepted status. They are the only ones the amendment would deal with.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I am glad to yield to a member of my committee.

Mr. PURTELL. The Senator from Kansas in an earlier statement said that there were 310,000 employees, if I heard his words correctly, who should be removed. I am certain the Senator did not mean to say that. For the RECORD, I wonder if the Senator did not mean that there are 310,000 employees as to whom the heads of departments should be allowed to determine the question of removal.

Mr. CARLSON. If I said they should be removed, I did not mean to say so. What I meant to say was that they are eligible for removal. I feel certain that no one wishes to remove 310,000 employees, but I am sure that in the various agencies there are a limited number of persons who should be removed, and the present heads of departments cannot remove them. Therefore, we ought to give the department heads some leeway.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does the Senator from Kansas intend to offer an amendment to give the President the right to remove the 310,000 employees?

Mr. CARLSON. If the amendment now before the Senate is rejected, I propose to offer an amendment, which I shall read to the Senate in the hope that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will accept it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Are the 310,000 persons employees of the civil service who were frozen into their position under an Executive order of the outgoing President of the United States?

Mr. CARLSON. They do not have civil-service merit status as a result of examinations, as do regular classified civil-service employees.

Mr. CAPEHART. They were frozen into their positions by the outgoing President, were they not?

Mr. CARLSON. At various times.

Mr. CAPEHART. And have not had civil-service status?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Why should they not be restored to the positions they held

before the outgoing President issued his order?

Mr. CARLSON. I assume they accepted their appointments, having that in mind.

Mr. CAPEHART. I feel certain they did. I hope the Senator from Kansas will offer his amendment, and that the Senate will agree to it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am somewhat surprised to hear the distinguished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee announce on the floor of the Senate that in connection with an appropriation bill he intends to make a proposal which would impinge upon and destroy the jurisdiction of that committee. Certainly a matter affecting the job security of some 310,000 employees is entitled to a hearing. There have been no hearings whatsoever. With respect to such precipitate action as the distinguished chairman says he will propose in a substitute amendment, on behalf of the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and myself, let me say that we shall be forced to raise a point of order against such an amendment as also being legislation on an appropriation bill.

We shall be glad to join with the distinguished chairman of the committee in a proper study and consideration of whatever is necessary to accomplish the end which he seeks; but I certainly do not think today is the time to wipe out the civil-service protection of a large number of faithful, loyal Government employees.

Mr. MAYBANK. Veterans' preferences are also involved.

Mr. MONRONEY. Veterans' preferences are also involved.

Furthermore, in this same bill there is a committee amendment which would wipe out the entire civil-service system in connection with the Office of United States Marshal, clerks, and deputy marshals. Such a measure has been before the Senate countless times, and has been voted down without exception.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Kansas is not so naive as to believe that such a proposal as he suggests could be put through on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. He realizes full well that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. However, the subject should have the attention of the Senate, and should be well considered.

In making the point of order against the committee amendment, I wish to make this explanation, at least, of a problem which confronts the various agencies of Government. In all fairness, I believe every Senator realizes that some action should be taken about this matter. In my opinion, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is absolutely correct as to the course we should follow. I think it is the duty of the committee to hold hearings on the proposal.

However, the question was before the Senate, and I could not let the opportunity pass without calling attention to what I consider to be a serious defect in the civil-service laws. If we do not correct it, it will be very damaging to the civil service in the future.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wonder whether the Senator would consider offering his amendment as an amendment to the committee amendment, inasmuch as it is legislation on an appropriation bill and therefore notice must be given in order that it might be made a part of the bill. Would the Senator offer his amendment to cover only those whose positions are excepted from competitive civil service, which is what I understand he proposes to do by his amendment?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, in order to get the question before the Senate, and make it a matter of record, I intend to offer the amendment which is written for the particular agency which we are now discussing, the Department of State. Of course, a similar amendment could be written to deal with various other department heads. The amendment reads:

Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas offer his amendment as an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. Who has the floor?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to be very careful not to get myself in a position where any legislation I approve today would throw wide open the civil-service status of employees of the Government. On the other hand, I think there are some who should be eligible for dismissal by the head of the particular agency involved. For that reason, I wish to be cautious about what I accept.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would the Senator offer his amendment as an amendment to the committee amendment, rather than as a new amendment, with respect to which notice would have to be given, and which would have to lie over for a day?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CARLSON. If I should offer my amendment as an amendment to the committee amendment, would that in any way interfere with the rights of the

civil-service employees of the United States, aside from those whom I wish to reach by my amendment?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a point of order—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will ask the Senator from Kansas to send his amendment to the desk in order that it may be read.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is trying to prepare himself to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Kansas, which has not yet been answered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to raise a point of order about the inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kansas wish to offer his amendment as a substitute, or as an amendment to the pending committee amendment?

Mr. CARLSON. It is my intention to offer it as a substitute for section 111.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 19, it is proposed to strike out section 111, in the committee amendment, and insert the following:

Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I raise the point of order that the amendment constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, and is therefore out of order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the rule of the Senate require, if this amendment is offered as a substitute for the language now in the bill, that notice be given under the rule?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Notice having been given with respect to the original amendment, the Chair rules that no notice is necessary with respect to a substitute offered for the original amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the same rule apply to amendments—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The ruling of the Chair applies to amendments to the original amendment, with respect to which notice has been given.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the rule of the Senate does not apply to a substitute, I think the proper thing to do is to offer the amendment as a substitute.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may I have a ruling on my point of order?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order of the Senator from Oregon is sustained.

The Senator from Oklahoma will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MONRONEY. As I understood the parliamentary situation before the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] rose, he had asked unanimous consent that section 111 be passed over. He has now offered a substitute for section 111. May I ask what is the question before the Senate at this time?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee amendment itself was the question pending before the Senate. The request of the Senator from Kansas for unanimous consent was not heard by the Chair, and therefore was not put. So there is no unanimous-consent agreement to pass over section 111.

Mr. MONRONEY. Then the question before the Senate is the consideration of the substitute for the committee amendment, to strike out section 111 and substitute certain other language. Is that correct?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Except that a point of order has been raised against the substitute, and the Chair ruled that the point of order was sustained. Therefore, unless an attempt is made to take an appeal from the ruling of the Chair, the substitute has been rejected on a point of order, and the question pending before the Senate is the committee amendment itself.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President—

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I make a point of order against the committee amendment, which is now pending, on the ground that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. May not the Senator from Kansas offer his substitute, standing on its own feet, or, rather, may he not give notice that he intends to offer it? If there is a two-thirds vote in favor of suspending the rule, will he not be authorized to offer it and have it acted upon?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. He may give 24 hours' notice, and his amendment may be acted upon as an original amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Kansas can give 24 hours' notice that he intends to offer his amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not hear the entire statement of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, it is perfectly proper for the Senator from Kansas to give 24 hours' notice that he intends to propose this amendment, which would be challenged, of course, as legislation on an appropriation bill. However, he would have a right to offer it, would he not?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such notice must be given in writing, and is valid only provided the bill has not been previously disposed of.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator must give notice to suspend the rule.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I appeal from the ruling of the Chair on the Carlson amendment, and ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair must rule that other business having been transacted in the meantime, the appeal from the ruling of the Chair is not in order at this time. The ruling applies only to the Carlson amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan thought he had propounded a parliamentary inquiry as to whether the substitute for the language in the bill would require notice. Notice has already been given on the amendment contained in the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct. However, because the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] made a point of order against the original amendment, the making of that point of order constituted transaction of business by the Senate after the point of order was made against the substitute. It is in order for the Senator from New Hampshire to move to suspend the rule, but with the understanding that the rule will apply to the committee amendment, not to the Carlson substitute.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the ruling of the Chair mean that no vote may be taken on the Carlson amendment?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It means no vote can be taken on the Carlson amendment, unless and until the Senator from Kansas offers it again, with 24-hour notice of his intention to ask for the suspension of the rule.

The Parliamentarian reminds the Chair that if the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire to suspend the rule prevails, and the committee amendment remains in the bill, the Carlson amendment may be offered again as a substitute.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words with regard to the merits of the proposition which is now before the Senate. I quite agree that we should have a procedure to make it possible to eliminate from Government service employees who are not competent or qualified or safe for Government service.

However, I have confidence in the Committee on Civil Service. I do not

think we ought to invade the jurisdiction of a standing committee of the Senate via the Appropriations Committee. I believe we should constantly be on guard to see to it that the Appropriations Committee confines itself to appropriations and does not seek to turn itself into a superlegislative committee of the Senate.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I am always disturbed, as the RECORD will show, when I read in any proposals such language as: "The Secretary of State may in his absolute discretion during the current fiscal year terminate the employment of any officer." I recognize in these days that anyone who says a word in support of Government employees is suspect.

I am very much concerned about the morale of the Government employees. As I have argued many times on the floor of the Senate, no citizen has the right to Government employment, but once a person has been employed he has the right to fair treatment, when it comes to discontinuance of his service. He has such right as a citizen and as an employee and we, as Senators, ought to be constantly on guard to see to it that we protect his right for the good of the Government service itself. If we do not do so we will wreck morale in Government service.

What we need in the United States is the building up of Government career work to a greater degree than has been done. We ought to be encouraging young men and young women to recognize the fact that Government service is a fine occupation and a great career; we ought to encourage people to go into Government service, rather than discourage them.

There are many objections which I have to the amendment, including one with respect to veterans' preference. My main objection goes to the procedure which is proposed for the dismissal of employees from Government service. I do not like absolute discretion. Whenever I see absolute discretion granted, I become very worried because absolute discretion is always pregnant with dangerous abuse. It always makes possible capricious, arbitrary action on the part of mere men.

If we mean it when we so often speak on the floor of the Senate in support of the principle of government by law, we ought to protect that great principle when it comes to the adoption of procedures for the administration of government.

When we give blanket and absolute discretion to mere men who are administering Government departments, we go a long way from government by law, and walk down the trail of government by men.

Although no one has the right to Government service, and no one has the right to be continued in a Government job, certainly every employee has the right to the fair procedures we have developed in civil service for the establishment of proof that a person's service ought to be discontinued.

The assumption has become more or less widespread that because a man is

blanketed into civil service by Executive order therefore he does not have a civil-service rating. True it is that such employees did not obtain their employment through competitive examination, but, unless I am completely misinformed on this point, it is my understanding that the Civil Service Commission always treats those who have been blanketed into civil service as having gained civil-service rights.

I agree with my friend from Kansas that undoubtedly many employees have obtained appointment by political influence, and to that extent they are, in fact, political appointees.

I remember some years ago, when I was in the Department of Justice, the common attitude was that there were two classes of lawyers in the Department, namely, those who were there on the basis of merit, and those who were appointed as a result of political pressure, induced by a desire to pay off a political debt. I have no reason for believing that that situation in the Department does not exist today.

I am pleading for trust and confidence in the Carlson committee. I have confidence in that committee. I am satisfied it will go into the problem of employment in Government service on the part of persons who, in fact, are holding political-patronage jobs, but who, by way of political pressure, have become blanketed into what amounts to a civil-service rating. If they are not competent, if they are not good security risks, or if there is any other good reason, on the merits, for getting rid of them, that fact can be established on the record. I do not think we ought to give someone absolute discretionary power to fire them at will. When that is done, it is very difficult to convince other employees that we are drawing a clear distinction between political appointees and persons who are entitled to Government employment on the basis of merit.

It is a widely known fact that within the Government service employees are fearful as to what will happen to them. If Senators will talk to any of them they will find that their attitude is stated in replies like: "I do not know how long my job will last, although I have civil-service rating. No one seems to be very secure any more."

I think that is bad for the Eisenhower administration, and I am sure it is bad for the Government service. That is why I argue again today, as I have in the past, for an end to an arbitrary, absolute discretion procedure for dismissal, and a following of the regular procedure.

After all, Mr. President, I would prefer to spend money in the interest of being fair to Government employees, rather than spend money in the name of economy, and at the same time do injustice to some of them.

If any Government's employees are suspect and are not competent, I do not say that the head of the department in which they work should keep them in positions in which they might do great harm, until he can establish that they are not qualified to perform their jobs. I would go along with the procedure recommended by the Committee on Post

Office and Civil Service, which would favor the suspension of such employees, insofar as concerns the performance of particular jobs; but I favor being fair to the employees. Thus, I would not favor having them removed from the payroll before the facts were determined. I would favor giving them their day in court, through civil-service procedure.

If we do not do that, I think we shall destroy the morale of the Government service and shall do great harm to Government service as a career.

If the Republicans wish to get rid of political appointees, I think they should do so under the procedure the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service can establish, rather than attempt to make provision, in an appropriation bill, for the dismissal of what very well may be, in specific cases, good and faithful public servants.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate, I send to the desk a notice of a motion to suspend the rule, and ask that it be read, printed, and lie on the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The notice will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

In accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following substitute amendment, namely, on page 16, after line 18, to insert the following:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the United States."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Does not the notice submitted by the Senator from Michigan constitute an effort to suspend the rule in the case of an amendment which already has been ruled out of order? The original committee amendment, incorporating section 111, has been ruled out of order; and the motion to suspend the rule would apply only to the original committee amendment which has recently been ruled out of order?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair rules that the point of order raised against the proposed substitute amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas applied to it only as it was offered today. But it may come up again tomorrow; and under the proper notice of suspension of the rule, it may be considered.

A point of order may be made against it tomorrow; but it may be then considered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact, then, that this amendment is a substitute for an amendment which, under the rules of the Senate, has been ruled out of order? So the basic amendment which the Carlson amendment seeks to amend is out of order, so far as the Senate is concerned, at this time; and the only way the amendment can be in order is for two-thirds of the Senate to vote in favor of an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma, by making a point of order against the original committee amendment, has knocked it out of the bill; but it is possible to offer the Carlson amendment as a completely new amendment tomorrow, since there is no such committee amendment in the bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the point I was trying to reach, namely, that the root amendment for which this amendment seeks to be a substitute is no longer before the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct, but it may be offered as an original amendment in its own right tomorrow.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Then is it not true that tomorrow rather than today, will be the time to give notice of intention to suspend the rule, in the case of the proposed Carlson substitute, when the point of order is raised, if it is raised again tomorrow?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment has been proposed today, and 24 hours' notice must be given before a vote may be had on suspension of the rule. So it is proper that the notice be given today, at the time when the amendment is offered, and that it be acted upon tomorrow.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. FREAR. Is the present situation that the substitute originally offered by the Senator from Kansas has been offered again by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]? The original substitute, which was offered by the Senator from Kansas, was ruled out of order, was it not?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. FREAR. And the original committee amendment was ruled out of order, was it not?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the present parliamentary situation, namely, that the original committee amendment has been ruled out of order.

Mr. FREAR. The parliamentary inquiry is this: Has the original substitute, offered by the Senator from Kansas, been reoffered by either himself or the Senator from Michigan?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Notice has been given that when the amendment is again offered, a motion to suspend the rule will be made.

Mr. FREAR. The giving of notice of intention to move to suspend the rule does not require that the substitute be on the table, then?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood that the Senator from Kansas would give notice of intention to move to suspend the rule.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Notice was given by the Senator from Michigan in the case of a proposed amendment identical with that offered by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does that include a motion to suspend the rule?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan has given notice of his intention to move a suspension of the rule.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Chair.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, was unanimous consent granted to have sections 111, 210, and 304 considered?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; the present debate is limited to section 111.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. The amendment for which notice has been given of intention to move to suspend the rule will be the Ferguson amendment, not the Carlson amendment, although the new Ferguson amendment embodies the language of the Carlson amendment; is that correct?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks that is a distinction without a difference.

Mr. MONRONEY. I beg to disagree, for the Carlson amendment was a dead issue before the Senate. The amendment now before the Senate, as a substitute for section 111 was offered by the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]; and the motion to suspend the rule will apply to the amendment of the senior Senator from Michigan, instead of to the amendment of the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] who, incidentally, is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma is correct as to the authorship of the amendment. The Chair was referring to the fact that the language of the amendments is identical.

The Senator from Michigan has given notice that when an amendment is offered, embodying the language of the Carlson amendment, he intends to move that the rule be suspended. In that manner, the amendment can be considered after 24 hours.

Mr. MONRONEY. It would then become the Ferguson amendment, not the Carlson amendment. Is that correct?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in connection with this matter, let me say that I listened to my friend, the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, when he said we are now proposing to take action which would remove all protection of the civil service. I admire the Senator from Oklahoma, but I must point out that the statement he has made is not a correct one. I believe that when I explain the matter, the Senator from Oklahoma, able and distinguished as he is, will wish to correct the statement he has made.

This provision has been the law of the land for 7 years, Mr. President. It is the law this minute. So we do not propose that any protection be removed. This provision has been the law of the land for 7 long years.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is the Senator from New Hampshire acquainted with Public Law 733, which was passed by the 81st Congress, in substitution for the various limitations which have been written into the appropriation bills for the past several years?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; I am familiar with it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Then, does not the Senator from New Hampshire feel that the proper approach to the security matter is by means of having the legislative committee which deals with the civil-service matters act to protect the security of the United States in its defense agencies which are of a sensitive nature, but at the same time to give the right of appeal to civil-service employees who may be charged? The entire purpose of Public Law 733 was to protect the security of the United States in that way. On that law long hearings were held by the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of both Houses. It was designed to provide a rule to take the place of such legislation as is now proposed on this appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. The point I wanted to make to the distinguished Senator was that this provision has been the law of the land for several years. It is on the statute books at this minute. So the statement which the Senator made, and which I do not think he would want to allow to stand, since it was inaccurate, was the provision that we would under this bill do away with all protection to civil-service employees.

The situation which now exists has prevailed in the State Department for 7 long years, and in the Commerce Department for 3 or 4 years. The provision which had been carried in the law was not changed by the Democratic Party, to which the distinguished Senator belongs, and which had a controlling majority. Not a voice was raised against it. Not one Senator from either party rose to speak against it, or voted against it. It was adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. President, something strange has happened to make what now seems to be so offensive, when it was so acceptable last year. While the Senator from Oklahoma has indicated that, in the subsequent period, a new law was passed, both acts, nevertheless, are on the statute books today.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not a fact that Public Law 733 was approved on August 26, 1950, subsequent to the approval of the former act, and therefore was amendatory of that act, and that in the 1951, 1952, and 1953 appropriation bills the same provision came to this floor and was adopted year after year?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Oregon is entirely correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I do not believe my distinguished colleague and beloved friend would want to create the inference that the limitation provision applying to the State Department extends to the Commerce Department, as to which the provision was for 2 years only.

Mr. BRIDGES. It was for 3 years.

Mr. MONRONEY. The limitation was not in the Justice Department appropriation for a single year. The provisions of the bill now before the Senate, go far beyond the provisions which the Senator was discussing in connection with the State Department. I refer particularly to the limitations as to discharging an employee under civil service, without the possibility of appeal.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is not the question now before the Senate the amendment to the State Department appropriation bill? Is not that the matter under discussion?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not true that the Secretary of State was given this authority for 3 years, after Congress passed Public Law 733? Is it not also true that, while the provision of law is most drastic, and might well be criticized as being a case of "rule by men rather than rule by law," it was explained on the Senate floor time after time that it was necessary, in view of the conditions under which the Government was laboring? We then determined that there was no right to work for the Government, but only a privilege to work for the Government, and if there were a doubt in the mind of a department head, he should resolve the doubt in favor of the security of his country, not in favor of the employee?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this act was first approved, as the distinguished Senator from Oregon has indicated in 1946. I hold in my hand the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 21, 1946, containing the proceedings of the Senate. I refer to page 7295. I observe at that point in the RECORD the substance of the

amendment as reported by the committee. It was a Democratic Senator, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who moved the adoption of the amendment. It was agreed to by unanimous vote of the Senate. Not one Senator, Republican or Democrat, raised his voice against it at the time; and I do not recall that in subsequent years, though I have not checked the RECORD, any objection was ever raised either by the Senator from Oklahoma or by any other Senator. There was agreement, even, on the part of the Independent Party, the Senator from Oregon, I may say. Even the Independent Party must have approved this provision since it was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I am satisfied the RECORD will show that when this question came before the Senate the Independent Party, then a Republican, rose on this side of the aisle to speak against the principle involved in the original act, of which the Senator speaks.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have before me the RECORD for 1 day. Perhaps the Senator was not in the Senate at that time.

Mr. MORSE. We shall have the RECORD before us presently. I have called for it, and when I receive it, I shall be very glad to present it to the Senator.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly there was no vote against the amendment when it was adopted. No voice was raised against it.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire whether there has been a disposition on the part of departmental heads to discriminate, strictly on a political basis, against employees who were in the departments?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; there has not been. As a matter of fact, I may say to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that in my judgment this provision has not been used often enough. In fact, I do not know of a single instance in which it has been used in respect to one of the major political parties. It might have been used with respect to a party for which we do not care too much in this country.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Inasmuch as this provision of law was first passed in 1946, and has been on the statute books ever since, what material improvement has the Senator from New Hampshire observed in the State Department since the Secretary was given the authority?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that I can state to the distinguished Senator from Vermont how much improvement there has been, though I know there was testimony about several hundred employees who had been removed on the ground of their being security risks, or

who resigned while investigation was under way, and likewise many homosexuals who had resigned or were dismissed. I may say that indirectly the provision may have had some effect, though I do not have the facts with which to support the statement.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire believe that the law, as it was on the statute books, placed a responsibility upon the Secretary of State to get rid of unfit employees in the State Department, and that it made it impossible for him to offer the alibi that he was handicapped by the civil-service rules? It at least accomplished that much.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Before the Senator from New Hampshire became the senior member of the Subcommittee on State and Justice Departments, I was for 2 years the senior member of the minority of the subcommittee under the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. It is my distinct memory that the representative of the State Department, when this amendment came before the committee, at a time when there were but a few of us present, was in favor of the amendment and did not object to it, for the simple reason that he thought it would be of assistance to the State Department to have such a provision on the statute books; not that he expected that it would be used very much, but that it would be helpful in connection with certain personnel problems, as they arose. So far as I know there has never been any objection to it in our committee, nor has there been any discussion of it until this year.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has concluded, I desire to obtain the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield the floor.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the very courteous and kindly chastisements which the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee attempted to give me. I regret that I do not share the confidence and the great good will of the new members of the administration, or the love and affection and undying loyalty to the civil service the Senator from New Hampshire seems to have.

In some way or other the name of Dr. Astin seems to strike a familiar note in my memory, and from across the marshes of the duck pond comes the name of a Dr. Day, as we consider the civil service.

As I have talked to dozens of civil service employees, citizens of Washington, who have never voted the Democratic ticket or the Republican ticket, I see in them fear and trembling, and a feeling that disaster is about to strike this great career service. This service has been built up over the years—since McKinley's

time, as I recall, in an effort to give the Nation the services of public servants beyond and above the exigencies of political patronage.

I rather assume that there are deserving Republicans who are anxious to take over the positions in the departments and fill them.

I cannot quite agree with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that the issue before the Senate is solely the limitation on the State Department which has been in the appropriation bills for some 7 years. As I read other pages of the bill, I find it extends to the Commerce Department, and that it has been stretched to include the Department of Justice. On another page of the bill it appears that clerks and deputy United States marshals are deliberately taken from under the protection of the civil service.

By all these committee amendments now included in the bill we are proposing to do what the Senate heretofore has consistently refused to do when the matter came before it, namely, withdraw civil service protection, wipe out the veterans' preference law, which has resulted in practically 100 percent employment of veterans, who have gone into the service as deputy United States marshals since those positions were placed under the civil service law.

The fear the junior Senator from Oklahoma has of this provision is shared by the commander of the American Legion, who, in a telegram dated May 4, 1953, to Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., said:

American Legion strongly protests provisions sections 103, 207, and 304 of H. R. 4974, appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce, granting Secretaries and Attorney General absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employee whenever deemed necessary. Such request cannot be justified on ground national security since this is already covered in President's Executive Order 10450, April 27.

As national commander, American Legion, respectfully request you vote to eliminate these sections because they destroy veterans' preference laws. Thanks and regards.

LEWIS K. GOUGH,

National Commander, the American Legion.

Mr. President, I read a telegram from the national legislative director of Disabled American Veterans, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1953.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

H. R. 4974 due for House consideration tomorrow. Disabled American Veterans worked since 1921 to place a veterans' preference act on the statute books and succeeded in 1944. H. R. 4974 contains provisions which will destroy the existing Veterans' Preference Act. Please use your influence to have this provision stricken from the bill.

FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,

National Legislative Director,
Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. President, it is all very well to argue that the provision has been in the law for 7 years with reference to the State Department, and for 2 years with reference to the Department of Commerce. It has never been applicable to the Department of Justice. Only two appropriation bills containing this provi-

sion have been passed since Congress enacted Public Law 733 in the 82d Congress, which was approved August 26, 1950. That is, in a way, an illustration of the dangers of legislative riders on appropriation bills. Once a part of an appropriation bill they may continue for 20 years or more without being noticed. The question of whether the need for them has passed is not considered.

The law which make these riders unnecessary provides that the head of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Coast Guard, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Security Resources Board, or the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics may suspend any employee in the interest of national security. An employee can be suspended tomorrow afternoon. But—and this may be because we are still living in America, where individual rights are rather important to the people—Public Law 733 further provides that, within 30 days after suspension, the employee so discharged shall be given notice in writing of the charges against him, shall have 30 days in which to reply to the charges, and shall be entitled to a hearing.

Is it asking too much that employees who work for lower wages than the average person receives and who do not have a share in the profit system under free enterprise, shall be given merely a minute form of job protection? They can be suspended tomorrow afternoon, but they are entitled to know what the charges are, and they are entitled to have a hearing before the agency which makes charges against them.

This rider here may have been necessary before we passed Public Law 733. It may have been necessary before we had President Eisenhower's loyalty plan and program. Maybe it was still necessary even after passage of Public Law 733, but now—after this law and a new administration—do we want a no-confidence vote against President Eisenhower's own loyalty program? Public Law 733 has been applauded throughout the Nation by the press, by Republicans, and by many Democrats, as being a vast improvement over any loyalty program previously in force.

When we see the cornerstone of civil service chipped away we cannot help but wonder whether the Republican Party is up to some kind of monkey business to try to tear away some of the protection which has been afforded career civil servants throughout the years under our great system of government.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does not the Senator from Oklahoma feel that this particular provision assumes a different complexion in the face of the unprecedented action taken against Dr. Astin, the forced resignation of other persons, and the printing of lists of available Government jobs? Does the Senator from Oklahoma see in it anything but an attempt to equip the executive de-

partments of the Government with the absolute right of firing employees without any appeal whatsoever under any circumstances? Is not that what the Senator sees?

Mr. MONRONEY. I definitely see that there is a grave danger. I should dislike to give to a new administrator, without any pattern, without any restrictions or limitations or tests, the power contained in the three amendments to this bill. I am not talking about only 1 amendment, because the fight is on 3 amendments which affect the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce. The language is as follows: "Whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

Do Senators think any new Republican administrator would not deem it advisable to replace some of the present employees with deserving Republicans? It is in the very nature of politics. If we are going to write limitations, if we are going to support this kind of rider on an appropriation bill, we should at least say: "Deems it advisable for the security of the United States."

We should provide some safeguard, so that we will not turn back to patronage politics and throw out many of the GI's who are rendering good service but under these riders are under a constant threat that at the whim of one man at the top they can be cut off the payroll tomorrow without any appeal whatsoever.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, does not the Senator believe that the case of Dr. Astin shows exactly what this is aimed at? I recall that the distinguished Secretary of Commerce said that he was going to appoint a committee of eminent scientists to look into the case of Dr. Astin. I suggest that the majority tell us when this committee is to be appointed. I recall that the Secretary of Commerce said later that he was not going to do anything about it.

This is nothing but a patronage amendment, and it ought to be labeled as such. This is the first frontal attack on the bulwark of the civil-service system which a great Republican President authored and asked Congress to establish.

It appears to me that the hunger for jobs has overcome the understanding and judicious judgment on the part of the majority.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his comment.

I say if we lose the career protection in the civil service in the bill before the Senate today, it will be only a matter of months when job security for even the most faithful and efficient persons in the career service will be in grave jeopardy.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, who is as well versed as is anyone else in the Senate, I believe, in regard to civil-service matters, if Congress from time to time has not given a degree of protection to veterans, and an even greater degree of protection to disabled veterans, and if this amendment

is agreed to, will it not interfere with or destroy the preference we have given to veterans, and particularly to disabled veterans?

Mr. MONRONEY. I feel that if we consider the amendments in their entirety and adopt them, under the language which provides that any of the three Secretaries can discharge an employee "whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States," veterans' preference will amount to nothing.

We have the advantage of the opinions of no less authorities than National Commander Lewis K. Gough, of the American Legion, and Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director of the Disabled American Veterans. The question is whether we are going to maintain a career civil service, or go back to the days when only political patronage controlled appointments.

Mr. SPARKMAN subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the day, while the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] had the floor, I asked him some questions concerning veterans' preference. I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD there may be inserted a telegram from Mr. Lewis K. Gough, national commander of the American Legion; a letter from Mr. Miles D. Kennedy, together with a prepared statement giving the position of the American Legion on the proposed amendment; and also a letter from Mr. Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director of the Disabled American Veterans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1953.

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Understand Senate begins consideration Monday H. R. 4974 appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce. American Legion strongly opposed to sections 111, 210, and 304 giving Department heads absolute discretion dismiss any officer or employee whenever deemed necessary without hearing or appeal. Such requests cannot be justified for national security reasons as same fully provided in President's Executive Order April 27. Earnestly urge you vote to strike said sections from bill. There is absolutely no question but what these riders would destroy veterans' preference laws in these three Departments. Thanks and regards.

LEWIS K. GOUGH,
National Commander, the American
Legion.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C. May 29, 1953.

Re H. R. 4974, appropriation bill for State, Commerce, and Justice Departments for fiscal year 1954.

Hon. JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SPARKMAN: We note that the Senate Appropriations Committee has reported out the above bill containing appropriations for the three Departments in question for the fiscal year 1954.

As reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee the bill contains three riders

granting the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the Attorney General absolute discretion to dismiss any officer or employee without a hearing or appeal. The sections in question are Nos. 111, 210, and 304.

These same riders were contained in the bill as originally reported out by the House Appropriations Committee but all were stricken from the bill during debate and before it passed the House on May 5, 1953.

There is absolutely no question but what the three riders would destroy veterans' preference laws in these Departments.

Enclosed please find a memorandum setting forth the reasons why the American Legion opposes the three riders.

I respectfully submit that an appropriation bill is not the proper place to insert riders which would destroy veterans' preference laws. We feel it would be far more equitable to have hearings held by the congressional committees having jurisdiction over civil-service matters, where an opportunity to be heard on the merits of the proposed legislation could be granted all concerned. We like to feel our veterans have earned this right.

I earnestly request that you do everything possible to cause these riders to be stricken from the bill before it is approved by the Senate.

Thanking you kindly for your cooperation, and with warm personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY,
Director.

WHY THE AMERICAN LEGION OPPOSES SECTIONS 111, 210, AND 304 OF H. R. 4974, THE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1954

The bill H. R. 4974 as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 27 contains three riders giving the heads of the departments above-named blanket authority to dismiss any employee. Employees would not have recourse to the usual civil-service protection. They are denied the right of hearing or appeal.

Similar provisions were contained in the bill as it was reported out by the House Appropriations Committee on April 30, but all were stricken from the bill during debate and before it passed the House on May 5, 1953. The Senate Appropriations Committee has restored the riders.

The language of the three riders is the same in each section, except for identification of the respective departments.

We feel certain we are in complete agreement that the American Legion is one of the greatest foes of communism and subversive elements and that our organization would not condone the hiring or continued employment of any Reds, pinks, or sex perverts. We believe the American Legion's support of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and its stand on the numerous fights against communism over the past 30 years support this statement.

For your information, we had the privilege of reviewing a preliminary draft of the President's Executive Order No. 10450 before it was issued on April 27, 1953. As first drawn, it was a most drastic order and we raised objections to the lack of appeal provisions and to separation from service without any stated reasons.

We understand that many of the executive agencies objected for similar reasons. As a result, the Executive order was amended to provide impartial and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government. It is further noted that the Executive order is applicable to each department and agency of the Government and provides a prompt and effective method of severing employees whose conduct is not in the interest of our country. The riders attached to the Appropriation bill H. R. 4974 carry the same provisions except they permit the discharge of Federal

employees—including veterans—in the sole and absolute discretion of the department head without the right of an appeal or hearing. The President's Executive order contains appeal provisions for Federal civil-service employees, including veterans.

As we see it, the issue is whether or not we are going to continue to protect the veterans' preference laws now in effect, or are we to leave their observance solely to the discretion of the heads of the three departments concerned, without any right of appeal from their decisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that Congressman EDWARD H. REES, Republican, of Kansas, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and who we think you will agree, is considered to be one of the greatest authorities in Congress on civil-service legislation, vigorously opposed these riders during the debate in the House on May 5, 1953.

If the three riders in question are approved we will have no end of confusion, because there will then be an Executive order and two public laws all running concurrently, on the same subject matter:

(a) President Eisenhower's Executive Order No. 10450 issued April 27, 1953, which contains appeal rights; and

(b) Public Law 733, approved August 26, 1950, which contains appeal rights; and

(c) The law which will follow enactment of H. R. 4974, the current bill. These riders will supersede all veterans' preference laws in the three departments. None of said riders contains any appeal rights.

It is our honest conviction that the Executive Order is sufficient to carry out the intent of the proposed riders in a more equitable and American manner. It is also the feeling of the American Legion that the three riders will be a duplication of the Executive Order and result in demoralizing the sincere and hard-working Federal employees because of the constant threat of dismissal handing over their heads without any appeal rights.

We submit that the incorporation of riders in an appropriation bill is not the proper way to enact legislation affecting Federal Civil Service, especially veterans preference laws. We would like to be permitted to suggest that the fair and equitable way to handle this proposed legislation would have been to introduce bills and cause hearings to be held thereon by the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees, where the advocates and opponents would have been granted a chance to be heard. We were given no such opportunity by either the Senate or House Appropriations Committees on the riders in question.

Wherefore, the national organization of the American Legion respectfully requests that you vote to strike these three riders from the bill H. R. 4974 when same comes up on the floor of the Senate for consideration.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
NATIONAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1953.

DEAR SENATOR: On May 5, 1953, the House of Representatives passed the bill H. R. 4974, the appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. This bill has now been reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

When the bill was reported by the House committee it contained three sections which gave the Secretaries of the State Department, Commerce Department, and the Attorney General the absolute discretion to discharge any officer or employee when it was necessary on the grounds of national security. The provisions in the law gave the head of the agency the right to discharge an officer or employee without furnishing the employee a right to appeal and in many cases the em-

ployee did not know the charge placed against him.

We, of the DAV, realize that such a right has been in the Secretaries of State and of Commerce for the past several years. H. R. 4974 extended the authority to the Attorney General. If H. R. 4974 passed the House with the aforementioned provisions the DAV was fearful that all Federal agencies would seek the same provisions of law in their appropriation bills. The DAV, as well as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, requested the elimination of these provisions on the floor of the House and they were eliminated by a vote of 181 to 168.

Our concern with these provisions is that there is now on the statute books Public Law 733, 81st Congress, approved August 26, 1950. Under this law the President has issued an Executive Order No. 10,450. Under the act and under the Executive Order 10,450 the head of each department and agency of the Federal Government may discharge an officer or employee within the department or agency if the officer's or employee's employment is not consistent with the interests of the national security. We, of the DAV, believe the law and Executive order now cover the situation. The law and the Executive order set up procedure to give each one who may be affected by the law or the Executive order his or her day in court. Further, it prohibits the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, in which the DAV is primarily interested.

If the proponents of this type of legislation believe Public Law 733, 81st Congress is not sufficient, then they should go to the appropriate legislative committees and hearings will be held. We all know that a rider in an appropriation bill is not the proper way to legislate.

It is contended by the DAV that Public Law 733, 81st Congress, and Executive Order No. 10,450, are sufficient law to protect the Federal Government against officers and employees who may be suspected on the ground of national security. The DAV will appreciate anything you may be able to do to have the three sections eliminated from H. R. 4974 on the Senate floor.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,

National Legislative Director,

Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Are we to understand that if these three amendments are agreed to, employees so discharged would have no right to appeal?

Mr. MONRONEY. They would have no right of appeal, even under Public Law 733, which did give the right of appeal. This provision negates and rules out the action of Congress in passing that law, because the language is, "Notwithstanding the provision of any other law." So there is absolutely no shred or whit of any protection.

Perhaps the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has far more confidence in his new administration than I have with respect to resisting the pressure for jobs, which I understand rather reliably is welling up in all the offices of the Senate and the House of Representatives. If he has confidence that heads of the three Departments can withstand that pressure to open up the jobs, he has more confidence in them than I have.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Under this amendment, would it be possible for a war veteran who has been disabled while fighting for his country to be discharged without even the right to prove that he was not a security risk to his country?

Mr. MONRONEY. The matter of security risk has nothing to do with the language in the bill. It is merely brought in as a part of the discussion.

Mr. LONG. Is it not argued on behalf of the amendment that some veterans might not be good security risks?

Mr. MONRONEY. I certainly would suggest that if we are to consider adopting these amendments, we ought at least to give the veterans who are going to lose preferential rights a test, if they are to be discharged because they are disloyal or because they are bad security risks. But the language of these amendments affords no protection and provides no standards whatsoever regarding discharge. Employees could be fired for any reason. There is only the debate on the floor of the Senate to indicate that they are going to be fired if they are disloyal, or homosexuals, or have bad characters. These riders permit the veterans to be fired because their superiors did not like the color of their eyes, the way they parted their hair, or the kind of hats their wives wore.

Mr. LONG. Can the Senator give us assurance that the national security is already adequately protected?

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe that Public Law 733 of the 81st Congress, plus the loyalty program of President Eisenhower, which is an excellent loyalty program, according to all the experts I have heard, will afford complete protection for the Nation. Certainly if we need to write riders into an appropriation bill, let us provide specifically that disloyalty, being a security risk, or abnormality constitute grounds for dismissal. Let us not grant the authority to make blanket firings without cause by three newly appointed Secretaries downtown, with pressure upon them to open up thousands and thousands of jobs.

Every road into Washington is filled with Republicans willing to serve their country. That we appreciate greatly, but we do not like to see veterans being discharged in order to make way for so many deserving Republicans. I think these riders are highly dangerous.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Oklahoma has referred to the President's Executive order and has also referred to Public Law 733, which provides the procedure under which security risks may be dismissed from the service of the Government. I do not believe he has gone so far back as to mention the La Follette Act of 1912, and also the Veterans' Preference Act. In reply to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, I should like to read the amendment which appears as section 111 of the pending bill. The amendment provides:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555),

or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States.

If that does not eliminate all personal rights of job security, I do not know how language could be written more particularly.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee has told only half the story. He is a clever, able Senator; but he ought to have gone on and read two more lines. Instead of ending with "Foreign Service of the United States," the Senator should have continued with the clause:

Whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

The phrase "in the interests of the United States" puts a different tone into the language. The United States is the Senator's own country.

I might point out that the law to which the Senator from Tennessee refers to is a law for which he voted. It is a Democratic law.

When the Senator from Louisiana asked a question of the Senator from Oklahoma, the heart of the Senator from Louisiana was bleeding, even though there was a smile on his face, as he thought of the Republicans coming to Washington from the South. He voted for the law, too. There was not a Democrat who raised his voice against this law for years. They put it on the statute books. It is their law.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire accuses me of dwelling upon a part of the language. The Senator, in turn, has dwelt upon the word "necessary." He passed over without comment the word "advisable."

When he refers to Republicans coming up from the South, he gives me the impression of trying to grab the jobs for Republicans.

Mr. MONRONEY. I do not doubt the patriotism and ability of many of the Government officials who have been given these nice administrative jobs. I am sure that they sincerely feel that the election of a Republican administration last November 5 was "necessary and advisable in the interests of the United States."

I am sure that as good, loyal Republicans they will not feel hemmed in by this provision for they know that the discharge of any employees whom they wanted to unload to make new jobs for more deserving Republicans, could easily be termed necessary and advisable.

I should like to read briefly from a letter from Miles D. Kennedy, director of the national legislative commission of the American Legion, addressed to the Honorable HERBERT H. LEHMAN. It is as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1953.

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: We note that the Senate Appropriations Committee has reported out the above bill containing appropriations for the three departments in question for the fiscal year 1954.

As reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee the bill contains three riders granting the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the Attorney General absolute discretion to dismiss any officer or employee without a hearing or appeal. The sections in question are numbers 111, 210, and 304.

These same riders were contained in the bill as originally reported out by the House Appropriations Committee but all were stricken from the bill during debate and before it passed the House on May 5, 1953.

There is absolutely no question but what the three riders would destroy veterans' preference laws in these departments.

Enclosed please find a memorandum setting forth the reasons why the American Legion opposes the three riders.

I respectfully submit that an appropriation bill is not the proper place to insert riders which would destroy veterans' preference laws. We feel it would be far more equitable to have hearings held by the congressional committees having jurisdiction over civil-service matters, where an opportunity to be heard on the merits of the proposed legislation could be granted all concerned. We like to feel our veterans have earned this right.

I earnestly request that you do everything possible to cause these riders to be stricken from the bill before it is approved by the Senate.

Thanking you kindly for your cooperation, and with warm personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY,
Director.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know whether or not the veterans objected when this provision became law, back in 1946, and when it was placed in the bill relating to the State Department, as well as the Commerce Department appropriation bill, in the following year?

Mr. MONRONEY. I have tried to explain the reason. I do not have that information from the veterans. The reason was that there was no Public Law 733 during 5 of those years. We had a great deal of trouble with charges which were being made and determined to see whether or not there were loyalty risks in the State Department. So as a stopgap program, before the legislative committee could act, this rider was carried in appropriation bills to try to guarantee the security of the State Department. Since that time, as I have said, Public Law 733 has been enacted; and since that time the Eisenhower loyalty program has been added to the protection.

Mr. FERGUSON. When was Public Law 733 enacted?

Mr. MONRONEY. Public Law 733 was approved August 26, 1950. Congress has enacted two appropriation bills similar to the one now pending since that law

was passed. What I said a moment ago was that that was the trouble with legislative riders. Once they are in, they are likely to remain in for 40 years, because they are not reviewed by the legislative committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator tell us why he did not raise his voice in 1950, 1951, and 1952 against such terrible legislation, which took away all these rights?

Mr. MONRONEY. I will say to the Senator that the "pattern of expansion" which stretched the program into a patronage grab was not then present. The law applied only to the State Department. Then 4 years later it was applied to one other department. Now we find the Republicans adding the Justice Department, the United States Marshal's Office, and other positions. We find that there is a pattern in Washington of trying to open up jobs for deserving Republicans, regardless of civil-service status.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Oklahoma contend that the American Legion and the veterans who have given so freely of their time, and even their lives and their health, want to keep anyone on the payroll if it is against the interests of the United States?

Mr. MONRONEY. I will say to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan that the American Legion, through its national commander, and the Disabled War Veterans who represent the legless and the armless, are just as much interested in American security and in protecting loyalty in the various departments of the Government as is any Member of the United States Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree; and when they understand the situation I am sure they will go along, as they did in 1946, and every year following that, with respect to the Department of Commerce appropriation bill and other bills after that. They felt that it was in the interests of the United States.

Mr. MONRONEY. I will tell the Senator why the veterans are fearful today. The veterans comprise a large percentage of civil service workers. They enter the service under veterans' preference rights. They have been given opportunities under legislation enacted in the past 20 years, which almost makes it possible for a very large percentage of our governmental employees to be veterans.

Representatives of the veterans, conscious as they are of national security, know, I believe, a little better than some Senators, what is important in Public Law 733. Veterans do not mind being put under the security check. They do not mind being subjected to Public Law 733, which provides that they have the one right which every American ought to be entitled to—certainly a veteran of the United States—namely, the right of appeal and hearing before he is summarily discharged, even if such termination is considered necessary or desirable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator know of any complaints from the veterans that under the law now on the books, which was enacted by a Democratic Congress, the administration of which has been in the hands of Republicans only since January 20 of this year, any veteran has been discharged in a case in which the discharge was not in the interests of the United States? If we should continue this provision for another year, what reason is there to expect that there would be discharges not in the interests of the United States? The present law with respect to both the Commerce Department and the State Department extends until June 30.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator is using a very peculiar argument when he argues that, because the veterans have been safe for the past 7 years under a Democratic Secretary of State, it necessarily follows, with all the advertised changes, which were the cornerstone of the Republican Party's campaign that the same veterans would be safe under the new Secretary of State. Certainly what has happened during the first 100 days of the present administration is not of a character to inspire the enthusiasm and confidence of the veterans that they will be undisturbed if they simply do a good job.

Mr. LEHMAN rose.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I promised to yield first to my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from Oklahoma for having read the letter from the American Legion, which was addressed to me.

I ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether or not I am correct in my interpretation of this section, that when one of the Secretaries, in his absolute discretion—and it would be absolute discretion—decides to discharge an employee from his department, the Secretary is not required to make any accounting or report, or to give any justification to anyone, including the President of the United States. He acts entirely within his own discretion. Is not that correct?

Mr. MONRONEY. As I understand the proposed riders, if they were applied as I believe the power proposed to be granted would allow them to be applied, there would be no way to prevent any number of discharges being made, even running into the tens of thousands, without any public record being provided as to who was discharged, or for what cause, or in which one of the three departments. The door would be wide open to violation of the Veterans' Preference Act.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. As a veteran, I am deeply interested in the welfare of the veterans. I certainly have cooperated

with them as fully as I could during the many years I have been in the public service.

However, I am also very deeply interested in civil servants generally, whether they be veterans or nonveterans. I know from my experience as Governor of a great State for 10 years how important it is to safeguard the interests and protect the rights of the men and women in the civil service who have given loyally of their time and effort, usually at low pay, in the service of their State or country. So I have always felt that instead of weakening the civil service, whether it be in the Federal Government, the State government, or the municipal government, those at the head of government in the executive departments should use every possible means to strengthen and safeguard the rights of civil servants.

Mr. MONRONEY. Insurance of tenure is one of the reasons why Government positions may be low paid. There are compensating factors, one of which is the assurance that a civil servant will not be subject to discharge at the whim of some department head.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am very much interested in this discussion, and particularly in the question of the discretionary power proposed to be conferred.

I am just as much in sympathy with and I have just as deep interest in the veterans and all employees of the Government as any other Senator, but some of the arguments I have heard made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon sound rather strange to me. It is proposed to give power to the head of a department to dismiss one or more employees if he chooses to do so. I have heard many arguments made on that point. Yet, last week we gave power to the Secretary of another department to reorganize completely his Department, in his discretion, and not even give notice of the reorganization, unless he deems it practical to do so. We gave him power to reorganize and disorganize the lives of hundreds of people, and to dismiss them. Now, we are talking about a little power to discharge someone that does not suit the top man. I want to see an amendment offered to protect the veterans.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, with the understanding that I may make a brief statement?

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator from Oklahoma intends to yield the floor.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is my intention to move to recess the Senate until tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, while I was out of the Chamber this afternoon two committee amendments were passed over. They are on page 11. If I may have the attention of the distinguished chairman of the

Committee on Appropriations, I should like to ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of the amendments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,600,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,100,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am also interested in the amendment at line 17. I ask that it too be stated and that the two amendments be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, at the end of line 17, it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That \$1,500,000 of the amount previously appropriated for the Anzalduas Diversion Dam is hereby transferred, to be available until expended, to the construction account of the Falcon Dam project and related works."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I see no reason why these amendments should not go over until tomorrow. Many of our colleagues have absented themselves from the Chamber. I do not know whether they are opposed to the amendments, but I believe the amendments should go over until tomorrow, and I respectfully make that request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Oregon has objection to their present consideration, of course, I shall not press my request. However, the committee was laboring under a misapprehension which has been cleared up since the committee took action on these amendments.

When the amendments were passed over the Senator from Texas was not available on the floor. If any Member of the Senate has an interest in the amendments and feels he would like to take a contrary position, very well. However, as I understand, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is now of the opinion that the committee amendments referred to should be rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no objection, but I do not know whether any of the Senators who are not now present on the floor have any objection to the procedure requested by the Senator from Texas. Many of our colleagues have left the floor with the understanding that the Senate was about to recess, and to them it is only fair that consideration of the amendments go over until tomorrow, or that we have a quorum call, so they will know that business is to be transacted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection to a quorum call. Other speeches will be made this evening anyway. However, the leadership has given no assurance that no votes will be had today. There are many Senators on the floor at the present time. If I could do so I should like to explain how the situa-

tion in connection with these amendments arose.

The sum of \$1,500,000 was appropriated by Congress last year for the Construction of the Anzalduas Dam on the Rio Grande. That dam is to be built jointly by the United States and Mexico. A condition in making the appropriation was that the local interests would provide the right-of-way. Three counties are involved. The first county had an election on the question of voting the bonds to provide the right-of-way. That election carried about 10 to 1. The second county failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote authorizing the issuance of the necessary bonds. The third county has an election scheduled for the 10th of June. The county that failed to vote by a two-thirds majority has applied to the commissioners court, and the commissioners court is authorizing an election to be held during the month of June.

The Committee on Appropriations, by its amendment, would divert to another project the money which has been appropriated for this project, of which Mexico would pay half, because it thought the local interests had refused to provide the right-of-way.

We have asked the committee to leave the measure as it came from the House, because during the month of June it will be determined whether the conditions attached to the appropriation will be met. If they are met, the money will be available, and the State Department and the Government of Mexico can proceed. If they are not met, we will have the entire month of July, and whatever other time we are here, to divert the funds to another project.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Texas has stated essentially the facts involved in the case. At the time the committee acted, it appeared, so far as the committee knew, that nothing would be done. No movement was made by one of the participating counties to go forward. Therefore, we felt the money should revert to the use of the Government. However, since the committee has acted, this particular county has provided for a new election to pass on the question. Should it pass favorably on the question, the funds should be available with which to keep the Federal part of the agreement. If the county should reject the proposal, I would like to see it in a supplemental appropriation bill, if we have one, or put in another appropriation bill, provision made to rescind the money.

I feel that what the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] has stated is a correct statement of the facts. The money should remain available to keep our part of the agreement, the country having decided to have a new election.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the bonds are voted and the local interests provide the right of way, and if we adopt the committee amendment, we would have to proceed de novo. Since the elections are scheduled for June, if we do not adopt the amendment, we will have ample opportunity to pass on the question. I

hope the amendments will be rejected en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the desire of the committee?

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, I have no authorization to speak for the committee, but I should think that the members of the committee, as reasonable men and able Senators, having a new set of facts presented to them, would probably concur in the withdrawal of the amendments. Therefore I have no objection to their being withdrawn, and to our meeting the issue at another time, if the county involved fails to act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc. A negative vote would eliminate the committee amendments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the explanation of the Senator from Texas is satisfactory. I wish to say to my friend from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that I will now count on him to follow through on this particular provision, and should the Texas officials fail to pass the bond issue the Senator from New Hampshire will see to it that a rescission is presented to the Senate for action.

Mr. BRIDGES. I assure the Senator from Oregon that that will be done.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were rejected.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I will state that no further votes will be taken this evening. I assume that some insertions will be made in the RECORD, and other routine business will be transacted.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

ADDITIONAL EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate additional messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

USE OF INSCRIPTION "IN GOD WE TRUST" ON POSTAGE STAMPS—RESOLUTION OF HALLOCK AERIE, 2617, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, HALLOCK, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution which I have received from the Hallock Aerie, No. 2617, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Hallock, Minn., adopted at their regular meeting on May 12, 1953, relating to the use of the inscription "In God We Trust" on postage stamps.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HALLOCK AERIE, No. 2617,
FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES,
Hallock, Minn., May 16, 1953.

HON. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Members of Hallock Aerie, No. 2617, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, adopted the following resolution at their regular meeting on May 12. We would appreciate any support that you may be able to give to bill S. 1482. The resolution is self explanatory:

"Whereas our postage stamps do not bear the inscription 'In God We Trust,' while our coinage does; and

"Whereas our postage stamps reach into millions of foreign homes and offices in which our coinage is never seen; and

"Whereas postage stamps, on which the inscription 'In God We Trust' will be printed, can be an effective means of describing the fundamentally spiritual nature of this country to all nations of the world; and

"Whereas in our current struggle against the irreligious philosophy of communism, it is important that we pray to God for help; and

"Whereas many foreign nations do not consider Americans basically religious; and

"Whereas such postage stamps would serve to remind our own people of their debt to God; and

"Whereas Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD, United States Senator from Montana, who is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, has introduced a bill into the Senate instructing the Post Office Department to place the inscription 'In God We Trust' on all of our postage stamps: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the officers and members of Hallock Aerie No. 2617 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Hallock, Minn., hereby express their endorsement of this legislation with the recommendation that it be given speedy attention and prompt passage; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers and members of Hallock Aerie No. 2617 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles invite other civic, religious, patriotic, and fraternal organizations to join with them in the support of this project."

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

WALTER PETERSON,
Worthy President.
LYNN H. LUCAS,
Secretary.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and

ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a number of resolutions adopted by various posts and auxiliaries of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, protesting proposed reductions in appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY MESABA RANGE POST, No. 1172, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, OF EVELETH, MINN., AT ITS REGULAR MEETING, MAY 18, 1953

"Whereas great hosts of veterans suffering from tuberculosis, mental disturbances, and chronic diseases yet unable to secure treatment because of lack of beds; and

"Whereas a new economy drive is endangering our VA hospital and medical program for disabled veterans: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this post protests the action led by Representative JOHN PHILLIPS, of California, toward this new economy drive; and be it further

"Resolved, That efforts should be made by Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for VA to reopen all hospital beds closed in fiscal 1953 and to keep all available VA hospital beds in operation throughout fiscal 1954; and be it finally

"Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the honorable Senators HUBERT HUMPHREY and EDWARD J. THYE, and Representative JOHN A. BLATNIK."

Passed May 18, 1953.

The foregoing resolution was offered by Tony Malevich, and supported by Ray Bastianelli, and was carried unanimously.

ROY VITO, Commander.

Attested:

RONALD J. ANDERSON,
Adjutant.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
OF THE UNITED STATES,
FRANK J. KALIS POST, No. 1778,
Wells, Minn., May 16, 1953.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has come to our attention that the present administration is considering a reduction in the funds allotted to the Veterans' Administration for the purpose of maintaining its hospitals.

Enclosed is a resolution, which expresses the feeling of this post on the matter. We would appreciate your doing your utmost to see that the reduction in funds is not made.

Yours very truly,

NICHOLAS STENZEL,
Commander.

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has under consideration a bill calling for a reduction in funds to be appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the operation of hospitals for the treatment of the veterans of the wars of the United States; and

"Whereas the reduction in the appropriation would make it impossible for many veterans in need of hospitalization to secure same; and

"Whereas Frank J. Kalis Post, No. 1778, Wells, Minn., considers this reduction to be in the nature of false economy and not in the best interests of the veterans of the wars of the United States or of the people of the United States in general: Be it

"Resolved, That Frank J. Kalis Post, No. 1778, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wells, Minn., calls upon the Congress of the United States to appropriate sufficient funds to enable the Veterans' Ad-

for further treatment of dental care that is very inadequate at this time. There are waiting lists that are behind schedule as much as a year."

Respectfully submitted.

BALLARD FAHEY,

Commander.

NORMAN S. JOHNSON,

Adjutant.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

OF THE UNITED STATES,

Hinckley, Minn., May 14, 1953.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We of the John and George Wallick Post, No. 4118, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Hinckley, Minn., adopt the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Congress appropriate sufficient funds for the Veterans' Administration, reopen all hospital beds closed in fiscal 1953 and to keep all available VA hospital beds in operation throughout fiscal 1954."

We will appreciate your fullest cooperation in this matter.

Thanking you, we are,

Respectfully yours,

RALPH ROHWEDEN,

Commander.

RAY PROCHASKA,

Adjutant.

Whereas Public Law 242, 68th Congress, as amended by Public Law 448, 69th Congress and Public Law 427, 82d Congress, has established a minimal rating of \$67 per month for a veteran suffering from a service-connected tuberculous condition, which condition has, in the judgment of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, reached the state of complete arrest; and

Whereas R. and P. R. 1132 and 1135, as issued by the Veterans' Administration, makes allowance for the payment of not less than \$67 per month to a veteran with arrested tuberculosis; and

Whereas a great many veterans who have suffered from a pulmonary tubercular disease have had, through the action of the disease or by reason of surgical intervention, some portion of their anatomy removed or destroyed; and

Whereas the residual disability from such loss of anatomy is most frequently of such severity to be granted compensation; and

Whereas the Veterans' Administration in drawing up its 1945 rating schedule, has indicated, on page 76 of such rating schedule, a directive that the 50 percent, 30 percent, and 20 percent ratings for arrested or inactive pulmonary tuberculosis are not to be combined with ratings of other respiratory disabilities; and

Whereas the Veterans' Administration has applied this criteria in the awarding of the \$67 per month statutory award so as to prevent a veteran, so entitled, from receiving his disability compensation in addition to the statutory award; and

Whereas statutory awards for other types of disability such as amputation, are added to the percentage disability rating set out by the rating schedule; and

Whereas it is apparent that many veterans who have suffered losses of anatomy, particularly portions of or all of their lungs, due to either pulmonary tuberculosis or surgical intervention, are considerably more disabled than a veteran who has suffered from a minimal tuberculosis condition; and

Whereas under the present rating schedule and the directives of the Veterans' Administration, the minimum monthly compensation for a veteran who has lost a portion or all of his lungs is no greater than that paid a veteran who has suffered only a minimal tuberculosis attack; and

Whereas this is obviously a drastic case of discrepancy against the more seriously disabled veteran: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 9th District, Department of Minnesota, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in the annual department encampment at East Grand Forks, Minn., on May 3, 1953, do hereby request and solicit the National Rehabilitation Service of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to exert every influence in its power to correct the injustice being done to veterans suffering from an arrested tuberculosis and other respiratory conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the National Rehabilitation Service be directed and authorized to work with the national legislative director in the drawing up of a bill to be presented to the Congress of the United States for passage to correct this discrepancy; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented to the Annual Encampment of Minnesota to be held in St. Cloud on June 11, 12, and 13, 1953, for its favorable consideration and that copies of this resolution also be forwarded to the Honorable HAROLD HAGEN, Member of the House, of the 9th Congressional District of Minnesota; the Honorable EDWARD THYE, and the Honorable HUBERT HUMPHREY, Members of the Senate of the State of Minnesota.

Yours in comradeship,

A. C. CARLSON,

Commander Ninth District of the

V. F. W., Department of Minnesota,
Hallowell, Minn.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FREEMOND MADSON POST, No. 447,

Albert Lea, Minn., May 12, 1953.

Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has become apparent that the present Congress is taking away some of our veterans' benefits.

We of Post No. 447, Albert Lea, Minn., have drawn up the following resolution which was adopted by our first district, and will be presented at the State VFW encampment.

"Whereas veterans of all wars have given unselfishly of their efforts on behalf of the United States in time of war; and

"Whereas the Veterans' Administration was enacted by the Congress of the United States to protect and administer the rights and privileges granted to veterans by laws of Congress; and

"Whereas the veterans' hospitals under the direction of the Veterans' Administration has rendered fair, efficient, and liberal hospital services to service-connected and non-service-connected cases alike, to the benefit of all veterans; and

"Whereas certain groups in Congress have expressed themselves as being in favor of greatly reducing the number of non-service-connected cases admitted to veterans' hospitals for medical attention; and

"Whereas more than half of non-service-connected cases admitted for medical care in vets' hospitals have incomes of less than \$1,000 per year: Therefore be it

Resolved by Freemond Madson Post, No. 447, in regular meeting assembled, That we oppose any reduction in appropriations for veterans' hospitals below those made in the last Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we desire to have the present liberal policy so far as non-service-connected cases are concerned to be continued as heretofore; and be it finally

Resolved, That we urge Congress to make such additional appropriations as are necessary to handle further needs, and that copies of this resolution be sent to Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State

and the Committees on Veterans' Affairs in Congress."

RAYMOND SCHULTZ,
Post Commander.
HAROLD SCHREIBER,
Post Adjutant.

WACONIA POST, No. 5462,
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
Waconia, Minn., May 13, 1953.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: We, the undersigned, being the duly elected commander and adjutant of the Waconia VFW Post, do hereby certify that the following resolution was adopted unanimously by our post at a special meeting held on May 13, 1953:

"Whereas there is currently being led an economy drive by a certain Representative JOHN PHILLIPS, of California; and

"Whereas this economy drive proposes the cutting of veterans' appropriations; and

"Whereas such a cut would force the closing of additional thousands of hospital beds; and

"Whereas many veterans even now are unable to secure treatment because of a lack of beds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Waconia Post, No. 5462, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That such legislation, which proposes economy at the expense of the veteran, is not worthy of support; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon you to, and all of our Representatives in Washington to, support the appropriation of sufficient funds to enable the VA to reopen all hospital beds closed in fiscal 1953 and to keep available VA hospital beds in operation throughout fiscal 1954.

WARREN GONGOLL,

Commander.

FRANK SCHELITZKE,

Adjutant.

ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—
STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I prepared for insertion in the RECORD on Armenian Independence Day, which fell on May 28, be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
ON ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

In contrast to our joyous July 4, the celebration of Armenian Independence Day is an occasion for sober reflection and rededication to the goal of ultimate liberation of the Armenian people. Like for many other people in the Soviet sphere, freedom for the people of Armenia is a goal still to be attained.

History records that the sorrowful period of oppression of the Armenian people long preceded the advent of the Soviets. For centuries, their freedom to live as they please in their home country has been restricted or even denied to them. Throughout this time, proudly withstanding the efforts of their persecutors, the Armenian people have clung to their Christian religion, their culture, and their traditions. But the price they paid was high. Because they wished to retain their religious and national identity many of them were brutally murdered. As a result of the cruel massacres in the

Ottoman Empire, in which hundreds of thousands were slain, they became the first victims of genocide in modern times.

The first ray of hope in centuries came for the Armenian people shortly before the end of World War I when a free and independent Armenia became a reality. On May 28, 1918, Armenia proclaimed its independence. As Americans we can proudly say that our own President Wilson took an active interest in the strengthening of the new Armenian state.

Unfortunately Armenia's independence was short lived. Attacked by both Soviet Russia and the Ottoman Empire and without assistance from abroad, Armenia succumbed in 1920 to the international law of the jungle.

Throughout the long period of oppression, which continues to this very day, many Armenians have left their home country, and, through their ability and industriousness, have enriched many another nation. Our own country has been one of these beneficiaries and we count today many citizens of Armenian descent who have made fine contributions to our development.

As I greet these fellow citizens today, I want to assure you that the great ideals of Woodrow Wilson live on. Self-determination for all peoples, including the people of Armenia must still be our goal. Let us, therefore, rededicate ourselves to the principle of substituting international order for international lawlessness. International law and order will ultimately bring freedom to the long-suffering people of Armenia.

REORGANIZATION PLANS NOS. 7, 8, 9, AND 10—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate messages from the President of the United States transmitting Reorganization Plans Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. The messages and plans have been read in the House. If there is no objection, they will be entered on the record of the Senate without the necessity of reading them, and they will be referred to the appropriate committee, which is the Committee on Government Operations.

REORGANIZATION PLANS NOS. 7 AND 8 OF 1953, RELATING TO REALIGNMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED ECONOMIC OPERATIONS—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to Reorganization Plans Nos. 7 and 8 of 1953, regarding the realignment of foreign assistance and related economic operations, and the United States Information Agency, which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For text of message from the President, see pp. 5987-5988 of House proceedings of today.)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 7 OF 1953 RELATING TO FOREIGN INFORMATION FUNCTIONS AND AGENCIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message

from the President of the United States, relating to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953, providing for reorganization of various foreign aid functions and agencies, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For text of message from the President, see pp. 5988-5990 of House proceedings of today.)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 8 OF 1953 RELATING TO FOREIGN INFORMATION FUNCTIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, providing for the reorganization of foreign information functions, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For text of message from the President, see p. 5990 of House proceedings of today.)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 9 OF 1953 RELATING TO COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953, providing reorganizations in the Council of Economic Advisers in the Executive Office of the President, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For text of message from the President, see pp. 5990-5991 of House proceedings of today.)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 10 OF 1953 RELATING TO SEPARATE PAYMENT OF AIRLINE SUBSIDIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953, providing for the separate payment of airline subsidies, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For text of message from the President, see pp. 5992-5993 of House proceedings of today.)

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, earlier this afternoon I offered an amendment

as a substitute for a committee amendment.

In order that the RECORD may be complete, and inasmuch as there are two similar amendments to sections 210 and 304, I now offer for the RECORD two amendments as substitutes for those sections.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I give notice in writing of intention to move to suspend the rule in relation to the last 2 amendments which have just been submitted by the distinguished Senator from Kansas; and I ask that this notice be applicable, as indicated therein, to all 3 of the amendments, first, as to the Department of State, second, as to the Department of Justice; third, as to the Department of Commerce, in the same way that the last amendment applied to those 3 Departments.

I also ask unanimous consent that the notice of intention to move to suspend the rule, in the form in which it is submitted, be considered in connection with all three amendments.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question: Where the notice of intention to move to suspend the rule appears in the RECORD, will it show it is applicable to all three of the amendments, and not merely to one of them?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; and the title reads as follows—

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am speaking of the way the text of the notice will read, not the way the title of the notice will read.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask unanimous consent that it so show.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It seems to me that should be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The notice is as follows:

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. FERGUSON submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the following amendments, namely:

On page —, after line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

On page 28, after line 15, insert the following:

"SEC. —. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall

deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

On page 52, after line 19, insert the following:

"SEC. —. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

Mr. KNOWLAND obtained the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. My good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], has been very kind in remaining until I could state my record on the proposal to give the administrative officers absolute discretion to discharge employees at will.

First, Mr. President, I wish to say that on August 3, 1950, I moved to strike from an appropriation bill the very provision which, in principle, we are discussing this afternoon. At that time I made the arguments which in essence I made this afternoon in opposition to the same principle.

I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD excerpts from the speech I made in the Senate on August 3, 1950.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 3, 1950, pp. 11706 and 11709]

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 476, it is proposed to strike out the language in section 1113, beginning in line 5, through line 20.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am satisfied that if the Senate will hear me through on this amendment—and I expect to take less than 5 minutes—the Senate will agree with me that this section should be stricken from the bill.

My first point is that if this language had been proposed by the Senate committee as an amendment to the bill, it would have been subject to a point of order, because clearly it would have been legislation proposed to an appropriation bill. However, the Parliamentarian advises me that because the section was inserted by the House of Representatives, it is not subject to our Senate point of order rule.

My second point is that there is now pending a bill on security risks in Government employment known as the Tydings bill. Those of us who are members of the Armed Services Committee have been working hard on the Tydings bill in trying to iron out some differences in regard to appeal procedure. I say we should handle all measures on this subject of security risks in one bill, because if we proceed on that subject by piecemeal operations, we shall find that there will be considerable differences in procedures between the departments in respect to the handling of security risks.

My next point is that in its present form this section of the bill is highly arbitrary. It does not provide a check or any review or any appeal at all from the decisions of the dismissing officers. Of course we wish to get

the security risks out of Government employment, but we also wish to see that we are fair to the innocent. We owe it to our sense of fair play and justice to provide some appeals procedure and checks on the discretionary action of dismissing officers. However, on the basis of section 1113 of the bill which my motion seeks to strike, we might just as well repeal the entire civil-service appeal system now.

Mr. President, because I think this matter should be handled in a separate bill; because I think the procedure should be uniform; because section 1113 of the bill is legislation on an appropriation bill, although not subject to our Senate point of order, I say we should strike this section from the bill, and then should proceed to cover the same subject by means of the Tydings bill, which will be before the Senate in a very few days.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to assure the Senator from Nevada that there is no one in this body who wants to make more certain that subversives will be eliminated from Government than does the junior Senator from Oregon. Under the Tydings bill we are trying, however, to work out a procedure that will protect something which is pretty precious and fundamental in America. That is, that after a man has been dismissed from any of these so-called security-risk departments his case can be reviewed by an appeal officer. I want him to stay dismissed as far as the department that dismissed him is concerned. In other words, I do not want Louis Johnson in Defense, or McGrath in the Department of Justice, or anyone else at the head of any other department to be required to take back a man in whom he does not have confidence during the period of this great crisis with which we are confronted. But, Mr. President, mistakes in judgment can be made. People can and do dismiss loyal and fine employees because they have a grudge against them. Damage can be done and too frequently is done to innocent people. There is one principle in America that we must preserve: It is the principle that the exercise of discretion in determining the guilt of people shall be subject to review.

Let us not get to the point in this land of ours where people can be ruined for life by the exercise of judgment on the part of someone over them as to their guilt, when in fact a review of that decision would show them to be innocent.

The right of review from decisions as to one's guilt is basic to our American conception of fair play and fair trial. It is essential to just treatment. I cannot support the continuation of a procedure under which the Secretary of State can condemn a man as being subversive, if in fact the record will not support the judgment of the Secretary of State. I want his record cleared if he in fact is innocent. I do not want him sent back to the State Department if the Secretary of State does not have confidence in him. I think we should resolve doubts in favor of the public interest in these matters, and I do not think such a man should have a right to go back to the State Department and work. But I do think the judgment of the Secretary of State should be reviewed. That is basic to American justice as I know it, and that is all I am pleading for. I think that a check upon the decision of mere men in our Government as to the loyalty of employees of Government should be subject to review. The purpose of having section 1113 stricken out of this bill is so we can consider this subject in one bill applicable to all the departments. We should discuss the issue in a separate bill and fight it out here on the floor of the Senate in full debate as to the substance of the matter. We should not try to ram this section through here on the basis of House language

that would be subject to a point of order if it were Senate language.

That is my position, and I shall stand on it no matter what misinterpretations are made as to the purposes of the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to this matter. The right to review the decisions of men in this country as to the guilt of people is pretty precious to all of us under the spirit and intent of the Bill of Rights.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I dealt then with the so-called Rooney amendment to an appropriation bill. That amendment was identical in principle with the amendment which is before the Senate this afternoon.

In the course of the debate which occurred on August 3, 1950, I said:

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to assure the Senator from Nevada that there is no one in this body who wants to make more certain that subversives will be eliminated from Government than does the junior Senator from Oregon. Under the Tydings bill we are trying, however, to work out a procedure that will protect something which is pretty precious and fundamental in America. That is, that after a man has been dismissed from any of these so-called security-risk departments his case can be reviewed by an appeal officer. I want him to stay dismissed as far as the department that dismissed him is concerned. In other words, I do not want Louis Johnson in Defense, or McGrath in the Department of Justice, or anyone else at the head of any other department to be required to take back a man in whom he does not have confidence during the period of this great crisis with which we are confronted. But, Mr. President, mistakes in judgment can be made. People can and do dismiss loyal and fine employees because they have a grudge against them. Damage can be done and too frequently is done to innocent people. There is one principle in America that we must preserve: It is the principle that the exercise of discretion in determining the guilt of people shall be subject to review.

I proceeded in the same vein to argue the question at some length.

Mr. President, I have not had time to check all my remarks on this subject, and I say quite facetiously and good naturedly that it is a considerable task even for me to check quickly the index of all the arguments I have made in the Senate during the past 8 years. But I state at this time, without fear of successful contradiction, that on at least four different occasions during my tenure in the Senate I have spoken on the floor of the Senate in opposition to the principle which is involved in the amendment now before the Senate, because I believe it is a dangerous principle.

I believe it is in the interest of government by law to see to it that some checks are provided, and absolute discretion is not granted to the Secretary of State or to any other Cabinet officer to dismiss employees at will.

I checked with the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service—I see he has now left the floor—on the argument I made earlier this afternoon. I thought I was correct, but I wished to be certain again as to the procedure.

The fact is that when persons are blanketed into the civil service, they have civil-service ratings. From that time on, insofar as the Civil Service Commission

is concerned, they are civil-service employees.

If we do not like the blanketing-in process—and I do not like it, and I think we should modify it—then let us amend the law which gives such authority.

But because we have granted an authority which in some instances we do not like in application, let us not adopt a principle which establishes or continues the exercise of arbitrary discretion on the part of a Government officer.

I agree with my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]—and I said so earlier this afternoon, during my argument—that no person has a right to work for the Government; working for the Government is a privilege. But once a person gets on the Government payroll, he has a right to receive fair treatment, and he should not be subjected to arbitrary discretion which might ruin his life. Certainly he should have the right to make the record in his own case.

Mr. President, my last point is that I believe we heard a strange argument this afternoon, when various Senators were challenged to show that at any time heretofore they had risen in the Senate in objection to the adoption of such a rule. I have frequently heard that argument, and I believe it to be very unsound. In view of the volume of business which goes through the Senate, certainly it is not sound to take the position that a knock-out rebuttal is made when Senator X says to Senator Y, "Did you say anything in 1946 or 1947 or 1948 in opposition to this proposal? Why do you object now if you did not object then?"

Of course the answer to that argument is, "If I did not object then, so what? What do you have to say about the merits of the principle now? I am pointing out now what I think is wrong with the principle; and the fact that I may have missed it before or the fact that I even may have voted for it before because I did not fully appreciate the abuses which might develop under it, is no argument, that I should remain silent today."

Mr. President, I hope Senators will always have the right to change their minds on issues, on the basis of the experience they have had since they have served in the Senate.

So I wish to say to my friends on this side of the aisle, and also to my friends on the other side of the aisle, that I do not believe it is sound to argue in favor of this principle on the ground that Senators may have remained silent about it in the past. If we now believe the principle in bad, we should speak against it; and our silence on it before is no reason for our silence on it today or for our acquiescence in it today.

Mr. President, I close by saying we should adopt a principle to govern the discharge of incompetents in the Government service. I encountered the principle involved in the problem of dismissal for incompetence when I was in the academic field, because there we constantly met the old argument of academic freedom. However, when a faculty member in fact was not competent and

was not qualified to carry on the duties of his job, I have never known of a case when it was impossible to get rid of him on the basis of the record. He could be given a fair hearing; but if the evidence was on the side of those who alleged his incompetence, it was possible to build up a case which would justify his dismissal.

I make that statement now regarding the blanketing in of civil-service employees. If there is a case against them, it can be proved by procedure under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and we should not allow the Appropriations Committee to become a super Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

We should fight to protect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; and we should serve clear notice on the Appropriations Committee that, no matter how many times in the past it has gotten away with riders of this type, the time now has come to halt the Appropriations Committee from proceeding by way of riders on appropriation bills.

I am very glad my good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who remained for at least a portion of my comments, has extended me the courtesy of giving me this opportunity to make the record straight and clear, so far as his comments about my past record are concerned.

I have a record of opposition to the principle embodied in this committee amendment. Even if I did not, even if I had never spoken against it heretofore since I have been a Member of the Senate, I certainly have a right to speak against it today. Once I am satisfied it is an evil principle, certainly I have a right to make my argument and to express by opposition. I do so now, and I say leave it to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, because that is their jurisdiction, and let us not try to do their job for them on an appropriation bill.

THE HARD-MONEY POLICY—DEPRECIATION OF VALUES

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, in my judgment, this day, June 1, will go down in the economic history of our country as a very dark day. What happened today not only constitutes evidence of the fallacy of the hard-money policy of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; it is also a day, Mr. President, the events of which prophesy darker days ahead.

The overall average of Government bonds was reduced in value today between one-half a point and five-eighths of a point, if I read the news tickers correctly. That means that the holders of Government bonds in our country have seen the value of their bonds reduced today in excess of \$1.5 billion. The Associated Press tells us that while that was happening, and in part as a result thereof, on the stock market in our country \$1.8 billion has been wiped off the quoted market value of stocks. The Associated and other press services tell us that at the same time the values of wheat and corn and other farm com-

modities have suffered an appreciable decline today. I am also advised, Mr. President, that across the length and breadth of the cattle country the value of cattle has suffered another decline today. I would say that over all, the value of stocks and bonds and agricultural products and livestock has declined today approximately between four and five billion dollars.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I was at a dinner party Friday night, and a good many of the wives who were present were discussing this very problem. They raised the point about which I shall ask the Senator from Oklahoma. They asked, "Why is it that the retail meat prices in the meat shops of America still have not gone down with a decrease comparable to the decrease in the price the farmer receives for his beef on the hoof?"

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the question of the Senator from Oregon is very appropriate. Such a question would have been appropriate for the past several months. As I view the situation, the condition arises by reason of the fact first, that the farmer has no protection with reference to the value of his cattle at the market place. He is subject to the whim and desire of the representatives of the packers of the Nation. They have steadfastly pushed the price of cattle down, knowing that the producer had to sell.

For months past there have been more cattle in the feed pens than at any comparable time in our history. The feed which the feeders have been buying, bolstered as it is by the farm-products-support program, has been costing the feeders a good deal more than the increased weight any given amount of feed would put on the animal being fed. The result has been that each day the feeder kept the animal in the feed pen, and bought feed at the supported price, added to the loss the feeder was taking.

The cattle raisers have held on, Mr. President, in desperation, hoping that the Secretary of Agriculture would use his presently authorized power to come into the marketplace, under the authority he has, to support the price of meat. The Secretary of Agriculture, on March 8, within 30 days after assuming office, made the announcement that he had taken measures which had checked the decline in the price of cattle. Yet, Mr. President, since that time, since 30 days after he took office, the price of cattle has gone down to such an extent that the cattle owners have lost billions upon billions of dollars; and the end is not yet.

But the packers, as they have forced the price down to the producer, have not passed the reduction on to the consumer. The fact is that the packers are today making more money per head on first-class fed cattle than at any comparable time in our history, at the same moment when the producers of cattle are suffering economic losses which, if they are compelled to continue to sustain them, will bring bankruptcy to them by the hundreds of thousands.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received International Wheat Agreement. Senate debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee began marking up USDA appropriation bill. Sen. Langer favored more funds for school-lunch program. Sens. Kerr and Capehart discussed stabilization of cattle prices. Rep Cooley and others opposed USDA reorganization plan. House committee ordered reported Alaskan statehood bill. Sen. Mundt inserted Secretary's S. Dak. speech. Rep. Rogers (Tex.) introduced bill authorizing CCC to sell corn at price fixed by Secretary.

HOUSE

- 1. REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Cooley and others criticized the USDA reorganization plan, claiming it would give the Secretary too much power. (pp. 6127-31).
- 2. LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1308, to amend the Color of Title Act (H. Rept. 497) (p. 6132).
- 3. FLOOD CONTROL.** Passed without amendment S. 261, approving the Connecticut River flood control compact (pp. 6101-03). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed with amendment S. 117, to amend the Flood Control Act of 1941 relating to apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by the U. S. for flood-control purposes (pp. 6101, 6105).
- 4. PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 1870 to extend the time of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel for its report to Congress from Dec. 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954 (p. 6104). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 4126, to continue the effectiveness of the war-risk and detention benefits for Federal employees until July 1, 1954 (p. 6105).

5. APPROPRIATION. Concluded consideration of H.R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954, but deferred a vote on the bill until Wednesday (pp. 6110-19).
6. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 335, to amend the mineral leasing laws to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases, and H.R. 4983, amended, to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under U. S. mining laws (pp. D496, D497).
7. ALASKA. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 2982, amended, to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union (p. D497).
8. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Marshall inserted a Stock and Dairy Farmer article pointing out the importance of dairy products as an industry and as food (p. 6098).
9. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman criticized the increase in U. S. bond interest rates and stated that "when Government bond prices commenced going down, farm prices commenced going down". (pp. 6124-26).
10. RESEARCH. Received from this Department the OES report for 1952 (p. 6132).
11. WATER CONSERVATION. Received a Texas Legislature memorial on the impediments of the water-conservation program of the several States, etc. (p. 6133).

SENATE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H.R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6070-2, 6082-95). Agreed to a committee amendment providing \$2,200,000 for the 1954 agriculture census (p. 6088). Agreed, 41-38, to a committee amendment providing \$9,400,000 for censuses of business and manufactures (pp. 6083-7). Sen. Knowland's motion to reconsider this vote was tabled, 39-35 (pp. 6087-8).

The Committee reduced the amount for forest highways by \$1,000,000 from the House allowance of \$15,000,000; this amount is \$4,000,000 below the current year, and \$6,000,000 below the 1954 budget estimate. In this connection, the committee's report states: "The committee heard testimony that only about 60 percent of the contracts would be liquidated in 1954, and therefore it is believed that the amount provided will be sufficient." For access roads the Senate committee version provides \$5,500,000, which is \$2,000,000 below the House bill, \$22,500,000 below the current year, and \$14,500,000 below the 1954 budget estimate. In explanation of this cut, the committee report states: "As of June 30, 1953, there will be an estimated unexpended balance of \$13,000,000, which, together with the amount recommended, will allow this program to go forward at about its present rate. The amount recommended will provide approximately \$14,500,000 for new projects."

The Appropriations Subcommittee began marking up for reporting to the full committee H.R. 5227, the agriculture appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D493).
13. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Received the President's message transmitting an agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement (Exec. H, 83rd Cong.), to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 6095).
14. LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 690, authorizing the GSA Administrator to execute lease-purchase agreements covering real property (S. Rept. 318). (p. 6065)

several of the countries feel that the United States policies have, in recent years, been harmful and even antagonistic to them. The Communists have vigorously exploited this feeling. They staged some hostile demonstrations. But these were inconsequential. The governments received us with warm hospitality, and as we drove through the streets, the people usually greeted us with friendly smiles and applause. The political leaders talked intimately with us and we gained new friendships and new understanding which will stand us in good stead for the future. Also in each capital I spoke to all of the United States foreign service personnel. They are a fine body of men and women of whom we can be proud.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AREA

It is high time that the United States Government paid more attention to the Near East and South Asia which, until our trip, no United States Secretary of State has ever visited. Our postwar attention has been primarily given to Western Europe. That area was and is very important; but not all-important.

It came as a surprising shock when the 450 million Chinese people, whom we had counted as friends, fell under Communist domination. There could be equally dangerous developments in the Near East and South Asia. The situation calls for urgent concern.

The area we visited contains about one-fourth of the world's population. It represents about one-half of the people of the world who are still free of Communist domination.

The Near East possesses great strategic importance, as the bridge between Europe, Asia, and Africa. The present masters of the Kremlin, following the lead of past military conquerors, covet this position. In 1940 Soviet leaders specified, in secret negotiations with the Nazis, that Soviet "territorial aspirations center * * * in the direction of the Indian Ocean and * * * the Persian Gulf."

This area contains important resources vital to our welfare—oil, manganese, chrome, mica, and other minerals. About 60 percent of the proved oil reserves of the world are in the Near East.

Most important of all, the Near East is the source of three great religions—the Jewish, the Christian, and the Moslem—which have for centuries exerted an immense influence throughout the world. Surely, we cannot ignore the fate of the peoples who have first perceived and then passed on to us the great spiritual truths from which our own society derives its inner strength.

EGYPT AND THE SUEZ BASE

Our first stop was in Egypt. There we had 3 days in which to get acquainted with General Naguib, who heads the Government. He is a popular hero, and I could readily see why. He and his associates are determined to provide Egypt with a vigorous government which will truly serve the people. Also, they seek to end the stationing of British troops and exercise of British authority at the Suez base.

Before we arrived in Egypt, a very tense situation had developed between the British and the Egyptian Governments. Conversations looking to an orderly withdrawal of British troops had been suspended and there was danger that hostilities would break out.

We discussed the situation with General Naguib. The heart of the trouble is not so much the presence of British troops, for both sides agreed that they should be withdrawn, but the subsequent authority over and management of this gigantic base, its airstrips, and its depots of supplies. Experienced administrative and technical personnel is needed to keep the base in operating efficiency and the provision of this personnel causes

difficulty. The matter has an importance which goes beyond Egypt, for the base serves all near eastern and indeed western security.

I am convinced that there is nothing irreconcilable between this international concern and Egyptian sovereignty. We asked, with some success, that there be further time to find a peaceful solution. The United States is prepared to assist in any desired way.

Egypt stands at the threshold of what can be a great new future. If this Suez problem can be satisfactorily solved, I am confident that Egypt can find the means to develop its land and lift up its people, and add a new bright chapter to a glorious past.

ISRAEL, JERUSALEM, AND REFUGEES

Next we went to Israel. We were impressed by the vision and supporting energy with which the people are building their new nation. Inspired by a great faith, they are now doing an impressive work of creation. They face hard internal problems, which I believe they can solve. Furthermore, the Prime Minister, Ben-Gurion, and other Israeli officials asserted convincingly their desire to live at peace with their Arab neighbors.

Jerusalem is divided into armed camps split between Israel and the Arab nation of Jordan. The atmosphere is heavy with hate. As I gazed on the Mount of Olives, I felt anew that Jerusalem is, above all, the holy place of the Christian, Moslem, and Jewish faiths. This has been repeatedly emphasized by the United Nations. This does not necessarily exclude some political status in Jerusalem for Israel and Jordan. But the world religious community has claims in Jerusalem which take precedence over the political claims of any particular nation.

Closely huddled around Israel are most of the over 800,000 Arab refugees, who fled from Palestine as the Israeli took over. They mostly exist in makeshift camps, with few facilities either for health, work, or recreation. Within these camps the inmates rot away, spiritually and physically. Even the grim reaper offers no solution, for as the older die, infants are born to inherit their parents' bitter fate.

Some of these refugees could be settled in the area presently controlled by Israel. Most, however, could more readily be integrated into the lives of the neighboring Arab countries. This, however, awaits on irrigation projects; which will permit more soil to be cultivated.

Throughout the area the cry is for water for irrigation. United Nations contributions and other funds are available to help refugees and Mr. Stassen and I came back with the impression that they can well be spent in large part on a coordinated use of the rivers which run through the Arab countries and Israel.

JORDAN

Irrigation needs became most vivid as we motored from Jerusalem to Amman, the capital of Jordan. The road goes through the Dead Sea area, a scene of desolation with no sign of life other than the tens of thousands of refugees who survive precariously on the parched land largely by aid of United Nations doles. Later on, as we flew north, we observed the waters of the Yarmak River, which could perhaps be diverted so as to return some of this vast desert valley into fertile land.

At Amman, we dined with the charming and able new King Hussein and his government. They are preoccupied with the problem of refugees and of relations with Israel. The inflow of refugees has almost doubled the population, and the long armistice line with Israel gives rise to frequent and dangerous shooting episodes.

SYRIA, LEBANON, IRAQ, AND SAUDI ARABIA

From Jordan we went to Syria. There we were impressed by General Shishikil. He is

eager to develop the resources of his country, which are substantial. Thus, the living standards of the Syrian people could be raised. This would, in turn, enable them to receive more refugees into a land which relatively is sparsely populated.

From Damascus, the capital of Syria, we motored to Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. The road took us over a mountain range, with refreshing snow in sharp contrast to the heat of the desert plains.

You will recall that Beirut is the home of the American University, which has educated many of the Arab leaders of today. President Chamoun of Lebanon talked to us of his high hopes for his country and pointed to the role it might play, representing uniquely a meeting of East and West.

Leaving Lebanon for Iraq, we flew over the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys. This was the site of the Garden of Eden. Under its new ruler, King Faisal, who visited the United States last summer, the Government of Iraq is beginning to develop these valleys and restore their former productivity. The revenues from the oil production are being largely directed to this and other construction purposes. Iraq can be, and desires to be, the granary for much of this part of the world.

In Saudi Arabia we were received by King Ibn Saud, one of the great near eastern figures of this century, conspicuous in his dignity and singleness of purpose. He is a good friend of the United States, as he has shown by deeds. Our policy will be to reciprocate this friendship. In Saudi Arabia, Americans and Arabs are working together in good fellowship in the vast oil fields of the country. It is a good relationship.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

We left the Arab area to go first to India and then to Pakistan. These two nations, although independent for less than 6 years, already play an influential part in world affairs.

In India I met again with Mr. Nehru, one of the great leaders of our time. We had long conversations together in the intimacy of his home. His calm demeanor and lofty idealism impressed me. We reviewed together the international problems which concern both our countries, including the problem of a Korean armistice and the threat to southeast Asia. We did not always agree, but we did clear up some misunderstandings and, I felt, gained respect for the integrity of our respective purposes. India is now supporting the armistice position of the United Nations Command in Korea.

Mr. Stassen and I also obtained a clearer view of the Government of India's 5-year program to improve the welfare of the Indian people.

India is the world's largest self-governing nation. It has about 2,000 miles of common boundary with Communist China. There is occurring between these two countries a competition as to whether ways of freedom or police-state methods can achieve better social progress. This competition affects directly 800 million people in these two countries. In the long run, the outcome will affect all of humanity, including ourselves. Our interest fully justifies continuing, on a modest scale, some technical assistance and external resources to permit India to go on with its 5-year plan.

Pakistan is the largest of the Moslem nations and occupies a high position in the Moslem world. The strong spiritual faith and martial spirit of the people make them a dependable bulwark against communism.

The new Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, whom we recently knew as Ambassador to Washington, energetically leads the new government. We met with a feeling of warm friendship on the part of the people of Pakistan toward the United States.

A grave and immediate problem is the shortage of wheat. Without large imports, widespread famine conditions will ensue. Last year we helped India in a similar emergency. I believe that prompt United States wheat assistance to Pakistan is essential.

It is not possible to think about United States aid without also thinking that these countries cannot afford to waste their efforts in quarreling with each other, and diverting their strength for possible use against each other.

That thought applies to the dispute between India and Pakistan about Kashmir. It is my impression from my conversations with the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan that this controversy can be settled. Surely, it needs to be settled. We tried tactfully but firmly, to make clear that the United States, as a friend of both countries, hopes for an accord which would make more fruitful such economic aid as we render.

IRAN

It was not practical to include Iran in our schedule. However, we arranged that our Ambassador to Iran should meet us in Pakistan. Iran is now preoccupied with its oil dispute with Great Britain. But still the people and the government do not want this quarrel to expose them to Communist subversion. They have not forgotten the Soviet occupation of 1941-46.

The United States will avoid any unwanted interference in the oil dispute. But we can usefully continue technical aid and assistance to this agricultural nation of Iran and in that way perhaps help prevent an economic collapse which would play into the hands of predatory forces.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND LIBYA

After Pakistan, we went to Turkey and Greece. These two countries have clearly demonstrated their intent to stand steadfast against Communist aggression and subversion. Despite their heavy commitments to NATO, both countries have contributed valiantly to the United Nations' efforts in Korea.

We, in turn, plan to continue to help Greece and Turkey to grow stronger. They are valiant in spirit and hold a strategic position in Europe and Asia which enables them to help us. While in Greece I dined with the King and Queen and passed on to this charming couple President Eisenhower's invitation that they visit us this fall.

Our last stop before returning to the United States was Libya the newest member of the family of nations. This country is located at a key spot on the north African coast on the Mediterranean. It has recently become an independent nation by action of the United Nations. Libya is cooperating with the United States and the United Kingdom in strengthening its own defenses and those of the Mediterranean area.

Let me turn now to conclusions.

COLONIALISM

1. Most of the peoples of the Near East and south Asia are deeply concerned about political independence for themselves and others. They are suspicious of the colonial powers. The United States too is suspect because, it is reasoned, our NATO alliance with France and Britain requires us to try to preserve or restore the old colonial interests of our allies.

I am convinced that United States policy has become unnecessarily ambiguous in this matter. The leaders of the countries I visited fully recognize that it would be a disaster if there were any break between the United States and Great Britain and France. They don't want this to happen. However, without breaking from the framework of western unity, we can pursue our traditional dedication to political liberty. In reality, the Western Powers can gain rather than

lose, from an orderly development of self-government.

I emphasize, however, the word "orderly." Let none forget that the Kremlin uses extreme nationalism to bait the trap by which it seeks to capture the dependent peoples.

LIVING STANDARDS

2. The peoples of the Near East and Asia demand better standards of living, and the day is past when their aspirations can be ignored. The task is one primarily for the governments and the peoples themselves. In some cases they can use their available resources, such as oil revenues, to better advantage. There are, however, ways in which the United States can usefully help, not with masses of money but by contributing advanced technical knowledge about transport, communication, fertilization, and use of water for irrigation. Mr. Stassen and I feel that money wisely spent for this area under the mutual-security program will give the American people a good return in terms of better understanding and cooperation.

ARAB GOOD WILL

3. The United States should seek to allay the deep resentment against it that has resulted from the creation of Israel. In the past we had good relations with the Arab peoples. American educational institutions had built up a feeling of good will, and also American businessmen had won a good reputation in this area. There was mutual confidence to mutual advantage.

Today the Arab peoples are afraid that the United States will back the new state of Israel in aggressive expansion. They are more fearful of Zionism than of communism and they fear lest the United States become the backer of expansionist Zionism.

On the other hand, the Israeli fear that ultimately the Arabs may try to push them into the sea.

In an effort to calm these contradictory fears the United States joined with Britain and France in a declaration of May 25, 1950, which stated that "the three governments, should they find that any of these states (of the Near East) was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation." That declaration, when made, did not reassure the Arabs. It must be made clear that the present United States administration stands fully behind that declaration. We cannot afford to be distrusted by millions who could be sturdy friends of freedom. They must not further swell the ranks of Communist dictators.

The leaders in Israel themselves agreed with us that United States policies should be impartial so as to win not only the respect and regard of the Israeli but also of the Arab peoples. We shall seek such policies.

PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARAB NATIONS

4. There is need for peace in the Near East. Today there is an uneasy military armistice between Israel and the Arab states, while economic warfare is being conducted by the Arab states, in retaliation for alleged Israeli encroachments. The area is enfeebled by fear and by wasteful measures which are inspired by fear and hate.

Israel should become part of the Near East community and cease to look upon itself, or be looked upon by others, as alien to this community. This is possible. To achieve it will require concessions on the part of both sides. But the gains to both will far outweigh the concessions required to win those gains.

The parties concerned have the primary responsibility of bringing peace to the area. But the United States will not hesitate by every appropriate means to use its influence to promote a step-by-step reduction of ten-

sion in the area and the conclusion of ultimate peace.

MEDO

5. A Middle East defense organization is a future rather than an immediate possibility. Many of the Arab League countries are so engrossed with their quarrels with Israel or with Great Britain or France that they pay little heed to the menace of Soviet communism. However, there is more concern where the Soviet Union is near. In general, the northern tier of nations shows awareness of the danger.

There is a vague desire to have a collective security system. But no such system can be imposed from without. It should be designed and grow from within out of a sense of common destiny and common danger.

While awaiting the formal creation of a security association, the United States can usefully help strengthen the interrelated defenses of those countries which want strength, not as against each other or the West, but to resist the common threat to all free peoples.

FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING

6. In conclusion, let me recall that the primary purpose of our trip was to show friendliness and to develop understanding. These peoples we visited are proud peoples who have a great tradition and, I believe, a great future. We in the United States are better off if we respect and honor them and learn the thoughts and aspirations which move them. It profits nothing merely to be critical of others.

President Eisenhower's administration plans to make friendship—not fault finding—the basis of its foreign policy. President Eisenhower brought with him from Europe an unprecedented measure of understanding and personal friendships. Before he was inaugurated, he went to Korea. Twice since inauguration Mr. Stassen and I have been to Europe. Now we have been to the Near East and South Asia. Later this month the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and Assistant Secretary of State Cabot will go to South America.

Thus, your Government is establishing the worldwide relationships and gathering the information which will enable us better to serve you, the American people.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 4974.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Administration," on page 17, line 15, after the word "field", to strike out "\$2,495,000" and insert "\$2,375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, before we take up the next amendment, I should like to make a unanimous-consent request. We have previously passed over section 111. I ask unanimous con-

sent that the Senate consider at the end of the bill sections 209, 210, and 304, which relate to similar subjects.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MONRONEY. Does it include the amendment of the committee abolishing civil service for marshals and clerks?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; that is section 209.

Mr. MONRONEY. The request applies to the three riders affecting certain departments, does it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. I ask unanimous consent that the sections to which I referred be considered at the end of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities," on page 17, line 22, after "(31 U. S. C. 529)", to strike out "\$10,160,000" and insert "\$9,960,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fees and Expenses of Witnesses," on page 19, line 2, after the word "Code", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Prison System—Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons," on page 22, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$25,770,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Alien Property—Salaries and expenses," on page 23, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The legislative clerk proceeded to state the amendment on page 24, line 18, under the heading "General Provisions—Department of Justice."

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask that that amendment be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 10 percent of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of the provision on page 20, pertaining to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I know it is subject to a committee amendment, but I should like to ask the chairman of the committee some questions with regard to the appropriation.

Mr. FERGUSON. On page 20?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; with reference to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and expenses."

Mr. FERGUSON. I have before me the following information, which may or may not answer the question the Senator from New York desires to ask:

For salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the committee agrees to the House allowance of \$42,250,000. This sum is \$6,150,000 below the original budget estimate for 1954, and \$1,851,000 in excess of the 1953 appropriation. The allowance will permit the employment of additional personnel required to carry out the increased workload in those activities affected by the McCarran-Walter Act, Public Law 414. The committee expressly directs that sufficient funds be allotted to the activity "Patrol for prevention and detection of illegal entry" to enable continuance of the board patrol aircraft program.

Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; it does not. I should like to make a comment.

Mr. FERGUSON. In order to give further information, I should like to read from the slipsheets:

Inspection for admission into the United States, \$11,829,999; detention and deportation, \$11,132,000; naturalization, \$3,719,200; patrol for detection of illegal entry, \$6,744,300; investigating alien status, \$7,550,500; alien registration, \$780,700.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator has read the item I have in mind.

Mr. FERGUSON. Patrol for detection of illegal entry?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The allotment for that item is \$6,744,300.

Investigating aliens' status, \$7,550,500; alien registration, \$780,700; executive direction, \$59,600; central administrative services, \$2,157,600; total, \$43,973,800.

The total amount allowed by the bill as reported by the committee is less than that; it is \$42,250,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. President, I wish to make a brief observation with regard to this matter, because there is so much misunderstanding about it on the part of the people of the United States.

We hear a great deal about the aliens who apply for legal admission and who enter the country under the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. That number at most is between 80,000 and 100,000 a year.

What is not understood, and, in my opinion, what constitutes a grave danger both to the security and to the economy of the United States, is that nearly 1 million so-called wetbacks enter the United States illegally, merely by walking across the Mexican border into the United States, usually over the Rio Grande River. That unregulated flow of completely illegal immigration is a great menace, yet the effort made to prevent this illegal immigration is only half-hearted. Among that great number of nearly 1 million persons, any number of subversives could enter the United States; and the McCarran-Walter Act is very weak, indeed, in its provisions to

stop this great and dangerous flood of illegal immigration.

These persons are a menace to the security of the United States, because there is no practical control of the subversives who, in that way, can enter the United States in large numbers. Their entry constitutes a danger not only to our security but also to the economy of the Nation because such illegal immigrants compete in the South and in the Southwest with American labor, but they work for wages far lower than the wages paid American labor. Their entry is a threat to the economy of the North as well as the South. Many of these illegal aliens go north—in fact, many of them go as far north as Michigan and Minnesota—and there compete with American labor, for cutthroat wages.

They are employed on farms in the South and Southwest at virtually any wages the farmers may determine to pay them, because there is always hanging over these persons a threat that the farmer can report them as illegally in the United States and can compel their return to Mexico.

Mr. President, last year, when the appropriation bill was before the Senate, we were faced again with the proposal to appropriate the paltry sum of \$6 million for the purpose of detecting and preventing the influx of illegal immigrants.

I recall that my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and I submitted an amendment to increase the appropriation. But we had no chance of success, and our amendment was defeated.

Then we submitted an amendment—I believe that my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Illinois, and I were the two Senators who submitted it—proposing to make it a misdemeanor for anyone in the United States to employ immigrants who entered the country illegally, when such employers knew the immigrants were illegally in the United States, but employed them wittingly, with that knowledge at their disposal. That amendment was also rejected.

But, Mr. President, that is the only way we are ever going to succeed in detecting and excluding the illegal immigrants who come across the Mexican border into the United States.

We make a great fuss about the relatively few persons who enter the United States legally if some few of these are later shown to be unworthy. Certainly we should exclude anyone who is unworthy. On the other hand, the really great threat to our security and our economy comes from the horde of persons who every day are entering the United States illegally, and who are apprehended and returned to Mexico in relatively small numbers. It was testified that these wetbacks are entering the United States at the rate of 2 a minute, or nearly 1 million a year. Yet we do virtually nothing to stop them.

I make these remarks because I wish it understood that this menace which we are facing, and which we are not making any real attempt to control is far more dangerous than any other form of

immigration, and it cannot possibly be met by any provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act.

I think the appropriation which has been provided in this case is totally inadequate. It should be twice as large if we are to take really useful and effective steps to stem this evil influx and to prevent a real threat and a very great danger to the security of the United States, and to its economy.

INTEREST RATE ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon, in the later part of the session, there occurred a debate in which several Democratic Senators participated, on the subject of interest rates.

I wish to comment briefly on some of the statements which were made because I believe a deliberate attempt is being made on the floor of the Senate, to misrepresent this situation to the people of the United States.

I shall not try to deal with the many misstatements and false statements which were made yesterday afternoon, but I shall illustrate my point by quoting only 2 or 3 of them.

First I shall quote the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], who, in referring to the Secretary of the Treasury, said:

He has surrendered the prerogative of his office to fix the interest rate on Government bonds and has abdicated that power to financial interests.

Mr. President, that is a very sweeping statement, and it is absolutely untrue. The Secretary of the Treasury has not surrendered any prerogative he ever had to fix the interest rate on Government bonds. He did fix the interest rate on the last issue of Government bonds. He fixes it on every issue, because he has to do so, and he has to fix it in accordance with what the market on Government bonds is at the particular time.

I defy the Senators to prove that the Secretary of the Treasury has ever surrendered any prerogatives of his office or in any way has failed to do his duty in his office in connection with the very important matter of fixing the interest rate on Government bonds.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. BUSH. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Does the Senator from Connecticut agree with me that the Secretary of the Treasury is one of the strong men of the Cabinet, and is a great American who is worthy of the position he occupies?

Mr. BUSH. Indeed, I do agree with the Senator from New Hampshire; he is absolutely correct.

The Secretary of the Treasury is a very excellent Secretary of the Treasury, and we are, indeed, very fortunate in having a man of such fine qualities and high caliber and integrity and great experience to deal with this important matter at this time.

Mr. TOBEY. That is the way I feel about it, too.

Mr. BUSH. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] also said:

Yet those in charge of our fiscal policy are doing everything in their power to destroy the confidence of the holders of Government bonds in the value of the bonds.

Mr. President, I say to you, sir, that is an absolutely false and untrue statement. I say that those in charge of the fiscal policy of the United States have not done one thing to destroy the confidence of the holders of Government bonds in the value of the bonds.

The Senator from Oklahoma must know, if he knows anything at all about finance, that the value of Government bonds is one thing that cannot be destroyed, and that every one of the bonds will be paid at par, just as it was promised at the time of their issue they would be paid at par; and that is true no matter what the interest rate on the bond may be. It is a very dangerous assertion the Senator from Oklahoma made; and if anything can tend to destroy confidence in the credit of the United States, it is the making of wild and uninformed statements of that kind.

The Senator from Oklahoma also said:

Those responsible for the fiscal policy of the Government are doing everything in their power to increase the cost of the annual interest rate on those bonds.

Mr. President, I defy the Senator from Oklahoma to prove that statement, and I defy him to show one affirmative act on the part of those responsible for the fiscal policy of the Government that caused an increase in the interest rate on those bonds.

Mr. President, it is very difficult to keep up with this running attack on the administration, which in my opinion is wholly unjustified, unsound, uneconomic, and somewhat dangerous. But from time to time I expect to have something to say about it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSH. I will yield in a moment, and I shall be very much pleased to do so; but before I yield, I should like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an excerpt from an article entitled "Market Comment," written by Lucien O. Hooper, which appeared in the May 15, 1953, issue of Forbes magazine, and also an excerpt from an article entitled "Stock Analysis," written by Heinz H. Biel, and published in the May 15, 1953, issue of Forbes magazine.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Excerpt from Market Comment, by Lucien O. Hooper, appearing in the May 15, 1953, issue of Forbes magazine]

Previously, comment has been made on the strong credit team now in the Treasury and on the Federal Reserve Board. The wisdom of what it has been doing, it seems to me, is more apparent to an objective observer than to those who are long on high-grade bonds. Interest rates have been too low for years, too low to give savers an adequate wage on their funds. Interest rates have been lower in America, especially for the last 4 or 5 years, than almost anywhere else in the world. Low interest rates tend to foster inflation. Rising rates tend to arrest it.

This is a good time to firm interest rates because (1) it tends to offset the inflationary impact of the present and prospective heavy Federal deficits; (2) it does business little harm (at least initially, and up to a point); (3) it discourages possibility uneconomic borrowing; and (4) it is necessary to get rates higher and credit tighter now so as to have elbowroom to reduce rates a bit and ease credit if business begins to slide. The very low rates gave the credit authorities practically no elbowroom at all.

[Excerpt from Stock Analysis by Heinz H. Biel, appearing in the May 15, 1953, issue of Forbes magazine]

After 20 years of Government based on New Deal and Fair Deal philosophy, we are now returning to more sensible policies. The dollar is again sound. The shortsighted cheap money policy of Mr. Snyder and his predecessor which was penny wise and pound foolish, has been completely reversed. No one in the present administration wants deflation, but they do want to eliminate the latent danger of inflation which for much too long has been undermining our financial and economic structure at a dangerous pace. Since common stocks have been the least beneficiaries of inflation, it does not seem to make much sense to consider the return to sound monetary practices a bearish element.

Many of us had become increasingly concerned over the growing concentration of political and economic powers in Washington with the inherent dangers of socialism. We should be jubilant, not gloomy, when the Government now gives a wholehearted endorsement of the free-enterprise system.

Mr. BUSH. I now yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to commend the able Senator for what he has just said. I know that what he has said is true. However, I think the Senator from Connecticut must remember that the Senators on the other side of the aisle must be permitted to have what they call a little fun once in a while. They must have an opportunity to do a little needling. They must be permitted to make a few speeches. From day to day they must try to do that in their efforts to find some way by which to embarrass the present administration. No one, I think, is taking them too seriously. The people of the United States are interested in seeing that we have a sound dollar, and they are further interested in having no further inflation. In fact, the people would like to have a little reduction in the general price level.

Exactly what Mr. Humphrey, the Secretary of the Treasury; and the administration are trying to do is to establish a sound dollar, a dollar which will not depreciate further in purchasing power. Senators on the other side of the aisle know that, though they cannot be denied the right to rise on the Senate floor once in a while and talk. They like to do that. They consider it to be great sport, but I do not believe anyone is taking them very seriously. I suspect they will continue to follow that course from time to time. They will talk, not only on the floor of the Senate, but also on the radio and television. But I do not think we should take them too seriously, since, in the first place, they are in error; and, secondly, since we of the Republican Party have the responsibility

Let us think of that. The GI mortgage interest rate will have to go up to 5 percent if this policy continues.

Let us also consider the consequences of such a policy in tightening up the economy of the country. It will cause one industry after another to defer or cancel expansion. Unemployment will be sure to follow, unless there is a turn.

It may be, Mr. President, that the entrance into the market today by the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System will cause a turning of the tide. I hope so.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I notice reference was made to the fact that the Wall Street Journal has applauded the policy of raising interest rates. I am certain that many other prominent newspapers likewise have done so. We have been told in the Senate that the raising of interest rates is part of a program to provide a dollar that will purchase more. Did the Senator from Tennessee hear that statement made on the floor of the Senate today?

Mr. GORE. I believe the words were "a little more."

Mr. LONG. The Senator from Tennessee can understand why bankers, engaged in the business of lending money and collecting interest, would be pleased to see two things happen: First, to have dollars so valued that they will buy more; second, to have interest rates increased, so that moneylenders will be able to get more dollars. Can the Senator understand why bankers, particularly Wall Street bankers, might applaud such a policy?

Mr. GORE. I do not have the instincts of a banker. I find myself in some difficulty imagining how a banker would react to that set of circumstances. However, it is my imagination that it would be music to his ears.

Mr. LONG. On the other hand, can the Senator from Tennessee appreciate how a farmer might feel, when he has to sell a greater number of cattle in order to get dollars; when he has to work harder to get dollars with which to repay his debts, and he has to pay more dollars in order to pay for the money he owes on his farm?

Mr. GORE. That questions is like throwing a rabbit into a briar patch. Certainly I know what the farmer's reaction would be. I was born and bred on a farm, and still operate one. I am losing money now on cattle. Yes; I know how a farmer feels.

Mr. LONG. Did the Senator notice the story recently in the press that profits in manufacturing industries during the last year were down about 10 percent and that, on the other hand, during the same period banks made the largest profits, after taxes, they have ever made in the history of the United States?

Mr. GORE. Yes; I read that report.

Mr. LONG. Does it not stand to reason that, as interest rates are increased, small-business men, who must borrow money, will find themselves in debt and will have their expenses increased?

Mr. GORE. That is but one more consequence of a policy which, unless

checked, may have disastrous effects upon the economy of the United States.

Mr. LONG. Does not that mean that when a man undertakes to start a new business, and tries to make the business successful through the use of money he is able to earn, he will have to pay more for the capital he must borrow, which will leave less for his own enterprise and initiative?

Mr. GORE. I agree thoroughly with the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GORE. I now yield to the senior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee has been talking about the dire consequences that will follow to veterans, to farmers, to small-business men, and others. A while ago, the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] stated that one of the three things necessary in order to bring back the value of the dollar, and thereby increase its purchasing power, was to balance the budget.

Does not the Senator from Tennessee agree that since the interest rate on bonds has been increased for certain issues, the same trend will continue, and that the interest rate on short-term bonds that have become due will rise?

Mr. GORE. I see no other possible result of the policies now under way.

Mr. ELLENDER. Three or four months ago, before the interest rate on bonds arose, the interest charge on our enormous debt aggregated about \$6.5 billion. If the present debt were financed at an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent, such as we are now talking about, the interest load would increase to almost \$9 billion, or almost \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion more, all of which would have to be added to our present expenses. In other words it would further increase our deficit.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the statement made by the distinguished and able senior Senator from Louisiana. I wish to remind him that the sum of which he speaks is considerably more than the entire expenditures of the United States Government a few years ago, when I came to the House of Representatives. Yet it is the policy, as announced here today, to convert a large amount of the public debt to long-term, higher interest rate bonds.

I see no particular magic or virtue in a 30-year bond. Does the Senator from Louisiana see any justification or any particular merit in placing the Government debt on a 30-year basis?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not except that such bonds might find a better market with insurance companies and similar institutions that deal in long-term paper.

Mr. GORE. Neither do I. I am not prepared to say that some part of the public debt, perhaps a considerable part, should not be in long-term financing, but I do not believe that, in order to place a large part of the debt in long-term securities, we should either materially increase the burden of carrying the debt, as the Senator has described, or raise the interest rate so precipitously as to demoralize the money market and

shake the confidence of the people in the securities of their Government, to which the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] a few moments ago referred.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. Would the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who has so ably and brilliantly presented the matter he has been discussing, join with me in warning this administration that they can very easily make dollars so hard that it will become impossible for the average man to get a sufficient number of them to exist in any kind of security?

Mr. GORE. I shall be glad to join the Senator in such a warning. However, I would rather place it more on the basis of a plea that the administration recognize the consequences and possible dangers that lie ahead if this policy is pursued. I am not sure that the dangers are too far ahead, because I have in my possession indications that concerns that but a few months ago considered themselves sound, are now on a shaky basis, because their assets have been to a considerable extent placed in Government bonds, which are now drastically reduced in value. True, the banks can go to the Federal Reserve bank and get 100 cents on the dollar, but a private concern which is not a banking institution cannot do so. Is not that correct?

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Is it not one of the best known facts of economics that it is much easier to start a deflation than it is to check one?

Mr. GORE. Indeed so. That prompts me to say this in further response to the question of the Senator from Connecticut: I do not contend that the policy which was followed throughout World War II, of rigidly pegging the interest rate on Government bonds, could forever be followed without any degree of flexibility. I sincerely believe that there is room to give the open money market some play, and assign to it its proper influence in arriving at the fair interest rate on Government bonds. But, Mr. President, instead of moderation the present Secretary of the Treasury has turned and gone off the deep end in the other direction. He has undertaken to let the so-called free money markets alone fix the interest rate on United States Government bonds. I say that is fallacious. I say that there is no such thing as a free money market when there is a \$267 billion United States Government debt.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KERR subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire very briefly to refer to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], who today accused the senior Senator from Oklahoma of having made false, untrue, and dangerous statements to the Senate about the Republican administration's financial position.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma called attention to the drastic decline in the market value of Government bonds. There was considerable discussion, participated in by various Members of the Senate, in which it was made clear that we felt that the Federal Reserve Board, both for itself and for the United States Treasury account, should enter into the market and should support the price of long-term Government bonds, which had so drastically declined in yesterday's market. When the market opened this morning, Mr. President, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -percent long-term bonds recently issued by the Treasury were down an additional four thirty-seconds of a point, to the level of $98\frac{16}{32}$. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -percent long-term bonds were selling at $89\frac{20}{32}$, a decline of four thirty-seconds from the close on yesterday.

The Senator from Oklahoma would not presume to indicate that what the Federal Reserve Board did today was caused by what was said on the floor of the Senate yesterday; but when the report of the Federal Reserve Board comes out later this week, Mr. President, it will disclose that the Board, for its own account and for the Treasury account, of which it has custody, entered the market on Government bonds and bills today, and bought more than \$100 million of Government paper.

Mr. President, that information did not pass without notice in the money markets of the country. It flashed like an electric flame in the quarters where the market for Government bonds is made; and in a little while the $3\frac{1}{4}$ -percent bonds were selling at yesterday's close; and when the market closed today, those bonds were selling at $98\frac{24}{32}$ ds, which was eight-thirty-seconds, or a full one-fourth of 1 point above their opening price this morning, and four-thirty-seconds above their closing price yesterday. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -percent long-term bonds shortly recovered the price at which they had opened, which was the figure at which they were selling, day before yesterday at the market's close. By the time the market closed today, those bonds were selling at 8 points above yesterday's close, and considerably more, I believe 10 or 12 points, above their opening price today.

Mr. President, I desire to commend the Federal Reserve Board for the action it took today. It illustrates what the present administration can do to help maintain the confidence of the people in Government bonds. I appreciate what the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] said on this floor today. He demonstrated that what the senior Senator from Oklahoma had said yesterday afternoon was neither false nor untrue; because the Senator from Indiana stated forthrightly and frankly on the Senate floor today that it was the policy of the present administration to do that which would increase the value of the dollar and would increase the interest rate. The youngest student of economics knows that those policies are calculated to reduce the value of long-term outstanding

Government bonds bearing low-interest rates.

Mr. President, the record of this day's events corroborates what the Senator from Oklahoma said yesterday afternoon. Let the voices of those who believe otherwise, or who desire otherwise, sound in this Chamber and echo across the land, until every man and woman in America knows what the policy of the present administration is, and how easily its policies may either encourage the decline in the value of Government bonds, or sustain and support their value; and then, Mr. President, let the record of their own deeds prove whose statements are false, untrue, or dangerous.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL in the chair). The clerk will state the next committee amendment. The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 17, to strike out:

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed \$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have a notation that this amendment was to be passed over. A Senator asked me to request that it be passed over.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator refer to the item for salaries of United States attorneys?

Mr. ELLENDER. I refer to the amendment on page 25.

Mr. BRIDGES. I had an idea that it was the item with respect to United States marshals which was to be passed over.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator agree to allow this amendment to be passed over for the moment?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Was not consent given earlier in the day that all the salary amendments would be considered after the other amendments had been acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is true.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am correct, am I not, as to consent having been

given to pass over certain salary amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is true.

Without objection, the amendment on page 24, after line 17, will be passed over temporarily.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$1 million in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States Attorneys and Marshals shall be available for compensation of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, special attorneys, and special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States Attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: *Provided*, That in no event shall the annual salary of any United States Attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000 and in no event shall the annual salary of any Assistant United States Attorney or any special attorney or special assistant be less than \$6,000 or more than \$12,000: *Provided further*, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the Chief Assistant United States Attorney in each office.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that notice has been given with respect to this amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall discuss it when it comes up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish the amendment to go over?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will let it go over, and discuss it later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 10 percent of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 209. Section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 542. Appointment and tenure of deputies and assistants

"The Attorney General may authorize any United States marshal to appoint deputies and clerical assistants. Any person determined by the marshal to be qualified for appointment to the position of deputy marshal shall become eligible for such appointment upon passing such suitable noncompetitive examination as may be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Deputy marshals shall be subject to removal by the marshal pursuant to civil-service regulations, except that with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the pro-

visions of the civil-service laws and regulations, a deputy marshal may be removed by the marshal under whom he serves at any time within 60 days after such marshal has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, is not this one of the amendments which was to be passed over?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 22, to insert:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, deputy marshalls in office on the date of enactment of this act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the date of enactment of this act by the United States marshal under whom they serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 6, to insert:

Section 541 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Upon the expiration of the term of office of a marshal who at the time of his appointment as marshal was serving as a deputy marshal, such marshal shall, upon application therefor made within 30 days after expiration of his term as marshal, be restored to the position of deputy marshal."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 15, to insert:

SEC. 210. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President; this amendment should also go over.

Mr. MORSE. The same point applies to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 29, line 6, after "(not exceeding \$1,000)", to strike out "\$1,875,000" and insert "\$1,533,281; and in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appropriation from any other appropriations available to the Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from

New Hampshire to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 12, before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "and in addition not to exceed \$450,000 of the unobligated balances of all annual appropriations available to the Department of Commerce during fiscal year 1953 to be used to cover the costs of reduction-in-force of officers and employees whose services are terminated, which amount may be allotted by the Secretary, to be used exclusively for terminal leave expenses of the offices and bureaus concerned."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment is similar to the one which was offered in connection with the State Department items. This is an amendment to provide for payment of terminal leave to those whose services are terminated. It allows the Department to make an adjustment on a satisfactory basis, without the necessity for new appropriations. It involves an existing unobligated balance of not to exceed \$450,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment on page 29, line 12.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 30, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$6,770,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 2, to insert:

Censuses of business and manufactures: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business and manufactures as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$9,400,000, to remain available until December 31, 1956.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I very much hope that this amendment will be rejected. It calls for ultimate outlays for the census of business and manufacturers of sums which have been estimated by the Department of Commerce as totalling \$16 million. Only approximately \$9,400,000 is to be spent during the current fiscal year, but the remainder will carry over into the fiscal year 1954-55.

The census of business which will require some \$12¼ million of the total of \$16 million, is primarily used as a service for large business concerns so that they may estimate what volume of goods is likely to be purchased from them. It is really a form of business research financed by the people for the benefit of large corporations. I hope very much that those gentlemen may be willing to apply to themselves the precepts of economy which they have urged for others.

I am informed that when this item for the censuses was stricken by the House and the bill came over to the Senate, the Senate Committee on Appropriations received 3,000 letters from business concerns protesting against the elimination of these censuses.

I see the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. BRIDGES] before me. He is the No. 1 man on the Appropriations Committee. If I make a misstatement as to the number of letters received, I hope he will correct me. Since he has not corrected me, I assume that silence gives assent.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator that I have received letters, numbering probably 2 or 3 thousand, so I bear out the statement of the Senator from Illinois in that respect.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to have such a characteristically fair statement from the Senator from New Hampshire. There has been tremendous pressure on the part of business concerns and marketing and research agencies to have the Government do their work for them. There is a certain irony in the fact that these are the very groups which, in general, insist upon economy, and wish to eliminate expenditures by the Government for welfare functions, but, as I stated yesterday, they are economy "butters". They are for economy in everything except that which concerns themselves. They are opposed to welfare appropriations for the poor, but they believe that the Government should help the well-to-do.

I think we should be consistent in this matter. We now have an opportunity to save approximately \$9.4 million this year, and a further \$5 million next year. I hope very much that the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to go back to the amendment on line 2, page 30, for a moment, and ask the chairman a question or two with reference to it. I have no objection to the amendment which has already been adopted. However, from personal observations and from information furnished me I am a little concerned about two matters in respect of automobile use by the officials of the Government departments.

Has the Appropriation Committee made a study of the subject of motor vehicle replacement in order to find out if anyone checks a department to determine whether or not a car in fact should be replaced?

We have been led to believe that some Government departments, especially in the case of cars for top officials, purchase the latest model because they feel they must have it, and then turn in as second-hand cars automobiles which are perfectly usable. In the case of a Cadillac, for example—in this Cadillac administration—a car with 20,000 miles is still a pretty new car. I wonder whether it is necessary to replace such cars, and whether anyone is checking on the necessity of their replacement.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished Senator from

Oregon that it is a matter—looking now to the future—which the committee intends to go into during the interval between the end of the present session and the first of next year. The committee proposes to go into that question very thoroughly. In the meantime a standard of mileage and age has been used as the determining factor when we have gone into the question of cars and no sizable number of cars has been involved. In those cases we have taken the word of the department or of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the situation. We have made no personal check; but in the months ahead we will make a spot check. Of course, we will not be able to check on all the cars, but we will make a spot check. At the present time we must accept the standards of the General Services Administration and the Bureau of the Budget, on the basis of age and mileage.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as the Senator from New Hampshire knows, I have always supported him in any proposal to have the Committee on Appropriations make a spot check on such requests by various departments for automobiles. There should be established a watchdog procedure whereby a check could be made concerning the necessity of some of the requests for the purchase of cars.

I am correct, am I not, that, by and large, it has been necessary for the Appropriations Committee in the past to rely merely upon the statements of the heads of the departments that they need a new car, or need so many new cars, and we have always taken their word for it. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. The Senator is absolutely correct in the point he is making. We have had, as the Senator from Oregon knows, a very limited staff with which to do work of that character. It has been calculated—and this will be of interest to Senators—that if the Appropriations Committee devoted 1 day to each agency, division, bureau, and department which comes before the committee with requests for appropriations, it would take the committee 6 years to cover them all. Therefore, at best we have been doing only a superficial job. However, the Senator from Oregon is right. We will certainly make a spot check, and, when we find it is necessary to do so, we will go into the subject in detail.

I will say to the Senator from Oregon that the item to which he refers in the bill covers buses for the Bureau of the Census in Suitland, Md. Suitable transportation must be provided for the various officials of the Census Bureau to enable them to attend meetings and conferences with other Government officials in downtown Washington. There are three buses used for that purpose. The item involved is for the replacement of 2 of those 3 buses. I think it is a fair request based on the information the committee had as to the age and mileage of the vehicles.

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad to have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations as to the specific details concerning these partic-

ular vehicles. I make the assertion, however—and I am not fearful at all of successful contradiction—that, in connection with the purchase and use of automobiles, there has been on the part of the administrative branches of the Federal Government tremendous waste which has been going on for many years. A great many cars have been and are being turned in when they should not have been turned in. They were perfectly usable. A car need not be of the latest model to be a usable car. A great saving could be effected.

I should like to say also—and I know my good friend from New Hampshire will not dispute the statement, because he served with me when I was a member of the Armed Services Committee—that when the Long subcommittee started the job of watchdogging military installations, we reduced expenditures from the appropriation which had been requested by 27 percent, as I recall the figure.

There can be no doubt, Mr. President, that millions of dollars could be saved by the Senate alone if we were to finance adequately the Appropriations Committee and provide it with such a staff as would make it possible for the committee to—for the want of a better term—continue the watchdog practice as to what actually happens to the money we appropriate, and as to the justification for some of the requests, which one may think involve minor matters and small sums of money, but the small sums accumulate into millions of dollars if we do not check on them.

The purchase of automobiles is merely one of the items.

The next question I wish to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations involves another item of waste. I think a warning signal should be raised in the RECORD today with respect to these matters, because this kind of waste should be stopped. My question is: To what extent has the Appropriations Committee gone into the requests of the various departments for funds to be used for the hiring of chauffeurs?

Let me say, Mr. President, that the chauffeur population of Washington, D. C., is rather high. Most mornings, when I drive my own car to the Capitol, I usually tail in behind a series of Cadillacs, driven by chauffeurs, and carrying Government license plates. As I look at the men occupying the cars, some of them in brass and braid, and some in civilian clothing, I cannot detect anything physically wrong with them. As I look at them, and as I see them get out of the cars, I can take judicial notice of the fact that they are able bodied. If they are able bodied, Mr. President, they ought to be driving their own cars. Because someone has a position of so-called prestige in the Government, I see no reason why he should not be behind the steering wheel of his own car. I think we are wasting entirely too much money in providing livery, with all the trappings, to Government officials. I am satisfied that the little people of America, who pay the bill, will agree with me that the time has come when we ought to ask

able-bodied administrators in Government to drive their own automobiles.

Over the weekends I attend functions such as teas and receptions. Not cocktail parties, Mr. President, because I will not waste my time at them. I can think of nothing that is a greater waste of human energy than to stand around and listen to people, half lit with alcohol, carrying on the kind of conversation that goes on at Washington cocktail parties every weekend.

Long ago I gave up the idea that I owe any responsibility to the people of my State to abuse myself by attending such worthless social functions as Washington cocktail parties.

I do go to some respectable teas and official dinners.

At Washington social functions, a parade of Cadillacs, driven by Government chauffeurs, will drive up to the door, and again able-bodied men will step from the cars to attend the functions. I do not see why able-bodied men cannot drive their own cars. I do not know why we should supply them with cars and chauffeurs for such functions.

My question is: To what extent has the committee gone into the subject of supplying chauffeurs for social occasions and chauffeurs to drive Government officials to work, when they ought to be driving their own cars? The cost in sum total is not inconsiderable, Mr. President. My question is: To what extent has the committee gone into that subject?

Mr. BRIDGES. I know how the Senator feels. My answer will have to be the same as my previous answer. This year, in the limited time we have had, we have been able to do only a rather superficial job. One of the plans we have outlined is a motor-vehicle study which will go into the subject between the time Congress recesses or adjourns—and I hope it will adjourn at the end of July—and the beginning of next year.

We are going into the question of planes, too. Many of the departments own planes. We find that in some Embassies abroad the Government has not only a naval plane but also an Air Force plane. In other words, some Embassies have two airplanes. We are going into the whole transportation system, from planes to automobiles.

But I have to say to the Senator from Oregon that this year—because this bill has had to be handled in a period of weeks—what we have done of a superficial nature indicates the necessity of going into the entire problem.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to assure the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that again this year, as I did last year and the year before and the year before that—in fact, I have done so ever since I have been a Member of the Senate—I shall support him in this oft-repeated request that the Appropriations Committee be given more assistance in trying to economize along the lines we are talking about, because a great deal of money can be saved.

The Long-Stennis-Morse subcommittee, for example, was very much concerned about the car-pool problem abroad. I do not think the American

people have any conception of the extent to which the car pool is being used by Americans who are serving their Government abroad. Entirely too much money is spent on such car pools abroad. No check is made on them, and thousands of dollars are being wasted in that way.

We also encountered the question of the use of airplanes for pleasure jaunts or at least for unnecessary so-called official trips.

If we really mean to economize—and I do—we must give the Appropriations Committee the support it needs, so this kind of waste, which runs into large sums of money, can be eliminated.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Yesterday, when the vote was taken on the Douglas amendment, I was necessarily absent from the Senate, and consequently could not vote.

It occurs to me—and I have checked on the status of conditions existing at that time on the floor of the Senate—that a great many of our colleagues did not hear the debate which ensued and did not clearly understand the issues involved in that amendment.

For that reason, so that we may have the amendment carefully and clearly explained in the presence, I hope, of a full attendance of the Senate at an appropriate time, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment beginning on page 5, line 11, and including line 4, on page 6, was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, we are now on the census items. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has expressed opposition to this appropriation item. If I may have his attention, let me explain to him the situation in this respect.

When this item came before the House of Representatives the House voted to eliminate it. When the item came before the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which the Senator from New Hampshire is chairman, the subcommittee took no action on it. Then, when the item came before the full Appropriations Committee it was discussed at some length.

Finally in the full committee agreement was reached to strike out the appropriations for the two new census proposals, namely, those relating to mineral industries and transportation. They were separated because the manufactures census and the business census has been in effect since 1929; and the agricultural census has been in effect since 1920, and is made every 5 years.

It was testified that the statistics gathered under the agricultural census and the business census are of tremendous importance in shaping the economic policies of the Nation. That was the basis for the support given those items.

I should like to have the Senator from Illinois bear in mind that the Truman official estimate for this purpose was \$21 million, and the revised estimate was \$11,500,000. We voted to appropriate \$9,400,000 for the business and manufactures census. The original estimate for the agricultural census was \$2,400,000, the revised estimate \$2,200,000, and the committee recommends \$2,200,000 for the agricultural census. We thought those amounts were the minimum which would suffice.

I am explaining the situation which led the committee to make the decision it reached. However, the Senate itself will have to decide whether it wishes to continue to have an agricultural census every 5 years and whether it is helpful in shaping agricultural policies, and also whether a census of business, on which plans may be based, is helpful and worth the cost.

The committee in its wisdom, after considering all the facts, including those available for the last quarter of a century in one instance, and those available for more than three decades in the other instance, decided that these censuses are worth what they cost.

The committee recommends the very minimum amounts for which the censuses can be made.

If the Senate in its wisdom decides it does not wish to have any further censuses of business or of agriculture, I shall not weep about the matter. I merely state the basis on which the committee decided to include these items, and I believe the basis is a sound one.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. Is it possible to obtain this information from the States?

Mr. BRIDGES. The inquiry we made would indicate that it is not possible to obtain the information accurately in that way. We realize that there is cooperation along the line, but we understand that there is no other way to obtain accurate information on these matters. Therefore, I believe the Senate should either decide to appropriate the minimum amounts the committee has recommended, or should decide to eliminate the items.

Mr. BUSH. In my own State the Association of Manufacturers should be able to supply such information, I believe, to the Department of Commerce, if the information is requested.

Mr. BRIDGES. At one time we thought of including only a small amount for this purpose, and asking that next year there be a review of the program. We were told, in effect, that that would be worse than useless, in that a staff would be created, but would not have sufficient funds to perform the necessary work.

So we discarded that proposal, in favor of the item now recommended by the committee. In doing so, the committee recommended that an effort be made to obtain cooperation from the users of these statistics and that a study be made to determine what could be done on a voluntary basis.

A policy decision is involved. So far as the chairman of the committee is concerned, he is perfectly willing to have the Senate decide this question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that the subcommittee of which the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire was chairman, voted against the continued inclusion of this item?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. There was a difference of opinion in the subcommittee, and action on the item was deferred. No favorable action was taken by the subcommittee; no adverse action was taken by the subcommittee. The subcommittee merely referred the item to the full committee for action.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At least no favorable action was taken by the subcommittee. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. No favorable action was taken by the subcommittee; likewise no unfavorable action was taken by the subcommittee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it correct that the cost of the 1953 Census of Business is contemplated to be \$11,720,623, and that the cost of the 1953 Census of Manufacturers is contemplated to be \$3,823,281?

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator from Illinois mean the total cost over a period of years?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do.

Mr. BRIDGES. The total cost of the Business Census would be \$10,726,338, as projected over the years; and the total cost of the Manufacturers Census would be \$3,429,027, projected over the future.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have before me a statement from the Department of Commerce, reading in part as follows:

The revised budget for the 1953 Census of Business contemplates a total cost, including costs of preparation in fiscal 1952 and 1953, and completion costs in 1955 and 1956, of \$11,720,623 * * * similarly for the 1953 Census of Manufactures the total contemplated cost will be \$3,823,281.

If we add those together, we arrive at a figure of somewhat more than \$15,500,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. We did not accept those figures. We went into the matter with the department in detail, and we cut all the corners we could. My figures are the result of a later departmental revision.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Ultimately, the total cost will probably be close to \$15 million, will it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. The ultimate cost of the censuses of business and manufactures will be close to \$14 million.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So that, in respect to the \$9,400,000 for censuses of business and manufactures, for which we are being asked to appropriate, it would occasion an additional cost of \$5 million, would it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. It would be approximately that amount.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Again, I should like to point out that so far as the census of business is concerned, this does not

have particular public interest in comparison to the interest which private business has in it. The information is designed primarily for the use of marketing agencies, advertising, and other groups who would like to have the public do their research work for them. I suggest that it is a form of subsidy with a dangerous tendency toward the socialization of statistics, which in my judgment should be resisted.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whether it is his opinion that the statistical information is impartially collected and made available to any person, to any department of the Government, and to any business concern that may wish to have it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I would say to the distinguished and able Senator from Kansas that we have information to the effect that the data are impartially collected, that the sources are treated confidentially and are protected, and that the information is made available to any group, business, public division, or anyone else in the country who may wish to use it.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Then, it would seem to the Senator from Kansas to serve a very useful purpose for the country, and for our economy. If the information collected is reliable, and gives a true picture of the economic situation and of the needs or deficiencies of the country, I am unable to see why the program should not be sustained.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	McClellan
Barrett	Gore	Millikin
Beall	Green	Monroney
Bennett	Griswold	Morse
Bricker	Hayden	Mundt
Bridges	Hendrickson	Neely
Bush	Hickenlooper	Payne
Butler, Md.	Hill	Potter
Byrd	Hoey	Purtell
Capehart	Holland	Robertson
Carlson	Humphrey	Russell
Chavez	Jackson	Saltonstall
Clements	Jenner	Schoepfel
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Daniel	Kennedy	Sparkman
Douglas	Kerr	Stennis
Duff	Kilgore	Symington
Dworshak	Knowland	Thye
Eastland	Kuchel	Tobey
Ellender	Langer	Watkins
Ferguson	Lehman	Welker
Flanders	Long	Wiley
Frear	Malone	Williams
Fulbright	Mansfield	Young
George	Martin	
Gillette	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POTTER in the chair). A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 30, beginning in line 3.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that the amendment on page 30 includes lines 3 to 11, inclusive, but does not include lines 12 to 22, inclusive?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is correct in his understanding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment involves the expenditure of a sum in excess of \$14 million. Therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays, and I hope the request will be granted.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to express my strong disapproval of the proposal of the Senator from Illinois to eliminate the funds provided for the censuses of business and manufactures and for the census of agriculture. I must confess that I am a little bit surprised that the Senator should so propose. I wish it had been possible for me to have been present while the Senator explained his position. I am sure that *prima facie* it requires some explanation. We have ahead of us the most serious problem on which the whole world waits, namely, the problem of maintaining prosperity, we hope, during peace times or during a period when there is a reduction in the cost of defense. It is the cant of the Communists that we cannot do this, and I should be willing to agree that we cannot do it unless we continue to have information on agriculture and on business and manufactures on which our action must be based.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I regret that the Senator from Vermont was not on the floor when I tried to make the point clear that I did not refer to the census of agriculture, but only to the censuses of business and manufactures.

Mr. FLANDERS. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from Illinois raised the question a moment ago with the Chair as to whether the amendment included lines 12 to 22, inclusive, on page 30?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I raised a question as to whether it did, and the Chair ruled, as I hoped the ruling would be, that the amendment now under consideration covered only lines 3 to 11, inclusive.

Mr. FLANDERS. Then I would direct to this more restricted area the same objections I would apply to the provision from line 3 to line 22, inclusive. It seems to me to be a rather remarkable place for the Senator from Illinois to apply his useful, active, and sometimes successful endeavors to cut the budget. It is the wrong place.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I suggest—and I think the suggestion should be perfectly agreeable to everybody—that the amendments relating to the censuses of business and manufactures and the item of census of agriculture, because they are on the same subject, be voted upon en bloc.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I cannot agree. In fact, I would be willing to have the census of business separated from the census of manufactures. The census of manufactures would cost less than the census of business. In my opinion, it would be worth more. The census of business would be primarily to give free market information to advertising agencies and private research groups, and would constitute a socialization of statistics, which should be resisted by friends of the American system.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Illinois that I have never before heard of a socialization of statistics. I have heard many interesting proposals made by the Senator from Illinois, but this is a new one. If the only thing socialized in this country was statistics, we would be well off. If we confined ourselves to figures and statistics, we would have nothing to worry about. What the censuses of business, manufactures, and agriculture propose to do is to get facts, so that we can shape our business, economics, and agricultural programs over the years.

As I have said, this is a question for the Senate to determine. I am not trying to tell the Senate that it should or should not approve these items; I am stating reasons why the items were included in the bill, and why I feel the censuses are necessary. They have been conducted for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Was there not evidence before the committee that if the amount of money included in this item were eliminated, and the item remained as the House left it, the statistics which have been developed in the past would be more or less useless, because there would be a hiatus, and when the studies were resumed, a fresh start would have to be made with no comparison, or, at least, not a valid comparison, with what had gone before?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amount which the committee placed in the bill was the minimum amount with which the censuses could be accomplished, if they were to be completed at all. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to take a minute to say to the Senator from Illinois that I believe we would be making a great mistake if we terminated these censuses. I know that is so because they provide statistics which private industry cannot accumulate. This is one instance in which the Government can do the work better for the people than they can do it themselves. I think that ought to be the test, when any question of socialization is raised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 30, after line 2. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand correctly that a vote of "yea" on this amendment is a vote to uphold the recommendation of the committee for an immediate appropriation of \$9,400,000, and subsequent expenditures of approximately \$5 million additional; and that a vote of "nay" is a vote for economy, and a vote against the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that a vote "yea" is a vote to uphold the committee's position in the appropriation of \$9,400,000. A vote "nay" is a vote against the committee's position, which would leave the appropriation at \$6 million.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wished to raise the point of order that once a roll-call has been started, the debate is finished. Any further argument or description about what the amendment does is debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was attempting to answer a parliamentary inquiry.

The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—41

Aiken	Butler, Md.	Cooper
Beall	Capehart	Cordon
Bennett	Carlson	Daniel
Bricker	Chavez	Ellender
Bridges	Clements	Ferguson

Flanders
Frear
George
Gillette
Hayden
Hendrickson
Hickenlooper
Hill
Hoey

Humphrey
Johnson, Tex.
Kerr
Knowland
Langer
Malone
McClellan
Millikin
Mundt

Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Symington
Thye
Watkins
Wiley
Young

NAYS—38

Barrett
Bush
Byrd
Douglas
Duff
Dworshak
Eastland
Fulbright
Goldwater
Gore
Green
Griswold
Holland

Jackson
Jenner
Johnson, Colo.
Kennedy
Kilgore
Kuchel
Lehman
Long
Mansfield
Martin
Maybank
Monroney
Morse

Neely
Payne
Potter
Purtell
Robertson
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Tobey
Welker
Williams

NOT VOTING—17

Anderson
Butler, Nebr.
Case
Dirksen
Hennings
Hunt

Ives
Johnston, S. C.
Kefauver
Magnuson
McCarran
McCarthy

Murray
Pastore
Smith, N. J.
Smith, N. C.
Taft

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would an amendment to the committee amendment be in order at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that an amendment to the committee amendment just agreed to would not be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I submit that we should reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] wished to reconsider the vote by which we saved \$4 million yesterday on Foreign Service buildings abroad. If the motion to reconsider should be agreed to, I should then like to modify the committee amendment so that it would include the census of manufactures, but not the census of business. This would save in the first year approximately \$5,300,000, and ultimately would save approximately \$10 million, because the chief expense is in connection with the census of business. So I shall move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was just agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senator from Illinois cannot move to reconsider because of the fact that the Senator was on the losing side in the vote just taken.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope that there will be a conversion, and that some Senator who voted for the committee amendment will move to reconsider so that we may save on the census of business. I throw myself on the mercy of the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move—but not for the purpose which the distinguished Senator from Illinois stated—to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan to lay on the

table the motion of the Senator from California to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not wish to be constantly making parliamentary inquiries, but these questions become complicated. I wonder if the Presiding Officer will state the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I also announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "yea."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—39

Aiken
Beall
Bennett
Bricker
Bridges
Butler, Md.
Capehart
Carlson
Case
Chavez
Clements
Cooper
Cordon

Daniel
Ellender
Ferguson
Flanders
Frear
Hayden
Hendrickson
Hickenlooper
Hill
Hoey
Johnson, Tex.
Kerr
Knowland

Langer
Martin
McClellan
Millikin
Mundt
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Smith, Maine
Thye
Watkins
Wiley
Young

NAYS—35

Barrett	Holland	Neely
Bush	Humphrey	Payne
Byrd	Jackson	Potter
Douglas	Jenner	Purtell
Dworshak	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Eastland	Kuchel	Smathers
Fulbright	Lehman	Sparkman
George	Long	Stennis
Goldwater	Mansfield	Tobey
Gore	Maybank	Welker
Green	Monroney	Williams
Griswold	Morse	

NOT VOTING—22

Anderson	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Kefauver	Pastore
Dirksen	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
Gillette	Magnuson	Symington
Hennings	Malone	Taft
Hunt	McCarran	
Ives	McCarthy	

So Mr. FERGUSON's motion to lay on the table Mr. KNOWLAND's motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning on page 30, line 12, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, after line 11, the committee proposes to insert the following:

Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 census of agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$2,200,000 to remain available until December 31, 1954: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall be merged with this appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suppose that as a result of the vote just taken some \$14 million will be expended for the censuses of business and manufactures. In a sense, that means the Senate will approve a census also for agriculture. The census for agriculture will cost ultimately, according to the estimates of the Department of Commerce, as given on page 83 of the House hearings on the bill, \$23 million, even though the initial appropriation is only \$2.2 million. Since we have given similar amounts to business, I suppose we will not deny a census to agriculture. I shall vote against the appropriation, but I shall not ask for a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, no item in this appropriation bill is any more valuable to the economy of our country, and to the businessmen within our economy, than is this appropriation. Such a census is of value to business, whether it be a small or large business, and is likewise valuable to agriculture. It is the only barometer available which will give us information relative to the economy. For that reason I supported the appropriation for censuses of business and manufactures, and I certainly recommend that the appropriation for an agricultural census be supported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning on page 30, line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I was out of the Chamber at the time the Senate considered the committee amendment on page 23 with respect to the Office of Alien Property, salary and expenses. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to that item so that I may ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations certain questions.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire would not agree to reconsider the vote on the amendment, but he will be very glad to return to it in order to answer some questions.

Mr. LEHMAN. I understand that some of the operations of the Office of Alien Property would be endangered by this cut in the appropriation. I may point out that the committee recommended \$2½ million for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, which amounts to a reduction of \$1 million below the House figure, a reduction of \$1,400,000 below the original 1954 estimate, and \$1,300,000 below the 1953 appropriation. It is a reduction of more than one-third from what was provided last year. I would very much like to have some assurance from the distinguished chairman of the committee that the very substantial reduction which has been made, which seems to be hardly justified under present conditions, will not paralyze the operations of the Office of Alien Property, to the extent that the work of the Office cannot be carried on successfully.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the basic reasoning in the case of this item is that a great many properties of tremendous value were taken over by the United States under the war powers, and the Government has been operating them ever since.

It is my opinion and the opinion of a majority of the Appropriations Committee that the Government of the United States should, at the earliest possible date, get out of the business of operating alien properties. We believe it is not the function of the Government to operate, over a long period of years, properties which should be in private hands.

We also find that in the case of some companies directorships and official positions have been used—or at least it is alleged that they have been used—as favors.

One of the ways by which we felt we perhaps could bring about a speeding up of the disposal of these properties was by limiting the administrative costs. We have not voted to limit them so much that the properties could not be efficiently operated, but we have voted to limit the administrative costs to such an extent that some cuts in executive and administrative costs would be required. Our action was taken for that purpose, and in the realization that good administration could still be maintained with the amount recommended by the committee.

I say very honestly that our action was taken in an endeavor to prune the overhead administrative costs, so there would be no encouragement to the offi-

cials to hang on to their jobs and to retain these properties.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to point out that it is obvious that a paralysis of the Office of Alien Property would paralyze the War Claims Commission. I also wish to point out that the War Claims Act provides for the payment of \$1 a day to Americans who were prisoners of war, for each day during which they suffered malnutrition while they were in the hands of the enemy. By an amendment, the War Claims Commission was directed to pay another dollar and a half a day to those prisoners who did forced labor while they were in the hands of the enemy.

In my opinion, and, I am sure, in the opinion of all my colleagues, this is a mere pittance in recognition of the great suffering of these American citizens.

The money must come from the Office of Alien Property, after it liquidates enemy property seized by the Alien Property Custodian. If the appropriation for the Office of Alien Property is cut as the committee recommends, no more money will be forthcoming for years and years.

Just at this time the War Claims Commission is completely out of funds. It has not paid anywhere near all the prisoners of war who suffered malnutrition and were forced to work during their captivity. The War Claims Commission urgently needs another \$60 million to pay these claims. Under this appropriation bill, the Office of Alien Property will be unable to liquidate assets for payment to the Commission.

I do not feel that we should sacrifice the rights of thousands of Americans who suffered in such a manner. The present proposal would be false economy. It would save \$1 million, and would lose \$60 million, and would dishonor our promise to many, many former prisoners of the enemy.

Mr. President, I do not make these statements with the hope of reversing the action of the committee in voting for the cut, although I believe the cut is completely unjustified. I know that my opposition to the action of the committee is hopeless. But I make these statements in order that the record will show exactly the effect of the cut on the appropriations and what the cut in appropriations will mean to Americans who are prisoners of war, and to Americans who appreciate the sacrifices and the sufferings of those prisoners of war.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the very eloquent plea made by the Senator from New York has nothing directly to do with the item in question. It has something to do indirectly with the War Claims Commission and claims which are being liquidated, but it has nothing to do directly with the top administrative costs of the Office of Alien Property, does it?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; I think it has very much to do with it, for, as I understand, the income of the War Claims Commission comes from the revenue from the properties now held or previously held by the Alien Property Custodian.

If we prevent the Office of Alien Property from operating efficiently, certainly the revenue from the properties still held by that Office will be greatly reduced, if not completely eliminated.

I know there is a great effort to dispose of these properties, and perhaps it is wise to do so, provided we do not dispose of properties which now are in process of liquidation.

I am very much afraid that is exactly what will happen as the next step, namely, that we shall provide for the disposal of these properties, on the basis of the plea that the money obtained from the disposal of the properties can be placed in escrow until the suits are decided. However, if that is done, no funds will be at the disposal of the War Claims Commission.

Mr. BRIDGES. I know the Senator from New York is sincere in his statement, but I believe he unknowingly misinterprets the situation. Actually, our committee was informed there are on hand sufficient funds to take care of the war claims. So, by reducing the administrative costs, instead of harming the situation to which the Senator from New York refers, we shall actually be helping it, because we shall be limiting the amount of money which may be used for executive and administrative costs.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the money is taken from the administrative costs, there will be that much more money for the ex-servicemen and former prisoners of war.

Mr. LEHMAN. In theory the Senator from New Mexico is correct, of course. However, in practice, if we paralyze the operations of the Office of Alien Property—as I believe will be done if we reduce by 40 percent the appropriation that is necessary for the efficient operation of that Office, as compared with the appropriation made last year, whereas there has been very little change in the properties held by that Office—then I believe we may paralyze the operations of the War Claims Commission because it will have considerably less revenue.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am sure the Senator from New York means exactly what he says. However, I have been on the Appropriations Committee for 14 or 15 years, and there we hear, every year, the statement by the various agencies and departments, "If you cut one person from our staff, we cannot do our job properly."

That plea is made because each of the departments wishes to add a number of employees to its staff.

I do not believe anyone in the Office of Alien Property will suffer or that anyone in the various agencies of Government having to do with that Office will suffer if the committee amendment is agreed to.

I am strongly in favor of helping the ex-servicemen. Thousands of the former prisoners of war who are receiving these payments come from my State. The entire New Mexico National Guard was in service abroad. Goodness knows, I would not favor depriving those men of a thing.

On the other hand, if by abolishing 1 administrative job in 1 office we shall be hurting those ex-servicemen, then certainly we are in a terrible condition.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is not a question of doing away with 2 or 3 or 4 offices. I would certainly be the last one to object to that, if I thought it a real measure of economy. But we are here dealing with human beings. We are dealing with suffering people who have made great sacrifices for their country.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I say a word further?

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to finish, but I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let me inform the Senator from New York that I was responsible for the first bill providing for a dollar a day, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who was presiding over the Senate a little while ago, and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] were the Senators who conducted hearings on the bill. So I know what the Senator from New York is talking about, and I certainly agree with him in the sincere plea he is making.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say that I know the great heart of the Senator from New Mexico. He and I have fought together in many battles to obtain money for research and for medical care, and for increased training for doctors and nurses.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will join the Senator again in similar battles.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from New Mexico and I have fought together in connection with many bills for furtherance of the fight against cancer, heart disease, mental disease, and for education. So I may assure the Senator from New Mexico that no one has greater admiration for him or greater appreciation of the things for which he stands than do I. But I may say that last year there was before the Senate a request for an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property. When the appropriation came from the House it was for \$3,500,000, and it was left at that figure. This is \$1 million less than the House appropriation, or approximately 30 percent less. But it is \$1,400,000 below the original 1954 estimate. I know that the Senate is not bound, of course, by the estimate presented by our former great President, but it is also \$1,300,000, or nearly 40 percent, under the 1953 allowance. For the life of me, I cannot see what possible justification there can be for cutting the appropriation—an appropriation which deals with human lives, with human suffering, and with human sacrifices. I can see no possible justification for making a cut in the amount suggested. I wish to make the RECORD clear in that regard.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I deeply regret that the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is not present on the floor of the Senate. I understand that he is in Tokyo on official business. The entire question of the sale of alien property and payment of claims is before the Judiciary Committee, and is in charge of a subcommittee, of which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is chairman, and of which I am a member.

The manner in which alien property has been handled during the past 15 or 20 years has been a disgrace to the United States of America, and it is the

purpose of our committee to clean it up, so far as we can.

We find that there are nearly 63,000 claims involving alien property, thousands of which involve less than \$500. We find that there are claims which grew out of World War I. We have held meeting after meeting. We have had all the men who have been conducting the affairs of the Office of Alien Property before our committee. We had as a witness Jack Bride, the head of the Analine Film Co. We have had before our subcommittee a group of lawyers headed by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. President, there is one thing upon which we are determined, and that is to correct the deplorable situation which now exists, and we believe we can do that within 8 months or a year. That is the opinion of Mr. Hayes, former head of the American Legion, whom we retained as Chief Counsel for the subcommittee. We are going to settle the problems in accordance with the advice of Dallas Townsend, the newly appointed head of Alien Property. I am entirely satisfied that the \$2,500,000 is more than ample for the work to be done.

I was interested in what the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] said about former prisoners of war. I wonder whether he is aware of the fact that \$150 million has already been advanced, even though nothing came in from the sale of the assets. I wish to assure my colleague that the plan of the subcommittee, headed by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is to clean up the entire matter; and we believe we can do that within about 2½ years, and that there will be sufficient money available, under the committee amendment, to make it possible to conclude the work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 31, line 14, after the word "snowshoes", to strike out "\$105,500,000" and insert "\$104,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, at the beginning of line 7, to strike "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I desire to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire about this amendment, which proposes a reduction of \$2 million in the appropriation for aviation and for navigational facilities. Will that in any way lessen the safety factor in the operation of commercial airlines throughout the country? What was the committee's reasoning in proposing this reduction?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, so far as I know, it will not lessen the safety factor or impair current operations. It may result in delay in the acquisition of new apparatus, but it will not impair the current situation.

Mr. SMATHERS. I had been advised that the cut of \$2 million would result in failure to build civilian radar sets at certain large airports, such as those at Omaha, Spokane, and San Diego.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is not what the distinguished and able Senator from Florida asked me. He inquired whether

the reduction would lessen the safety factor. It would not lessen the safety factor.

Mr. SMATHERS. I can appreciate that; but it would stop the development of the safety program. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. It will perhaps retard it over a period of time. It may lessen or may increase the time factor in connection with the construction of certain installations, but it would do nothing to interfere with existing facilities.

Mr. SMATHERS. I merely wondered whether the Senator from New Hampshire knew what construction would be stopped as a result of the reduction of \$2 million.

Mr. BRIDGES. One of the reasons for the position taken by the Senate committee was that on June 30 this year there will be an unobligated balance of \$10,513,786. There is ample opportunity for the administration to proceed during the next year with an orderly program. The reduction from \$7 million to \$5 million is not going to be harmful.

Mr. SMATHERS. I am sure I can agree, when I see the Senator from New Hampshire recognizing the importance of aviation and the importance of developing new navigational facilities. If it were represented to his committee that there was a need for the development of new navigational facilities for the safety of commercial airlines and military operation, his committee would be glad, I am sure, to consider a supplemental request, if it could be substantiated.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may point out to the Senator that last year there was an appropriation of \$9,950,000. This year the carry-over is \$10,500,000, plus \$5 million provided in this bill, which would make available approximately \$15.5 million. I should think that would be all the office could reasonably take care of.

Mr. SMATHERS. I should think so, too, except that I am advised that, while \$10 million is unobligated, nevertheless it is programed. Programs have been drawn up under which the administration had expected to establish radar controls.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that is correct. The \$10 million is programed, and we have provided \$5 million for new programs. Therefore, we have a fairly well-balanced situation. Certainly the committee has definitely in mind safety provisions, and it intends that nothing in this bill shall interfere with the safety of commercial air traffic. I have told the Senator the actual facts as the committee found them to be.

Mr. SMATHERS. I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire I have no desire to labor the point. I agree with him that if the funds carried over are unobligated it would not make much sense to appropriate a large amount of additional funds. However, if representatives of the CAA come before the committee and are able to substantiate the claim that the reduction would interfere with the safety factor in the operation of commercial airlines and military airlines, would not the committee chairman be happy to hear their argu-

ment and, if necessary, to recommend the appropriation of the necessary funds?

Mr. BRIDGES. I cannot say what we shall do. We certainly shall be glad to hear them and listen to the evidence. It would then be up to the committee to decide. The Senator from New Hampshire cannot promise that the money will be appropriated.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Referring to page 31 of the bill and to the amount recommended and agreed to by the Senate, in line 14, this sentence occurs in the committee report on page 13:

In distributing the reduction, the committee directs that no portion be applied to the allotments for operations of Federal airways and aviation safety activities.

The question is, Does that sentence mean, as the Senator from Oregon understood it to mean when it was discussed in committee, that no portion of the reduction made either by the House or by the Senate shall in anywise be applied to the allotments for operation of airways and aviation activities? I ask the question because the sentence might be construed as referring only to the Senate reduction.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is my view that the Senator's interpretation is correct.

Mr. CORDON. I so understood when the committee had the question under consideration. In view of the fact that within the amount appropriated there are such sums as \$1,350,000 for interfunctional activities, and for staff and administrative purposes \$5,500,000, in round figures, certainly there is room in the administrative section to make that kind of a reduction without in anywise affecting the operation of airways or of aviation safety activities. Certainly there are adequate funds to absorb that reduction without any necessity of reducing the present safety appliances, including the 18 traffic-control towers.

Mr. BRIDGES. The distinguished Senator from Oregon is absolutely correct. That was the thought of the committee, and that is the interpretation which the committee put on the language.

Mr. CORDON. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 32, line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 4, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I move to amend the committee amendment by striking out "\$500,000" and substituting in lieu thereof "\$950,000."

I do not know how the committee arrived at the figure \$500,000, but I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that in 1948 there was appropriated \$1,600,000; in 1950, \$1,450,000; in 1951, \$1,375,000; in 1952, \$1,363,000; and in 1953, \$1,162,972.

The House recommended \$1 million for the next fiscal year, and the President's budget called for approximately \$1,163,000.

The pending bill, under the committee amendment, calls for \$500,000.

This appropriation has to do with the operation of the CAA main laboratory at Indianapolis, where the Government has an investment of approximately \$5 million. I think I can say without fear of successful contradiction that practically all the safety devices we now have on the airlines of the United States were developed at this laboratory. To cut the appropriation from \$1 million to \$500,000 would be a serious mistake.

I know considerable about the laboratory and about the property on which it is located. I fly over it and drive by it quite often. Such a reduction in funds would practically render it useless, it seems to me, despite the fact that it has to do with the safety of our airlines in the United States. One accident could easily cost \$500,000. If any one of us should be so unfortunate as to be in an airplane crackup we might wish we had appropriated an additional amount for safety devices.

I understand that one reason for the cut is that the appropriation for the laboratory at Langley Field, Va., under the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was cut to \$6,400,000. The budget a year ago, I think, was \$7,700,000 and this was reduced by the House to approximately \$6,400,000. In this bill the Senate has recommended an appropriation of \$624,350. I do not believe we should cut operations at the laboratory in Indianapolis so drastically. A reduction from \$1 million to \$500,000 is drastic. I am suggesting that we make the amount \$950,000, which is a 20 percent cut. It seems to me that when there are more airplanes in the air all the time the factor of safety is paramount; better beacons are needed to promote safety on the airlines. This cut might well prove to be false economy.

I hope, Mr. President, that the chairman of the committee will accept my amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Indiana that in making the decision to reduce the amount to \$500,000, the committee had in mind that we have in this instance duplicating facilities. There is a big laboratory at Langley Field, Va., which is to a certain degree devoted to supersonic research and development in military aircraft. We have the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as well as private industry, conducting research and development. It was the thought of the committee that there was duplication in this field, and this was one place where a cut could be applied. These laboratories are adapting certain products to aeronautical use.

Of course, that has to do with safety appliances, gadgets, and the like. The Senator spoke of an airplane crackup. This item relates only indirectly to such things, although the laboratory could develop some gadget or appliance which would promote the safety of planes.

Mr. CAPEHART. Of course, they do not develop all the safety devices and all the lighting equipment, but they test them to make certain that they will do what is intended.

A few years ago, a group of Senators flew to Indianapolis to visit this laboratory, and at that time they were given some wonderful demonstrations of blind flying. They flew around and made observations, and the laboratory there talked the pilot in.

That laboratory developed and tested the system of telling a pilot the distance he is from an airport. That is an important development.

It might well be that this particular laboratory could be merged with some other laboratory. However, the point is that that has not been done, and to reduce this appropriation from \$1,100,000 to \$500,000 might well prove to be false economy, because the reduction would almost completely destroy the laboratory. Perhaps the item had better be eliminated entirely, rather than be reduced so drastically.

It might well be that the installations at Langley Field ought to be moved to Indianapolis, or those at Indianapolis moved to Langley Field. The point is that that is not being done. I do not believe there is a conflict between what is being done by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field and what is being done at Indianapolis.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Indiana. As a pilot, I am vitally interested in the particular phase of aviation affected by the amendment. I feel that a reduction of the appropriation for the research program would be false economy. I am not a proponent of economy where research is concerned.

The committee report, on page 14, states that the committee feels there is a great deal of duplication. I wish to touch on that briefly.

Private enterprise merely develops equipment and sends it to Indianapolis, where the CAA evaluates it for use in private and commercial planes. I can state from experience that the Navy and the Air Force do not lead in this particular field of the electronic control of flying, but follow.

The National Advisory Committee at Langley Field is concerned chiefly with aeronautical design, airflow, surfaces, and so forth. The laboratory at Indianapolis is the only place in the United States that is devoted exclusively to the development of electronic control of flight, which means safety during instrument-flight weather.

I call attention to the fact that the CAA has control of all the thousands of miles of airways in the United States over which airplanes fly. The CAA has control over the types of equipment used in airplanes and on the ground to communicate with airplanes.

Briefly, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in the next 2 years the aircraft of the United States will be changed over from the old low-frequency ranges to what are known as

omniranges, or very high frequency ranges. The transition will entail much study before all equipment can be approved for private planes. It will entail study so that private and commercial pilots can use the new equipment with safety.

The distance-measuring equipment, which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] mentioned, will become available to private and commercial pilots. That is an entirely new development in flying.

I feel that we would be practicing false economy by reducing this appropriation \$500,000, in view of the fact that in the United States we have just begun the development of safety procedures in connection with instrument-flight conditions. Therefore, I propose to support the amendment of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Indiana that, as chairman of the committee, I do not feel I could accept his amendment. I realize what the latest information shows with respect to the 2 or 3 new programs that are planned.

This matter will go to conference between the Senate and the House. The House figure is \$1 million; the amount proposed by the Senate is \$500,000. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana would bring up the figure to an amount which would allow the conference very little latitude in which to negotiate. If the Senator would consider modifying his amendment to bring the amount about halfway between the Senate and the House figures, for example, to the sum of \$750,000, so that there would be latitude for study and negotiation by the committee of conference, I, as one member of the Senate committee which has handled the bill, shall be glad to accept it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to modify my amendment, so as to provide for \$750,000, instead of \$950,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] to the committee amendment.

The amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 15, after the word "utilities", to strike out the comma and "\$400,000" and insert "(boilers), \$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 16, to strike out:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the current

fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration."

And insert:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except sec. 5 (a)), to be available until June 30, 1958, \$12,500,000, of which (1) \$10 million shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said act, (2) \$400,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$25,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$400,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$175,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including purchase (not to exceed 10 for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$1,500,000 not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft: *Provided*, That the appropriation under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter be accounted for under this head.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 34, beginning on line 4, it is proposed to strike out down to and including line 24 and insert the following:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), to be available until June 30, 1958, \$30,000,000 of which (1) \$25,125,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said act, (2) \$800,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$800,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$350,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$2,875,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including purchase (not to exceed 10 for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$2,875,000 not to exceed \$450,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft: *Provided*, That the appropriation under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter be accounted for under this head.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute for the committee amendment, offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the amount of the appropriation for Federal aid to airports from \$12,500,000, as reported by the committee, to the full sum of \$30 million which was carried in the original budget estimate.

I believe that it would be false economy on our part not to appropriate this rec-

ommended sum. In 1946 the Congress enacted the Federal Aid to Airports Act, under which \$500 million was authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of assisting municipalities and other public bodies in building airports over a period of 5 years. In 1950 this act was extended for an additional period of time. It does not now expire until 1958. I should like to emphasize this legislative history again, Mr. President. The original act provided for the expenditure of the authorization over a period of 5 years, and the renewal act added 7 years to that time. Thus, the Congress has given ample evidence that it will do its share toward making funds available under the act.

In the justification for the original \$30 million appropriation it was stated that—

During the past few years the volume of civil-military aviation activities in the United States has undergone a tremendous increase and has placed heavier demands upon airports, mainly through the use of faster and heavier aircraft. The new types of aircraft require longer and stronger runways and attendant taxiways. Excessive deterioration of existing runways is being caused by present overloading, thereby creating an operational and safety hazard to aircraft using these facilities. Unless promptly corrected, this deterioration will increase with the resultant additional cost of restoration, and, to a greater extent, affect the safety of aircraft and passengers. Local political subdivisions are prepared to finance their share of the improvement and construction of airport runway and taxiway facilities to safely and adequately accommodate these heavier types of aircraft. The advent of jet aircraft, together with the increase in the volume of all air traffic, has created many complex problems concerning the location and use of civil airports in the vicinity of highly populated areas.

What is the amount I am now requesting proposed to be used for? I refer again to the justification sheets which were presented to the committee in connection with the original budget amount. They show that there are 55 airports awaiting modernization on which military units are based. Of the sum of \$30 million, \$9,125,000 would be spent on these 55 airports. Bear in mind that this amount would be matched by moneys collected locally, and the airport would be used by the military.

Second, the amount requested includes work on 185 airports used by the military on an itinerant basis. Of the \$30 million my amendment appropriates \$14 million would be spent on these airports, used frequently by military aircraft, and an equal amount would be spent by municipalities and other local political bodies.

There are 20 air-carrier airports, which are not included in those I have just mentioned. They, too, are used by the military. Of the sum referred to, \$2,300,000 would be spent on these carrier airports.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table showing the disposition of Federal funds provided in my amendment be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table referred to was ordered to be printed as follows:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, disposition of funds by airport use

	Number	Operational safety	Operational efficiency	Total
1. Airports on which military units are based.....	55	\$6, 625, 000	\$2, 500, 000	\$9, 125, 000
2. Airports used by the military on an itinerant basis.....	185	10, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	14, 000, 000
3. Air carrier airports not included in 1 and 2.....	20	2, 000, 000	300, 000	2, 300, 000
4. Other airports necessary to the national economy.....	45	1, 500, 000	200, 000	1, 700, 000
Total.....	305	20, 625, 000	6, 500, 000	27, 125, 000

Distribution of 1954 program

Service type	Number of airports	Federal funds
Secondary.....	65	\$1, 200, 000
Feeder.....	65	3, 100, 000
Trunk.....	87	5, 500, 000
Express.....	43	3, 700, 000
Continental.....	21	3, 800, 000
International continental.....	15	6, 000, 000
International continental express.....	9	3, 825, 000
Total.....	305	27, 125, 000

Mr. ELLENDER. When the Aid-to-Airports Act of 1946 was approved, it was intended that a plan for the establishment of airports throughout the country would be made available, so that in case of war the Government would have the use of such airports. There is such a plan in existence and as provided by Congress it has been revised frequently. That was the reason why the Government placed in the law the provision which, in effect, holds that although the airports are erected with joint funds, at any time the Federal Government desires to use them, at any time we may find ourselves in an emergency, the Federal Government may take over the airports, as was frequently done during World War II.

Before any of these airports are erected, plans and specifications must be in strict accord with standards determined in advance by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Before any money is made available from the Federal Government the plans must be in strict accord with these specifications. The property must be purchased by the various municipalities for the purpose of expanding existing facilities or erecting new facilities. There must be a clear and unencumbered title.

What have we done in the past with respect to the law as it now stands on the statute books? Have we appropriated the sum of \$100 million a year, as was contemplated when the act was approved? We certainly have not. The most that the Federal Government provided by way of matching funds in any one year was less than \$40 million. Yet this act was used more or less as an incentive to induce political subdivisions throughout the Nation to create huge obligations. Many communities have incurred large debts in this connection. Today there are communities wherein a total of \$75 million could be spent if only it were matched by the Federal Government. This money has been raised by the various municipalities. They are ready to go. They have sold their bonds. They are paying interest on the bonds which they have issued in order to be able to construct the facil-

ities which were agreed to by the Federal Government.

It is true that the act itself provides that the Government shall not be bound to put up the money unless the Congress appropriates the funds.

However, Mr. President, the act states specifically that the CAA shall prepare plans and shall state where the various airports are to be located. Then it is up to the communities interested to agree to put up their share for the payment of the costs of these facilities.

Let me read a few sentences from the original act as to why it was placed on the statute books. I read from page 408 of the hearings:

Sec. 3. (a) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to prepare, and revise annually, a national plan for the development of public airports in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Such plan shall specify, in terms of general location and type of development, the projects considered by the Administrator to be necessary to provide a system of public airports adequate to anticipate and meet the needs of civil aeronautics.

These plans have been worked on, have been revised frequently, and have been available to local communities since 1946. These plans are renewed from year to year.

Because of that fact various communities have come in, and, as I have indicated, have taken the Government up on its word, as it were, and have said to the Federal Government, "You pay half and we pay half." That is the way it was offered to them.

Today, I repeat, some communities have provided funds to the tune of \$75 million. They are ready to go ahead. There are, in addition, many communities where money has not been actually provided but which can provide the required amounts or short notice. The total thus available amounts to over \$150 million. All of the facilities could be built in the long run if only Congress would appropriate the funds.

Mr. President, either we should appropriate the money necessary in order to permit the building of these facilities, or the act should be repealed.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. LONG. My colleague knows, does he not, that the facilities of these airports are useful for more than mere civilian purposes? In the event of a grave national emergency, we might find it necessary to use great numbers of these airports in our own defense. In the event many of our bases were struck, as some of us fear might happen,

we might find it necessary to use many of these runways and taxiways and fuel-storage facilities for the defense of the Nation. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is exactly what I indicated in my opening remarks, I will say to my colleague. That is why I have stated it is false economy for us not to appropriate this money. We are putting up a dollar and the local municipalities or the local bodies are putting up a dollar. In case of an emergency, the Government can have use of the facilities to the exclusion of civilian use.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. As a matter of fact, the junior Senator from Louisiana played some part last year in deleting one appropriation for a new air base, which was to have been built in New Jersey. It would have cost this year more than \$100 million. It would have been in a location where it could have been easily struck by an enemy and destroyed, and it would not have increased the Nation's ability to defend itself. The argument which my colleague is making is in favor of a number of airports and facilities which could be used in the event we needed them. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is exactly the proposal I am submitting to the Senate, that instead of curtailing the program we should proceed to build according to our original proposal. I may say to my colleague that in 1946 it was intended to spend a half billion dollars for that purpose. In 5 years we have spent less than 22½ percent of that amount.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Last year, when the junior Senator from Louisiana had the honor to be chairman of a subcommittee studying military base expenditures, in no instance would we suggest a reduction in proposed expenditures for runways and taxiways and fuel-storage facilities, but we always make it a point to suggest that the reductions apply to housing, officer facilities and unnecessary buildings, so as not to interfere with the ability of American airplanes getting into the air in the event of an attack. That logic would apply to the argument which my distinguished colleague is making today, namely, that by having these airports available for civilian use we could use them during peacetime, and in the event we found ourselves at war they would be useful for defense purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. My colleague is eminently correct. That is why I am so insistent on Congress at least carrying out its part of the bargain with the municipalities which have already sold bonds in order to build these facilities. If Congress does not want to go ahead, we should repeal the law, not leave it on the books as an incentive as I have stated, for local communities to incur huge obligations only to have the Government fail to live up to its part of the bargain.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for the argument he is making today. I may say that I happen to know of two communities in the State of Florida which had thought they were going to be able to participate in this program, and in view of that fact had gone out and obligated themselves to the issuance of bonds, at high interest rates. Now they understand, from the cut which has been leveled against this program, that they will not be able to get any money. Yet they have obligated themselves to pay from 3½ to 4 percent interest on the bonds they have issued, with which to build the airports.

Therefore, I certainly commend the Senator from Louisiana for his argument. I may say that there are 362 cities, as I read the record, which today have filed applications and have raised money and have obligated their city government or county government, as the case may be, in the belief that they were going to participate in this program. Now they find that the Federal Government is in fact breaking faith with them. Having put themselves figuratively out on a limb, the Federal Government is now sawing it off behind them. If this amendment is adopted, in some measure it will make up to the people what they feel should have been done originally.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I was reading from the original act of 1946, which indicated the purposes for which the funds were to be appropriated, so as to establish throughout the country airfields which could be used both in time of war and in peacetime.

At first the work was very slow. It prompted Congress in 1950 to extend the act, as I previously stated. Let me read what the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, headed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] at that time, said in its report:

Approximately 2 years were required to permit States and municipalities to set up the necessary laws to conform with the Federal Airport Act, and additional time is necessary for municipalities to provide the money to carry out their part of the program. Various congressional committees have requested the CAA to place emphasis on the development of the larger type airports. This has held up the development of a large number of small airports which will be required for a national system. Congress has appropriated at the average rate of \$40 million per fiscal year; therefore, only 22.5 percent of the \$520 million.

Yet it was originally intended to spend the entire amount within a 5-year period.

The airport program involves dealing with separate municipalities and political subdivisions, many of which are now raising funds. Some of the preliminary steps cities must process before they can enter into a contract for the actual performance of the work in many instances require much greater time than that available between now and the termination of the Federal Airport Act. The annual development programs for airport improvement and construction have provided for stage construction or units of work which necessitate further stages over a period of several years.

In that connection let me say that any number of large airports have been under construction by stages, and some of the work is one-third completed, whereas in other cases the work is half completed. Unless we provide sufficient funds for the completion of these airports, the result will probably be a total loss to many of the municipalities that have bonded themselves in order to be able to put up sufficient funds to pay their share of building these facilities.

I read further from the report:

It is often necessary to plan airport-development programs in various stages to extend over periods of 3 to 5 years.

Mr. President, that has been done in many cases. I repeat that if we were not to provide sufficient funds, the result would be a tremendous loss to the communities that have bonded themselves, and are paying the interest on the bonds, in order to build these facilities in stages.

I read further from the report:

Public agencies sponsoring airport development, therefore, must plan their programs for airport improvement, construction, and financing considerably in advance of actual construction. Many public agencies are awaiting at this time as to whether the Federal Airport Act will be extended in order to proceed with their plans for airport financing and construction.

Mr. President, if Congress had no intention of appropriating further funds, then instead of renewing or extending the act, Congress should have repealed it or should have let it die a natural death.

I read further from the report:

If such a vital act for national defense would be terminated it would leave not only an uncompleted overall airport program but a large number of partially completed airports.

The Federal airport program has become a vital part of our national economy. We are now beginning to feel the full effect of this program. This program, together with the implementation of the RTCA program, will do much to improve our air transportation system by providing for greater safety and acceptance of aircraft at our airports. Project requests from public agencies now on file with the CAA are in excess of \$330 million.

Mr. President, we should remember that this report was submitted 2 years ago. At that time the project requests amounted to \$330 million, and that was a little short of the \$500 million authorized.

I read further from the report:

Extension of time for completion of the program will permit proceeding with the airports on a priority list already established and which will be processed when Federal funds are available. The Federal airport program permits the construction and development of all types of airports with public agencies and the Federal Government as sponsors. The development of these types of airports with Federal aid is in line with our national policy of developing highways, waterways, and other utilities.

Mr. President, as I indicated a while ago, up to now the appropriations have fallen woefully short of the annual amounts called for by the act.

I have before me an analysis of the Federal airport program from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1953. The analysis indicates that the entire amount of funds obligated for all projects was \$194,432,-

298, and the cash expenditures and contract authorizations in the case of all those projects amounted to \$165,418,883, thereby leaving an estimated amount of \$29 million-plus that is required in order to liquidate the present agreements.

By the way, Mr. President, that amount is provided for as the next item in this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the analysis of the Federal airport program to which I have been referring, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Analysis of Federal airport program from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1953

APPROPRIATIONS	
Projects (excludes administrative):	
1947-----	\$42,750,000
1948-----	30,662,500
1949 ¹ -----	(3,182,828)
1950 ¹ -----	(3,000,000)
1951 ¹ -----	(3,000,000)
1952-----	15,850,000
1953-----	11,750,000
Total-----	101,012,500
Liquidation cash:	
1947-----	0
1948-----	0
1949-----	0
1950-----	11,500,000
1951-----	34,000,000
1952-----	10,000,000
1953 regular-----	5,500,000
1953 supplemental-----	3,500,000
Total-----	64,500,000
Total appropriations for projects-----	165,512,500
EXPENDITURES	
For projects:	
1948-----	5,148,889
1949-----	30,390,990
1950-----	33,182,519
1951-----	30,388,415
1952-----	32,808,070
1953 (estimated)-----	33,500,000
Total expenditures-----	165,418,883
Estimated balance in cash appropriated for program purposes, exclusive of administration, as of June 30, 1953-----	
	93,617
RECAPITULATION	
Total appropriated for projects-----	101,012,500
Plus contract authority:	
1949-----	36,817,172
1950-----	36,500,000
1951-----	21,200,000
Total-----	94,517,172
Total available for projects-----	195,529,672
Less total agreements entered into-----	194,432,298
Estimated obligational authority available as of June 30, 1953-----	1,097,374

¹ Cash appropriated for administration only for 1949, 1950, 1951 not in total.

Grant agreements:	
1947-----	\$3,041,906
1948-----	25,490,758
1949-----	49,908,900
1950-----	44,049,461
1951-----	39,703,042
1952-----	19,538,231
1953 (estimated)-----	12,700,000
Total grant agreements-----	194,432,298
Less cash expenditures on projects-----	165,418,883

Estimated additional amount needed to liquidate present agreements-----	29,013,415
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Mr. ELLENDER. So in the space of 5 years Congress has fallen far short of appropriating the amount of money which had been authorized.

Mr. President, as I indicated a moment ago, the record shows that the municipalities are now able and willing to proceed under the agreement which was entered into between them and the Federal Government. These municipalities have a combined fund of \$75 million with which to proceed to the development of many of the airports. The appropriation I am requesting at this time will take care of less than 50 percent of the municipalities that now are able, willing, and ready to proceed to build these facilities.

To say the least, Mr. President, I think it would be bad faith on the part of the Federal Government not to proceed at least to meet the municipalities half way in providing funds sufficient to permit the building of these airports. No doubt the airports will be needed by us, should we get into a third world war—although, of course, I pray we shall not get into one.

Failure to provide a sufficient amount of money to permit the discharge of valid obligations of the Government, could have an extremely adverse effect upon our defense effort, as I have just indicated.

Mr. President, I wish to read from a report which was made to the President of the United States by his Airport Commission, a group of experts appointed by the President to study the problem of adequate airfields. General Doolittle was one of the members of the Commission, and the report was made in May 1952.

I now read from the report:

The Federal Airport Act of 1946 established a continuing program of Federal airport aid at a rate not to exceed \$100 million per year with an authorized total of \$500 million. Unfortunately, the implementation of this program by yearly appropriations has lagged; furthermore, it has proved difficult to synchronize the matching of funds, Federal and municipal. To date only about \$169 million of Federal matching funds have been appropriated under the act and the prospective appropriation for the coming fiscal year is less than \$15 million.

That was a year ago.

I read further from the report:

It is understood that there are now over \$75 million of local matching funds available in communities for desirable projects. A firm decision should now be made as a matter of national policy to continue the Federal-Air airport program at a sufficient level to match local funds.

Mr. President, I am not even asking that so large an appropriation be made. As I have just indicated, the Federal Government, in order to meet the needs of the projects that are ready to be proceeded with, should appropriate \$75 million, not \$30 million. But I am reasonable, Mr. President, and I believe in true economy. I have evidence that \$30 million will be adequate for the 1954 fiscal year.

I read further from the Doolittle report:

If this cannot be done, consideration should be given to discontinuing this program. Then local communities will realize that they must bear the full costs of airport construction and improvement. National interest requires that airport improvements not be delayed. For the present, the limited funds available for Federal aid should be used for those airports contributing most to national production, national defense and overseas airlifts. The CAA has attempted to do this. The needs of such projects transcend local interests and airports concerned are included in mobilization calculations of logistics.

Mr. President, in my opening statement I suggested to the Senate where these moneys would be used. In 90 percent of the cases the money would be used for airports which are now actually being used by the military.

I read further from the report:

Today's investment in civil airports cannot be stated with accuracy. Many of these airports or portions of them were acquired from the military as war surplus, and many other airport facilities have been financed by private interests. However, it is estimated that the acquisition cost of all United States civil airports, with their ground establishments, is in the vicinity of \$4 billion.

Mr. President, I could say much more in respect to this amendment, but I shall not take further time. It is my hope that the Senate will at least appropriate \$30 million, so that we may meet half-way the municipalities which are ready to proceed. However, I should like to remind Senators that even though we should appropriate the entire sum, it would fall short by more than \$45 million of the amount necessary in order to meet the municipalities that are now ready and willing and able to proceed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana, who is a distinguished and able member of our committee, has presented his plea for \$30 million. I may point out that the Bureau of the Budget eliminated this item, and recommended nothing for it. The House eliminated the item, and recommended no appropriation for it. When it came to the Senate committee, we gave due consideration to the various factors involved.

We provided, among other items for the municipalities, one for the completion of existing contracts for airports, in the sum of \$22,700,000.

We then considered the proposed additions to airports, in situations where the faith of the community was involved. For example, let us suppose that a community had in good faith issued bonds, had given proper consideration to safety factors, and had kept faith all along the line, in anticipation of the passage of

a basic law. After a considerable discussion, a great deal of study, and much effort, we arrived at \$12.5 million as a figure which would take care of the more essential programs. That sum, together with the \$22.7 million provided for the purpose of liquidating previous contracts, and \$12.5 million for the ones most necessary for the future, I think could be justified.

I am sure the Senator from Louisiana, who, as I said, is an able and distinguished member of our committee, and who has given a great deal of thought and attention to the matter, can, without doubt, make an eloquent plea for the \$30 million. I know a great many Senators on this floor are opposed to giving a single cent for this purpose, but the \$12.5 million represents a middle course, which we hope will meet the most essential requirements of the airport program. Therefore, as chairman of the committee, I must oppose the Senator in his desire to increase the amount to \$30 million, but I shall be glad to defend the \$12.5-million program when, as I understand, an attempt will be made to eliminate it.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I support the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. The amendment he has offered is worthy of favorable consideration by the Senate, indeed, it is required in order to match the appropriations of local communities across the Nation for the improvement of airport facilities which are most vital, both in peace and in war.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURCELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

REVISION AND RENEWAL OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive H. 83d Congress, 1st session, an agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement, in the English, French, and Spanish languages, which was open for signature in Washington April 13 to 27, inclusive, 1953, and was signed during that period on behalf of the Government of the United States of America and the governments of 44 other countries, and that the agreement, together with the President's message

be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the agreement, and the agreement, together with the President's message will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the President's message will be printed in the RECORD.

The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, if the Senate approve thereof, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement, in the English, French, and Spanish languages, which was open for signature in Washington April 13 to 27, inclusive, 1953, and was signed during that period on behalf of the Government of the United States of America and the governments of 44 other countries.

The purposes and provisions of the agreement are set forth in greater detail in the enclosed report of the Acting Secretary of State and in the summary enclosed therewith.

Attention is invited particularly to the final paragraph of the report of the Acting Secretary of State. It is my hope that the Senate will find it possible to give early consideration to the agreement so that, if the agreement be approved, final action by this Government with respect thereto may be taken by July 15.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1953.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Acting Secretary of State, with enclosed summary of principal provisions. (2) Agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Adm. Arthur William Radford, United States Navy, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Department of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Adm. Arthur William Radford, United States Navy, to have the grade and rank of an admiral while serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Department of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, United States Army, to be Chief of Staff, United States Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Gen. Nathan Farragut Twining, United States Air Force, to be Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, with the rank of general, for a period of 2 years beginning from date of appointment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Adm. Robert Bostwick Carney, United States Navy, to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of 2 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the President be notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

WEARING OF UNIFORM OF ARMED FORCES BY CERTAIN PERSONS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the action by which the Senate on Thursday last agreed to the House amendments to the bill (S. 1550) to authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. I shall offer a concurrent resolution, which the Parliamentarian has drafted, to void the Speaker's signature on the bill, in order that the amendments may be taken to conference.

The bill relates to the wearing of the uniform of any of the armed services. The President was asked to submit the regulations to the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services, whereas the reference should have been to the Secretary of Defense. In order to correct the measure without a veto message, I am suggesting the procedure I have just indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I now submit a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in signing the enrolled bill (S. 1550) to au-

thorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom be, and it is hereby, rescinded, and that the House be, and it is hereby, requested to return to the Senate its message announcing its agreement to the House amendments.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, with the consent of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 3, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 2 (legislative day of May 28), 1953:

IN THE ARMY

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), and Public Law 36, 80th Congress, subject to physical qualification:

To be captain

Frederick O. Joerns, MC, O1544710.

To be first lieutenant

Robert E. Wheatley, DC, O986702.

To be second lieutenants

Erna J. Dunn, ANC, N805449.

Eleanore G. May, ANC, N900468.

Madeleine V. Paradis, ANC, N901578.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), and Public Law 408, 82d Congress, subject to completion of internship, and subject to physical qualification:

John M. Albea, O1880043.

Raymond H. Bishop, Jr., O1880042.

Wilbur H. Bittick, O1889599.

Estis G. Copen, O2263869.

Earl S. Gerard, O1893359.

Earl W. Gorby, O980811.

Eileen B. McAvoy, K999957.

Stuart B. McConkie, O1928860.

Holger Rasmussen, O1892463.

The following-named persons for appointment as chaplains of the Regular Army, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

Charles S. Burton, O514336.

Cloma A. Huffman, O931414.

Robert W. Williams, O931559.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

To be first lieutenants

Kenneth R. Aboe, O1560306.

Domingo I. Aguilar, O2033718.

Charles E. Ahearn, O2033958.

James E. Bartlett, O1686807.

Eugene R. Bauer, O1340026.

Carl F. Bernard, O1688498.

Sidney E. Beverly, O2033692.

Virgil W. Bolton, O2208403.

James A. Brettell, Jr., O1341501.

William A. Brooks, O2206180.

Lloyd J. Brown, O979858.

Crawford Buchanan, O1341074.

Lawrence H. Bulawsky, Jr., O1340356.

Wilfred S. Burgin, O1913487.

Robert E. Campbell, O953556.

Chester M. Clark II, O1335900.

Norman W. Coates, O954467.

Larry A. Caid, O1686687.

Wayne C. Campbell, O1688763.

Richard C. Chabot, O2014715.

Thomas E. Collins, O2203060.

Hubert W. Combs, Jr., O1560532.

Wendell F. DeLaMare, O1329930.

Albert V. Dixon, O1334984.

Kenneth E. Dohleman, O1340270.

Clifford R. Dorsey, O1685664.

Warren C. Eagan, O1597161.

Guy A. Eberhardt, O2033709.

Thomas D. Emery, O1058791.

Charles A. Faris, Jr., O2019442.

Elmer F. Faust, O1913202.

John V. Fitzpatrick, O2033783.

Belvin S. Freeman, O1688553.

Jack M. George, O1338812.

John F. Georger, O1340362.

Arthur B. Glenn, Jr., O2033695.

David E. Grange, Jr., O2021044.

Edmund F. Gregg, Jr., O2021058.

Lowell B. Harlan, O545971.

Ronald V. Harris, O2014490.

Victor J. Hawthorne, O2029755.

William C. Heard, O2204018.

Glenn H. Henderson, O2014583.

Joseph E. Henderson, O1946287.

Elmer R. Hermes, O2021040.

James M. Hill, O1342376.

John Hollinger, Jr., O1913485.

Irving C. Hughes, O2019594.

John L. Insani, O1332818.

Donald L. Jenkins, O589835.

Erik G. Johnson, Jr., O2014763.

Lawrence H. Johnson, Jr., O2014459.

Nelson H. Jones, O2033689.

James J. Judd, O2014602.

Harold G. Keebaugh, O958335.

Paul E. Kilpatrick, O1688765.

John E. King, O2019604.

William F. Koeckert, O1341441.

Zane V. Kortum, O1699950.

Edward L. Landry, O1342090.

Thomas A. Lawlor, O2208700.

John L. Lewis, O1338359.

Marion A. Lewis, Jr., O1685029.

James R. Lindholm, O1120627.

William J. Lober, Jr., O956070.

Arthur P. Lombardi, O2007730.

Francis A. McEntee, O2018033.

Robert D. McGuire, O1336243.

John C. Mahan, Jr., O2204051.

John F. Meritt, O2206075.

Melvin Messer, O2014713.

Robert J. Meyer, O1341562.

John P. Mihoeh, O1599050.

Donald W. Moreau, O2208613.

Davis O. Morris, O2014517.

Wallace W. Nelson, O2014512.

James H. Nix, O1913384.

Ronald R. Olson, O2033913.

Richard O'Shea, O1688749.

Donald C. Oswald, O1339464.

Bertram L. Parr, O2014587.

William G. Phillips, O954032.

Lewis D. Prather, O2073531.

Manfred R. Quantz, O2033742.

George M. Reed, O1341119.

William H. Rice, O1688670.

William G. Riggs, O781411.

Robert H. Robinson, O1334904.

Sam Rumore, O1897799.

John P. Schuster, O2011384.

Richard G. Shank, O2014625.

Paul M. Shanley, O955939.

Don F. Simmons, O1685032.

Dale M. Smith, O1339116.

Jerry E. Smith, O957214.

Paul T. Smith, O1944599.

Victor F. Spruill, O955118.

James M. Staigers, O1339576.

Donald E. Stewart, O2210034.

Louis S. Stickney, Jr., O1685592.

Arthur D. Stigall, O959285.

Warren C. Stone, O1688622.

James C. Struthers, O1688561.

Donald L. Taylor, O2206158.

Richard F. Taylor, O1333141.

George E. Thayer, Jr., O1186935.

James H. Thibeault, O1342403.

Aubrey O. Thornton, O2018672.

William P. Tierney, O954784.

Thorvald R. Torgersen, O1342312.

Austin F. Tussing, O1342406.

Irving K. Van Riper, O1688774.

Robert D. Vaughn, O1686666.

John L. Vestal, O1688764.

Raymond P. Wassel, O1299156.

Robert N. Weaver, O2208726.

Raymond A. Whelan, O2200120.

Harry W. Wilkinson, O1684983.

Francis F. Williams, O543780.

John R. Williams, O1658022.

Francis J. Winslow, O1540891.

Wallace H. Woods, O2210502.

Billy R. Wright, O1186657.

Albert S. Yaggi, Jr., O2020603.

To be second lieutenants

James H. Aarestad, O974736.

Franklin W. Aldenderfer, Jr., O993117.

George W. Aldridge, O974487.

John C. Allen, O1917793.

Edward S. Basanez, O2206725.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 4, 1953

For actions of June 3, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 101

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Senate Subcommittee approved for reporting to full committee USDA appropriation bill. House rejected motion to consider resolution disapproving USDA reorganization plan. House passed flammable fabrics bill. House committee reported bills establishing commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Continued debate on H.R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6175, 6182-223). Rejected, 35-36, a motion to suspend the rules to permit consideration en bloc of three Carlson amendments granting heads of the State, Justice and Commerce Departments complete discretion to terminate the services of employees outside the competitive civil service (pp. 6217-21). Agreed to committee amendments providing \$14,000,000 for forest highways, and \$5,500,000 for access roads (p. 6201).

The Appropriations Subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee with amendments H.R. 5227, the Agriculture appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D500).

2. **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** The Foreign Relations Subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments S. 589, to create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (p. D501).

3. **EXPERIMENT STATIONS.** Received a printed copy of USDA's report on the agricultural experiment stations for 1952, which is to take place of a typewritten report received Jan. 2; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6170).

4. **TVA.** Sen. Kefauver urged appropriation of additional funds for more power-generating facilities for TVA, and inserted a Tenn. Railroad and Public Utilities Comm. resolution on this subject (pp. 6170-1).

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley spoke "on the crucial importance of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund," and inserted various messages urging continued U. S. support and appropriations for this fund (pp. 6174-5).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by the acting majority leader: Thurs., after completion of the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, the Senate will consider 3 "noncontroversial" bills, including S. 690, authorizing GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements covering real property; and S. 1461, concerning common carriers' requests for increased rates; and then "the acting majority leader would propose that the Senate recess until Monday" (p. 6213).

HOUSE

7. REORGANIZATION. Approved Reorganization Plan No. 2, for this Department, by rejecting, 128-261, a motion to consider H. Res. 236 disapproving this plan. Reps. Fountain, Abernethy, and Hope analyzed the reorganization plan and inserted statements made by the Secretary and his staff on this and former reorganization plans of the Department (pp. 6136-51). This plan goes into effect today, June 4.
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H.R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6135-36).
9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Passed with a clarifying amendment H.R. 5069, to prohibit movement in interstate commerce of highly flammable fabrics and wearing apparel (pp. 6155-64).
10. CCC PEA SALES. The "Daily Digest" states: "The Hoeven subcommittee announced today that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday morning, June 17, to study the CCC sale of 80,000 tons of Austrian winter peas to 3 west-coast concerns" (p. D503).
11. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee, in consideration of S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, "agreed unanimously to strike all of title 8 out of the bill, which provided for a 90-day freeze on prices, wages, services, etc., in the case of emergency. Also struck out of title 6 all the provisions concerning consumer credit and real-estate credit controls." (p. D503).
12. FARM HOUSING. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5456, extending to June 30, 1954 the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title 3 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (H.Rept. 501) (p. 6167).
13. ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4406 and H.R. 992, to establish commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization of the Executive Branch (H. Repts. 504 and 505). The Rules Committee reported resolutions providing for consideration of these bills (p. 6167).
14. SMALL BUSINESS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration (p. 6167).
15. DISBURSING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3770, to amend the act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers (H. Rept. 511). A resolution for consideration of this bill was also reported (p. 6167).

vention this week we are sending you the text of a telegram sent to Secretary of State Dulles and to Wisconsin Congressmen DAVIS and LAIRD. Our telegram read:

"The League of Women Voters of Wisconsin in convention assembled urges the immediate appropriation of the remainder of those funds authorized for the UNICEF by the 82d Congress. Sixteen million four hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars was authorized and only \$6,666,667 so far appropriated. The invaluable program of the U. N. Children's Fund is in danger of collapse. Other nations have been increasing the size of their donations and services to the fund. The humanitarian and constructive aspects of the work for 60 million underprivileged and suffering children in the less developed areas of the world are everywhere recognized, and the United States contribution to this far-reaching U. N. agency creates goodwill throughout the world."

Yours very truly,

CARROLL GUNDERSEN,

Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen,

President.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,

Green Bay, Wis., May 27, 1953.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: It has come to my attention that our Government is not giving adequate support to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It seems to me that here is one place where we must act quickly. Starving children can't wait. We as a nation will not be able to hold up our head with the rest of the nations in a position of respect if we are not willing to help the children of the world.

I urgently request you to do what you can to see that our Nation supporters amply this program.

Feeling certain that you will see the wisdom of this course, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. RIGGS,

Pastor.

GREENDALE, WIS., May 28, 1953.

The Honorable Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,

DEAR SIR: We have just finished reading an editorial about the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund in the June issue of the Parent's magazine. We feel that it is our obligation to see that the \$9,814,000 authorized by the last Congress for the UNICEF, be appropriated as soon as possible. Will you please vote aye for the appropriation and do whatever you deem possible for the continuing adequate support of the fund by the United States.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE FREITAG.

UNIVERSAL GUARANTEED DISARMAMENT—UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, being mindful of the practice of the Senate not to have a prolonged morning hour, I ask unanimous consent, if it is appropriate to do so, that immediately following the transaction of routine business I may have the privilege of submitting a resolution and of speaking on it for not more than 14 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont, that immediately following the transaction of routine business the Senator from Vermont have the floor for the purpose of submitting

a resolution and addressing the Senate for not more than 14 minutes? The Chairs hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMERICANS OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION AND THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as the junior Senator from Massachusetts I have the honor to represent several hundred thousand Americans of Italian extraction, many of whom immigrated to the United States directly or are the sons and daughters of Italians who came here at the turn of the century to build their homes and raise their families. They have made a singular contribution to the life of our States and country. They have a deep devotion to God and to democratic principles. They are the strong links in the chain that has bound us to Italy.

In 1948, they helped through letters to their friends and families to prevent the Communists from seizing control of Italy. They are writing and cabling again in 1953, and I urge them to continue through the remainder of this vital week.

We have no desire to interfere in the affairs of the Italian people and they have repeatedly shown that they are wholly capable of managing their own destinies, but we do want them to know that we are thinking of them, and that we have faith that they will continue to march with the free nations of the world.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is House bill 4974, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], proposed as a substitute for the part of the committee amendment inserting certain words on page 34 between lines 4 to 24.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senator from Vermont has the floor for 14 minutes.

UNIVERSAL GUARANTEED DISARMAMENT

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, on February 26, 1951, a little more than 2 years ago, a resolution calling for universal guaranteed disarmament was read on this floor, and a number of Senators spoke in favor of it. At this time, more than 2 years later, I am submitting a second concurrent resolution

for guaranteed disarmament, and I am joined in it by the following cosponsors: Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. CASE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. THYE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. MONRONEY.

While the earlier resolution was never acted upon by the Senate or by the House, and while it was never even reported from committee, it nevertheless had its effect. It played its part in getting guaranteed disarmament adopted as a definite policy by our Government. This, in turn, played a deciding part in having a committee on disarmament set up in the United Nations. That committee very properly combined the committee for the control of conventional weapons and armed forces with the new responsibilities for the control of atomic weapons.

Every 2 years the complexion of Congress changes by elections for all the Members of the House and for one-third of the membership of this body. Every 4 years a presidential election is held, and in 1952 this resulted in a Republican victory, so that we have a completely new administration. In view of the changes in the House and Senate and the complete change in the administration, it seems important and timely for the Congress again to consider a disarmament resolution, in order that the United Nations may know that we continue to be of the same mind as before, and in order that our own people may be reassured that there has been no change in policy with the coming of new faces into the administrative and legislative branches of our Government.

In the more than 2 years that have passed, the Disarmament Commission has been set up in the United Nations. The Soviet Government and its captive satellites continue their opposition to a guaranteed disarmament. Yet the evils of the continued armament race not only remain but grow.

The people of the Soviet and its satellites are burdened beyond any easy stretch of the imagination by the weight of the tremendous percentage of the total effort these countries are putting into the preparation of arms and armaments and the maintenance of armed forces. Our western allies are burdened also by the existing military requirements. Alone among the great powers, we have been able to maintain a high standard of living simultaneously with a heavy defense effort.

Yet in spite of our ability to produce both guns and butter, to use a familiar phrase, our people are in this armament race from grim necessity, not from any warlike desires or policies.

Our people know that we desire nothing that the Soviet Government or its

satellites possess in the way of territory, natural riches, industrial equipment, or any other thing. We desire only to live in peace with all peoples, and we hope that they desire to live in peace with us.

It is incredible that we should be pitted against each other, to the spiritual harm and economic disadvantage of all of us, when the means for insuring peace and prosperity can so directly be attained by means of supervised disarmament, to the attainment of which this resolution is aimed.

Mr. President, I shall now proceed to read the concurrent resolution:

Whereas the peoples of the earth are plunged into an accelerating armament race, which imposes crushing burdens on their economic well-being, threatens their lives, and impinges on their basic freedoms; and

Whereas the American people and their Congress ardently desire peace and the achievement of a system under which armaments can be rendered unnecessary while at the same time the national security of our own and other nations will be protected; and

Whereas armaments can only be eliminated if all nations, without exception, reach agreements looking toward universal disarmament covering all weapons down to those needed for the maintenance of domestic and international order and if these agreements provide for progressive disarmament and enforcement operating under law agreed upon through an international agency; and

Whereas until such secure international disarmament agreements are reached, both the security of the United States and its ability to espouse the cause of peace depend in good part upon its continued military strength; and

Whereas the Congress has heretofore declared its intention to continue to exert maximum effort to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces, as contemplated in the charter, and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction, and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violations and evasions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it continues to be the declared purpose of the United States to obtain, within the United Nations, agreements by all nations for enforceable universal disarmament, down to those arms and forces needed for the maintenance of domestic order, under a continuing system of United Nations inspection, control, and international police protection; to this end, be it further

Resolved, (1) That the President continue to search for a practical program for complete enforceable world disarmament, including efforts to solve the scientific and technical problems involved in the effective control and elimination of atomic and other weapons capable of mass destruction, and also to explore whether or not changes in the United Nations Charter may be required for the achievement and enforcement of world disarmament, and whether existing United Nations agencies, such as the Disarmament Commission, could be more fully utilized.

(2) That the President (a) develop a plan for the transfer of resources and manpower now being used for arms to constructive ends at home and abroad; and (b) recommend similar action to the United Nations and member states, such plans to give due consideration to the possibilities for vastly increased trade with other nations, and to the vital share which the United States and other nations should undertake in helping to overcome hunger, disease, illiteracy, and despair

which have been among the prime causes of past wars.

Resolved, That the United States proposals and endeavors for world disarmament be repeatedly and continuously made known to our own people and to the world as evidence of our honest determination to achieve world peace, and as an incentive to the peaceful aspirations of other peoples.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and to each United Nations delegate, and that copies be transmitted to the presiding officer of every national parliament, congress, and deliberative assembly throughout the world.

Mr. President, I submit the concurrent resolution for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32), submitted by Mr. FLANDERS (for himself and other Senators), was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I should like to commend the Senator from Vermont upon having submitted the concurrent resolution, and having taken the leadership in saying to the peoples of all the world, not merely to the people of the United States, that there is a ray of hope; that we do not accept war as inevitable, and that we do not accept the increasingly costly program of competitive armaments as the only thing the Congress can offer as an insecure alternative.

Mr. President, the increasingly competitive situation in the matter of world armaments is discouraging. The mounting cost of the race in the production of airplanes, atomic bombs, and other means of accomplishing destruction is such that if that race is to continue the world can only expect bankruptcy or war, and war, of itself, would mean bankruptcy, and would create problems which would be more difficult perhaps than those with which the war began.

Mr. President, the world learned, or should have learned, as the result of World War II, that war creates problems involving enormous expenses and which are seemingly more difficult of solution than those which existed at the time the war started.

So, Mr. President, the effort of the Senator from Vermont should be commended as indicating our intention to try to find an alternative to the continual round of competition in arms. We shall continue, of course, to develop a position of strength to deter and discourage aggression and to be able to speak effectively in world councils, but we shall also seek ways to free the people of the world from a competitive race in arms. I applaud the Senator from Vermont for his efforts in this direction.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I desire to compliment the Senator from

Vermont for submitting a concurrent resolution designed to promote disarmament. I believe the people of America and the people of all other countries should exert all their available driving force to bring about disarmament. In my opinion, every effort should be made to get the peoples of the world to believe in disarmament, and to wean them away from the idea that their problems can be settled by war. The last two wars have demonstrated, I believe, that, though it is possible to win on the battlefield, in the skies, and on the sea, the final victory must come in the winning of the minds of men.

I hope the concurrent resolution submitted by the distinguished Senator from Vermont will lead the way, not only for the Congress, but for all the nations and peoples of the world to drive forward to a solution of their problems, not by means of the sword, but by peaceful means. I fervently hope we shall be able to achieve that goal.

Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. SALTONSTALL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. FLANDERS. I shall yield first to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, but, before doing so, I should like to say that the support given to the concurrent resolution, both by way of signatures and by way of comments on the floor of the Senate, is most important and most useful, and will assist in assuring both foreign nations and the people of our own country that we mean what we say.

I now yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I wish to comment most favorably on the attitude of the Senator from Vermont. He deserves both commendation and support. I should like to say that I believe the people of America must soon determine whether our greatest danger lies in the threat of aggression on the part of communism from without, or in insolvency from within. Insolvency would mean distress and chaos.

Mr. President, I have supported and worked for a strong military organization all my life, and I have sincerely felt that great military power on the part of the United States would result in peace for the world. However, the last two World Wars, and the possibility of a third, have convinced me that it is impossible for us to become sufficiently strong to achieve that goal; indeed, it is almost impossible to provide sufficient money to assure an adequate defense. The defense of a people, Mr. President, must be within the minds of the people.

If we in America will all get behind the resolution submitted by the distinguished Senator from Vermont, and will think in terms of peace, I believe our attitude will come to be accepted across the seas, and our fervent hope for peace throughout the world may be realized. If the present armament race continues, all the nations of the world will go bank-

18. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has watched with deep concern the extension of militarism and rearmament throughout the world. The concept of the containment of communism by armed might has been implemented and expanded with each succeeding year.

"The league fully supports the action of the United Nations General Assembly in establishing the Disarmament Commission as a step in the direction of total world disarmament.

"To insure progress toward disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recommends that our Government along with all member governments of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, recognize that only through compromise will an agreement be reached and a solution found. Such a compromise will necessitate a willingness of a government to modify its plans in the light of plans submitted by other governments.

"The league further recommends that our government be encouraged to take the initiative in calling for a world disarmament conference. Our major duty is to work with new energy and imagination for universal fool-proof disarmament." (From 1952-53 Principles and Policies, United States section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.)

19. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

"We support the United Nations as a major instrument for cooperation among nations and urge our government to work through it as the primary channel for the conduct of international affairs.

"We support the strengthening of the United Nations for the realization of a world order based on common allegiance to international law and world government in which nations cannot resort to war for settlement of international disputes.

"We affirm the principle of the United Nations control of atomic energy and all weapons of mass destruction such as the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and bacteriological weapons." (From assembly actions, National Student YMCA, National Student Council, YMCA, at the fourth national assembly of the Student Christian Social Movement, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1951.)

20. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

"As a Christian women's movement, the Young Women's Christian Association has revealed its social concern. Both within a nation of increasing power and a world hungry for peace and security we have a corporate responsibility to give continued support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies in its search for collective security; its attempts to bring about universal and effective reduction of armaments; its work for the promotion of human rights; its technical-assistance program and other programs for human welfare." (From the national public-affairs program adopted by the 19th national convention, Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, May 1952.)

(NOTE.—These resolutions and statements collected and compiled by the Committee for World Development and World Disarmament, Philadelphia, Pa.)

21. CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

"Our Government must continue to play a leading role in the development of a workable disarmament plan.

"The world must recognize that our goal is not war, but a sound structure for permanent peace. We must seek general disarmament, including international control of atomic energy with full powers of inspection

"(from the program adopted at the 14th convention of the CIO in Atlantic City, 1952).

22. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

"We demand a universal system of atomic control with effective international inspection and widest possible application and use of atomic energy and science for the welfare of mankind and not for its destruction. We urge that all possible immediate steps be taken to carry out a progressive program of universal disarmament and the creation of a United Nations force to keep the peace. Social justice and understanding between peoples and nations alone can secure the peace of the world." (From the declaration on economic and social demands adopted at the ICFTU Congress held in 1951 in Milan, Italy.)

23. THE NATIONAL GRANGE

"Opportunity to promote a peaceful world is offered by membership in the United Nations. We should devote every effort to cooperate with other member nations in building the conditions of peace through the Economic and Social Council, while attempting to prevent actual aggression and war through action in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

"Not our official Government, but only we, the people of America, can cultivate that confidence, respect, and understanding among the peoples of the world which must be developed before we can achieve that condition of good will among men which will lead to peace on earth. Therefore, we set forth the following international policies and recommend—

"1. That the National Grange confer with other citizen organizations in an effort to determine whether it would be helpful to call an international citizens conference to discuss means of promoting a more favorable basis for peace through mutual understanding and cooperation.

* * * * *

"3. That the United States use its influence to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations by promoting cooperation among its members in (a) exerting all possible influence to prevent conflict; (b) taking vigorous action to stop aggression; (c) establishing and maintaining the police force provided by the charter, (d) securing as soon as possible adequate and effective limitation and regulation of all armaments, through agreement enforced by complete inspection in all nations. * * * (i) striving to develop a world public opinion which will brand aggressive warfare as a crime against mankind." (From the legislative policies and programs, 1953.)

24. INDIANA PASTORS CONFERENCE

"Whereas history records the fact that armament races lead to war; and

"Whereas atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, bacteriological and other scientific weapons have made imminently possible the extermination of human and all other life on our planet; and

"Whereas we recognize that if the present armament race continues it will not only destroy our economy by also result in the destruction of mankind: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge the President and the Congress of the United States to use the offices of the United Nations and all other available channels to bring about universal disarmament adequately safeguarded with provisions for inspection." (From the 22d annual Indiana pastors conference, January 26-28, 1953.)

"The Seventh Plenary Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations—

"Deeply concerned to lift from all peoples their fear of a third world war;

"Recalling that at its second and third plenary sessions the federation asked for the prohibition and suppression of atomic and bacteriological arms and of similar means of mass destruction, and at its fifth plenary session for a system of inspection and control of atomic energy to insure that it should be used for peaceful purposes only;

"Repeats its requests to all governments to reach a general agreement to prohibit the use of atomic, bacteriological, and all other arms of mass destruction, and at the same time to accept an effective system of control and inspection by which this prohibition can be assured;

"Welcomes the concessions made by the great powers which have now led to further negotiations in a new Disarmament Commission; and

"Expresses the deepest wishes of countless people in urging that these negotiations must be continued until success is achieved.

"The federation believes that the Disarmament Commission should also make proposals which will insure the limitation of all national armed forces and armaments to the minimum size necessary for the defense of the common peace, taking into account all relevant factors, and at the same time an effective system, within the scope of the Security Council, of international inspection and control of all armed forces and armaments and hopes that the five great powers will be the first to accept these proposals in order to show their will to peace to restore the confidence of all the world." (Adopted unanimously, seventh plenary assembly, Geneva, September 1-7, 1932.)

STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, JUNE 23, 1952

The undersigned American Women's organizations welcome the establishment of the Disarmament Commission at the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We wish the Disarmament Commission every success in its long and difficult task of developing comprehensive, coordinate plans, under international control, for the regulation, limitation, and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for the effective international control of atomic energy to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Though it may take many years to achieve any substantial reductions in armaments, we commend this new, realistic approach to the disarmament problem, representing, as it does, a compelling desire for a radical limitation and reduction of all Armed Forces and armaments. We are heartened by the progress which is being made in the United Nations in the development of new methods of peaceful settlement of disputes and in the development of practical techniques for collective action against aggression. We consider that all these efforts will bring us nearer to the time when a comprehensive program for disarmament may be put into effect.

We recognize that armaments, necessary as they are until greater security against aggression has been achieved, will not of themselves bring about peace and stability. We are keenly aware that increasing emphasis should be placed on moral and spiritual values. We recognize the continuing need to alleviate the all-too-prevalent conditions of hunger, ill health, poverty, and illiteracy which are the breeding places of unrest and strife. In the belief that measures for economic and social betterment contribute to peace we commend the programs for equitable land reform and economic aid to underdeveloped areas.

One of the basic policies of all our organizations, which have long worked for peace,

is support of the United Nations as a means of strengthening world peace and freedom. The combined membership of our organizations numbers more than 26,000,000; each woman has a share in the formation of her organization's policies. Each woman within her organization elects her leaders who serve for fixed terms. Each of our organizations develops its policies separately through democratic procedures, and, through co-operation, we have been able to advance our individual objectives.

We reaffirm our belief in the principles of the United Nations Charter, including the obligation of member nations to assist, by collective measures, victims of aggression and to refrain from aggression or assistance to aggressors.

We realize that a peaceful world cannot be built in a day, or a year. We are fully aware of the obstacles which lie in the path of international cooperation and of the need for patience, for understanding of the views of others and for unflagging efforts toward just and peaceful settlements. We are determined that these obstacles shall not discourage us but that they shall serve as a challenge to our faith in the principles of the United Nations.

Our organizations should increase our efforts to inform the American people about the constructive achievements of the United Nations, as we dedicate ourselves anew to the ceaseless endeavor to achieve peace with freedom.

American Association of University Women, Susan B. Riley, president, by Miss Helen D. Bragden, general director.

American Nurses Association, Elizabeth K. Porter, president, by Mrs. Frances C. Smith, United Nations program.

American Women's Association, by Elizabeth N. Corning, president.

General Department of United Church Women, Mrs. James D. Wyker, president, by Mrs. William B. Parsons, accredited observer.

Hadassah, by Miss Hannah L. Goldberg, national secretary.

League of Women Voters, Mrs. John G. Lee, president, by Mrs. Zelia Ruebhausen, accredited observer.

National Board, YWCA, Mrs. Edward W. Macy, president, by Mrs. Roland P. Beatty, vice president.

National Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. Gerald B. Bennett, president, by Mrs. Henry Barkhorn, accredited observer.

National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Irving M. Engel, president, by Mrs. Adolf Robison, accredited observer.

National Council of Women, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president, by Mrs. Eunice Carter, accredited observer.

National Council of Women in the U. S. A., by Mrs. Thomas G. Evans, president.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, by Judge Sara T. Hughes, president.

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Mrs. Abram V. Goodman, chairman, peace and world relations, by Mrs. Leonard Golluber, member, peace and world relations.

National Panhellenic Conference, Mrs. W. Harold Hutchinson, chairman, by Mrs. Darrah B. Rasmussen, accredited observer.

National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union, by Mrs. David H. Freudenthal, president; Mrs. Walter H. Wels, accredited observer.

United States Committee of the Pan Pacific Women's Association, by Mrs. Louise Laidlaw Backus, chairman.

Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Mrs. F. G. Brooks, president, by Mrs. Clifford A. Bender, associate secretary.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Elsie Picon, president, United States section, by Mrs. Gladys Walser, accredited observer.

Women's Trade Union League, by Sylvia Altman, executive secretary.

Women in World Affairs, Inc., board of directors, by Dorothy Kenyon, acting chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). Before the Senator from Vermont yields the floor, the Chair, speaking as the junior Senator from New Jersey, wishes to commend the Senator for his leadership in offering this resolution.

The present occupant of the chair wishes also to associate himself with the remarks of the distinguished Senators who have spoken on the resolution. He is very happy to be one of the cosponsors. He feels it is an honor and a privilege to be a cosponsor of this splendid proposal.

Mr. FLANDERS. It is rare, indeed, that a Member of the Senate is commended by the Chair. In fact, I think it is almost unprecedented, and I am correspondingly grateful for the commendation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], which has been offered as a substitute for the committee amendment, on page 34 of the bill, from line 4 to line 24, inclusive.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Millikin
Barrett	Griswold	Monroney
Beall	Hayden	Morse
Bennett	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Neely
Bridges	Hill	Pastore
Bush	Hoey	Payne
Butler, Md.	Holland	Potter
Byrd	Humphrey	Purtell
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Jenner	Russell
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Cooper	Kefauver	Smith, Malpe
Cordon	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Kilgore	Sparkman
Duff	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Kuchel	Symington
Eastland	Langer	Thye
Ellender	Lehman	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Welker
Flanders	Mansfield	Wiley
Fulbright	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Young
Gore	McClellan	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], as a substitute for the committee amendment on page 34, lines 4 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. ELLENDER obtained the floor. Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I understand the Senator desires to have a yeas and nays vote on his amendment. Inasmuch as we have had a quorum call, I suggest that he ask for the yeas and nays at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I explained yesterday, the purpose of the amendment is to provide the sum of \$30 million, to meet up to 40 percent of the amount of money already provided by various municipalities throughout the United States in constructing or improving airports under the Federal Aid to Airports Act. As I further pointed out, of the 305 airports which would receive funds, 260 are now being used by the military.

It would be shortsighted policy, indeed, for the Congress not to appropriate this sum of money. Should we be unfortunate enough to find ourselves in another war—and I pray we shall not—or should the present emergency continue it may well be that our Government will be compelled to continue to expand the building of airport facilities. Here we have an opportunity to actually save money, by sharing the burden of constructing airports—available for military use—with local interests. We can kill two birds with one stone, so to speak.

In this instance, we are dealing with municipalities throughout the country which would put up \$1 for each dollar we appropriate. Thus I submit, the Federal Government can share the construction burden, and actually do our Armed Forces and municipalities a world of good at the same time. In addition, Mr. President, the Congress has a contract to perform; we have a duty to the municipalities created by the 1946 Airport Act. It was found necessary in 1950 to extend the original act, the original 1946 act, so that the program which had been worked out by the CAA could be continued. The act, as amended, will not expire until 1958.

Thus in 1950 the Congress gave ample indication that it would continue to meet the obligations created under the terms of the 1946 act. We provided an incentive for municipalities to bond themselves and raise funds to be used for airport construction on terms provided by an act of Congress. The adoption of my amendment will make it possible for us to match 40 percent of the funds which have already been provided by the various municipalities. If we should do otherwise we shall certainly be breaking faith with the local sponsors. We will, in effect, be in the position of telling the municipalities to go ahead and create indebtedness, and then turning our backs on responsibilities we have indirectly helped to create. I maintain, Mr. President, that this is not good policy; it is neither fair nor honest. I realize the extent of our national debt; I am appalled by it, but airports are necessary

and here the Congress has the opportunity of getting the same airport value for half the money, so to speak. Here we have an opportunity to build vital defense facilities and share the cost with the local sponsors. Otherwise, the Federal Government must put up the full amount. I leave it up to the Senate: Does not the Federal Government, paying one-half the cost of an airport, represent greater economy than our paying the entire cost? It is just a matter of mathematics and commonsense, Mr. President.

In addition we have an obligation to meet—a debt to pay, if you will. If this appropriation is not provided, we will have broken faith with the municipalities. In other words, certain municipalities of our country have sold bonds, or raised funds by other means, to the extent of \$75 million, to build airports. The Congress would merely be providing funds to match 40 percent of that amount.

In justice to the municipalities which have issued bonds and are now paying interest on them, I believe we should meet them at least almost halfway. I ask that the amendment be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], as a substitute for the committee amendment on page 34, lines 4 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to state the committee's position on the amendment. The bill contains an appropriation for \$22,700,000 to liquidate certain commitments. The Bureau of the Budget made no recommendation, and the House appropriated nothing for this item. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, after hearing all the evidence, felt the Government had certain ethical or moral commitments, if not legal commitments, in cases where communities, counties, or other political divisions, anticipating aid from the Federal Government, had gone forward in good faith, to the extent even of holding elections and voting bond issues. Therefore, it was felt we should meet situations in which the Federal Government had an obligation, in spite of the fact that the House and the Bureau of the Budget had taken no action.

After a great deal of discussion the committee arrived at the figure \$12,500,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was not that figure arbitrarily arrived at?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; it was.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was it not shown that the municipalities in question had sold up to \$75 million worth of bonds, and were ready to spend that amount of money if the Federal Government matched it?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not recall the exact figures. I will say that a study committee is looking into the subject. The Department of Commerce has created a study committee for the pur-

pose of going into the whole matter. Therefore we will have a more detailed consideration of the problem later. The amount recommended would take care of the emergency items, and the figure was arrived at on that basis. The Senator from Louisiana will remember that the subject was discussed in committee and that he took the position in the committee which he is now consistently taking on the floor.

The Senator from New Hampshire is presenting the majority opinion of the committee, which he believes suggests a fair solution of the problem.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. If the greater appropriation is made, it would not be spent, except in matching funds of the local communities? Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct, except that there is a difference of opinion as to the matching of the funds. I do not have in my hand the matching laws. However, funds are allocated to the States in accordance with a formula. For example, I hold in my hand the Illinois statute. In Quincy, Ill., at Baldwin Field, the sponsor is the city of Quincy. The Federal Government is asked to put up \$30,000, and the sponsoring city is to put up \$10,000. The total is \$40,000. Therefore, the Federal Government is asked to match funds on a 3-for-1 ratio.

On the same page, I find listed from the same State other cities—for instance, Moline, Chicago, and Kankakee. In each case there is to be equal matching between the Federal Government and the sponsor. So apparently there is a variation in some cases, but we provide a definite formula for the States.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a further question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KERR. I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for his courtesy and friendliness in this matter. I say to him that I am asking these questions in the most friendly manner because I know how he feels.

For instance, he has said he has before him figures in the case of Illinois. May I ask whether he also has available figures for Oklahoma?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think I have.

Mr. KERR. Can the Senator from New Hampshire tell me what Oklahoma's allocation would be in the case of the \$12 million provided by the committee amendment, or, on the other hand, in the case of the \$30 million which would be provided by the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to the committee amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I cannot give the Senator from Oklahoma a breakdown of the figures. I hold in my hand the proposed 1954 Federal-aid airport program as recommended by the regional offices. It has never been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington or by the Department of Commerce or by

the Bureau of the Budget or by the House of Representatives. What I have before me is simply the proposed program.

Among the requests for Oklahoma, as set forth in the tabulation I hold in my hand, is one for the Bartlesville Municipal Airport. The share of the Federal Government would be \$78,580; the share of the sponsor would be \$74,420.

In the case of the Duncan, Okla., municipal airport, the Federal contribution would be \$98,611; the contribution of the sponsor would be \$93,389.

In the case of the Enid, Okla., municipal airport, the Federal contribution is proposed to be \$6,163, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$5,837.

In the case of the Holdenville municipal airport, the Federal Government's share is proposed to be \$6,677, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$6,323.

In the case of the Lawton, Okla., municipal airport, the share of the Federal Government is proposed to be \$6,934, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$6,566.

In the case of Will Rogers Field, at Oklahoma City, Okla., the share of the Federal Government is proposed to be \$61,632, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$58,368.

I recall that is the airport about which the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma particularly spoke to me; and he and others representing the State of Oklahoma appeared before the committee and discussed the matter there.

In the case of the Tulakes (Okla.) Airport, the share of the Federal Government is proposed to be \$36,928, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$34,972.

In the case of the Tulsa municipal airport, the share of the Federal Government is proposed to be \$48,106, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$45,558.

In the case of the West Woodward Airport, at Woodward, Okla., the share of the Federal Government is proposed to be \$8,731, and the share of the sponsor is proposed to be \$8,269.

Those are the requests which have been made in the case of Oklahoma; they are the ones the regional office which has Oklahoma under its jurisdiction has submitted to the top officials in Washington. That is as far as any official presentation or recommendation has gone.

Mr. KERR. Can the Senator from New Hampshire tell me, further, whether the project to which he has referred would be included under the \$12,500,000 appropriation recommended by the committee, or can he tell me whether the larger appropriation, as proposed by the Senator from Louisiana, would be required for that purpose?

Mr. BRIDGES. I cannot completely answer the Senator from Oklahoma on that point, because whatever appropriation is made will be distributed among the States according to a formula, and then each State will play a part in the decision as to where the money will be spent within the State.

So a cooperative decision would have to be made, and the State of Oklahoma would play a part in reaching the decision as to the airports in Oklahoma to which the money would be applied.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KERR. The smaller the allocation for the entire State, the more difficult it will become to secure the cooperation. Has not the Senator from New Hampshire found that to be the case?

Mr. BRIDGES. I would say to the distinguished and able Senator from Oklahoma, who apparently know his arithmetic very well, that, of course, that would be the situation.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I invite my colleagues to examine the hearings at page 1642. There it will be noted that the proposed 1954 Federal aid airport program, as recommended by the regional offices, sets forth where the money will be spent.

As I have pointed out, in the case of every project mentioned in the list, the municipalities already have sold their bonds and already have met the requirements necessary to conform to the act of 1946, as amended. It simply goes without saying that if we reduce the appropriation by more than half, the aid extended for airports will be much less than is indicated in the statement to which I have referred.

The Senator from Oklahoma has asked about Oklahoma airports. In response, the Senator from New Hampshire has mentioned the Bartlesville, Okla., municipal airport, and the airports at Duncan, Enid, Holdenville, Lawton, the Will Rogers Field at Oklahoma City, the Tulakes Field at Oklahoma City, and the airfields at Tulsa, Okla., and Woodward, Okla. The total Federal aid in this case would be \$352,362—assuming that Congress appropriates the \$30 million.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KERR. Is it not a fact that if we appropriate only \$12 million, some worthy municipalities will receive funds, but other municipalities just as worthy will be denied funds? In other words, the use of the appropriation for airports for certain municipalities will result in exhausting the fund for airports before other municipalities just as worthy will be able to receive any of the fund?

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly. Not only that but even if we were to appropriate the \$30 million, some worthy airports would still have to be omitted.

A while ago I pointed out that the municipalities already have provided \$75 million to be used to match the funds of the Federal Government. By the amendment I propose to the committee

amendment there will be appropriated only \$30 million, or approximately 40 percent of the \$75 million which the municipalities are prepared to contribute.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield again to permit me to ask another question of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KERR. Then, if we confine this appropriation item to \$12 million, there will be funds available for only 1 out of every 6 of the municipalities which are worthy of receiving funds, whereas if we appropriate \$30 million, 40 percent of the municipalities that have provided for local participation funds will be able to have their funds matched by Federal funds. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to point out what I am sure every Member of the Senate must realize, and what we certainly must keep in mind as we consider the various appropriation bills, the one now pending being only the second regular appropriation bill to be considered by the Senate this year: We have a Federal debt of more than \$265 billion; we have an unbalanced budget; and even with the reductions in appropriations which have been proposed, the budget will still remain unbalanced.

Proposals will be made for additional taxation.

Obviously, in the case of an airport list, such as the one to which reference has been made, or in the case of lists of other projects which no doubt will be before the Senate in connection with every appropriation bill, when we reduce the appropriation, each State and each area will receive less money. But how in the world shall we ever get the budget under control, and how in the world shall we ever prevent the terrific impact of continually unbalanced budgets, unless each Senator from each State is willing to have his State take a proportionate share of the cuts in appropriations, in connection with the total, overall budget?

Even with the proposed reductions, we shall not have a balanced budget.

I call to the attention of every Member of the Senate the fact that we are not now dealing with surplus funds, as we vote increased appropriations; but we are voting additional expenditures of money borrowed by the Federal Government. Certainly we must somewhere, somehow, reach an area of agreement looking toward a gradual balancing of the Federal budget. If we do not assume the responsibility of doing that, even this great Government of ours will take the same path other governments have taken, which has lead to an absolutely disrupted currency, a bankrupt government, and collapse of the national economy. In every other area of the world where that has happened the countries have lost their free institutions.

So, certainly, let us recognize that in any appropriation we must exercise a wise moderation. I am not having par-

ticular reference to this appropriation. My State of California perhaps has as much interest in aviation and in airports as has any other State of the Union, and obviously we, too, are going to have to bear our share of any reduction in the appropriation. If we do not assume that responsibility, we are then going to end up with a completely bankrupt Federal Government.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of replying to a question of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. KILGORE. I call the attention of the Senator from Illinois to page 1657 of the document to which he has just referred. At the bottom of that page he will find a reference to certain airports in the State of West Virginia. I ask the Senator from Louisiana whether, in each case, the funds are matched?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; and I pointed that out. Those airports may be needed by the Nation. If the worst is to come, the Federal Government may have to spend the entire amount necessary for their construction. Under the amendment the Federal Government would have a chance to have the funds matched by the local communities.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Hampshire will indulge me, I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether it is not true that flying over the areas of West Virginia in which the airports are located, as well as in the State of Pennsylvania, is considered to be extraordinarily hazardous, or has been so considered in the past; and that the airports are badly needed for the purpose of emergency landings? The items for West Virginia involve the sum of \$375,000. Though I agree with what the Senator from California [Mr. Knowland] has said, I may say to the Senator from Louisiana that I believe California should be interested in airports, since many airplanes are made in that State. The flight of airplanes over certain of the mountainous regions has been extremely hazardous. Here we have a matter involving four airports, with but \$375,000 standing in the way of the building of those airports, which will provide emergency landing fields.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Hampshire will permit, I should like to say that, as I pointed out yesterday, some of these programs are so large that sufficient money could not be raised by the local authorities to complete the necessary work within 1 or 2 years. Some of it would have to be spread over a period of 5 years. In some cases, not only in West Virginia but in many other States, there are airports which are two-thirds completed, some of them 50 percent completed. Unless Congress appropriates the money, a great opportunity will be lost. Communities have sold their bonds in good faith in order to build airports.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield

to me to address a question to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact that the development of aviation itself is no better and no worse than the development of the airport program, which, of course, goes with it?

Mr. ELLENDER. That, I think, is true.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact that today, because of the development of jet engines and heavier aircraft, many airports are compelled to sidetrack much of their traffic, because they cannot now take care of the new developments?

Mr. ELLENDER. Exactly so. As I pointed out yesterday, the major portion of the money will be used to extend facilities at existing airports, in order to meet the very situation which the distinguished Senator from Florida has described.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact that about 55 of the airports about which we are talking share facilities with the military, and that, if it were not for the continued development of the airport program, the military would undoubtedly be asking the Congress for separate appropriations?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is true. As the Senator stated, 55 airports are now being shared with the military.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact, therefore, that if we continue this very worthwhile program, it will actually result in a saving, since, in that event, the military would be in no position to demand separate airports?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is what I pointed out.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I hope we may proceed expeditiously in the consideration of the pending bill. I should like to say but one or two things. In the case of the State of West Virginia, to which the distinguished Senator from West Virginia referred, the only items under consideration are four. None of them are strictly emergency fields. One is the Bluefield-Princeton Airport, where it is proposed to construct a permanent building.

Another is the airport at Clarksburg, where it is proposed to reconstruct the pavement. Another is the airport at Huntington, where it is proposed to construct new taxiways and to extend the apron, and to remove certain obstructions.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, if I may reply to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, I would say that the improvements which he has pointed out, with one exception, are absolutely essential to military use of those fields in case of emergency. The improvements planned at Huntington and at other airports are clearly necessary to the national defense. The amount involved is relatively pitifully small, in view of the fact that it would mean the completion of those airports for active use. In each case, the community is contributing half of the amount required.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to clarify the matter before the vote is taken, I should like to point out that

at page 409 of the hearings on the pending bill, the following paragraph appears:

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR
PROJECTS IN STATES
APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS

SEC. 6. (a) As soon as possible after any appropriation is made under section 5 (b), 75 percent of the amount thereof available for grants for projects in the several States shall be apportioned by the Administrator among the several States, one-half in the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States, and one-half in the proportion which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States.

In other words, there is a very definite formula under which the money is to be apportioned among the States; and the States provide the remainder of the necessary funds. I hope we may now vote on the pending amendment.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it might be the course of prudence for me to remain quiet on the subject of the pending amendment, but I shall not do so. Throughout the country there are now a thousand airports which have been built with Federal aid, and there are about 4,600 more private airports. The Federal Government has already spent \$200 million on these airports. I have gone over the list of approximately 350 projects and have made a rough tabulation. Approximately one-fourth of the money is to be spent for administrative buildings, for parking lots, for approaches, and so on, and not for the actual physical improvement of runways or the addition of new runways. At a time when it is said that the need for economy is so great that we must reduce the appropriation of Federal funds, it seems to me to be against public policy to spend money for additional airports, which are not needed.

I know that the proposal of the Senator from Louisiana, and indeed, the proposal of the committee, make a strong appeal.

Approximately 350 projects are listed. If the appropriations are made, there is always a chance that airports in one's own State will be included, and the more money appropriated, the greater the chance of allocations to one's own State. This is in danger of becoming a new pork barrel, and I submit that, in the interest of economy, we certainly should not adopt the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana. I must say that, if that fails, I shall then move to strike from the bill the whole appropriation of \$12.5 million.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana in the nature of a substitute for the provision proposed to be inserted by the committee amendment on page 34, lines 4 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the vote which is about to be taken on the Ellender

amendment to the committee amendment, increasing the amount proposed in the committee amendment to \$30 million?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote is on the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana as a substitute for the committee amendment.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

On this vote the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 58, as follows:

YEAS—19

Clements	Hayden	Malone
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Mansfield
Daniel	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Ellender	Kefauver	Symington
Fulbright	Kerr	
Green	Kilgore	

NAYS—58

Alken	Grissold	Pastore
Barrett	Hendrickson	Payne
Bcall	Hickenlooper	Potter
Bennett	Hill	Purtell
Bricker	Hoey	Robertson
Bridges	Holland	Russell
Bush	Humphrey	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Jackson	Schoeppel
Byrd	Jenner	Smith, Malne
Capehart	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Knowland	Sparkman
Case	Kuchel	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Thye
Cordon	Lehman	Watkins
Douglas	Martin	Welker
Duff	McClellan	Wiley
Dworshak	Millikin	Williams
Ferguson	Monroney	Young
George	Morse	
Gore	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—19

Anderson	Hennings	McCarthy
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	Murray
Dirksen	Ives	Smith, N. C.
Flanders	Long	Taft
Frear	Magnuson	Tobey
Gillette	Maybank	
Goldwater	McCarran	

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senate has done well in rejecting the proposal to spend \$30 million on airports, but, in my judgment, it would be a mistake to spend even the \$12,500,000 recommended by the committee. We should realize that the Secretary of Commerce, in the budget which he presented, requested no appropriations for airports, on the ground that the Eisenhower administration needed time to survey the entire airport program.

The House committee, and the House of Representatives itself, did not include any appropriation for additional airports, except the amounts required to liquidate outstanding obligations. This present item of \$12½ million is a net addition by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The information in the hearings indicates that as of March 31, 1953, a carry-over of nearly \$11 million was available for new airports; so the Department is not entirely stripped of additional money. I think there is grave danger that we may fall for a flying pork-barrel in the form of airport appropriations. Therefore, I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,085,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 36, line 24, after the word "law", to strike out "\$12,200,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 37, line 14, after the word "reports"; to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maritime Activities," on page 37, after line 23, to insert:

Ship construction: For payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1953, for new ship construction in accordance with section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$3,056,000; and in addition the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$40,144,000.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I move that on page 37, line 25, after the word "construction" and before the word "in", there be inserted the words "and conversion."

Likewise, on page 38, line 3, after the word "construction" and before the word "in", I move that the words "and conversion" be inserted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 37, line 25, after the word "construction", it is proposed to insert the words "and conversion."

On page 38, line 3, after the word "construction", it is proposed to insert the words "and conversion."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand correctly that the adoption of this amendment, which would enable the Baltimore yards to get in on the gravy, would constitute approval of the committee amendment?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, although that is not a parliamentary inquiry, I shall be happy to answer it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I eliminate the reference to the Baltimore yards.

Do I correctly understand that approval of the amendment of the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment would carry with it approval of the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Illinois that that is a matter of construction, not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to appropriate \$4,600,000 for the conversion of three dry-cargo ships to ore and oil carriers, under section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. If the amendment is agreed to private capital to the extent of \$4,800,000 will be added to the fund for the purpose of carrying on this work.

The nature of the project is to lengthen three dry-cargo vessels by 110 feet and

to make ore and oil carriers out of them, so that each would be 632 feet in length and each would have a capacity of 20,200 tons.

The vessels are very badly needed to carry Labrador ore to the mills of the United States, and would therefore be of great aid in the defense effort, which is also very urgent now.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Who owns the ships?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The ships are presently owned by the American Hawaiian Lines.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Are they privately owned?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. They are privately owned ships. This proposal comes under section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act. The Department of Commerce has passed on the application. The ships have been declared to be essential by the Department of Commerce and the Maritime Administration has approved application for subsidy. I think the item was originally included in the Department of Commerce budget, but was taken out by the Secretary of Commerce.

The ships are very much needed for the purpose of bringing Labrador ore to the mills of the United States. No such tonnage is available under American registry.

The ships are also essential from the standpoint of being standby oil tankers, which are very badly needed in our defense effort.

If these ships are not converted in American yards, the work will be done in Japanese yards. That will mean a loss to American labor of 1,000 workers for 1 year in American yards at a time when the industry is in a state of decline. It will also mean the loss to the industry of our skilled labor and technical personnel.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator said that \$4,800,000 would be added to the fund for the conversion of the ships. From what source will the money come to take care of the increased authorization?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I said that if the amendment were adopted, \$4,800,000 in private funds would be added to the subsidy for the purpose of converting the vessels.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am happy to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But where in the appropriation bill is money provided to pay the Government's portion that would automatically be available if the Senator's amendment were agreed to?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The money is in the general appropriation of some \$43 million total. It is in the appropriation of \$40,144,000 and \$3,056,000, provided for in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I correctly understand that the \$4 million authorization for the ships which the Senator is now asking is already in the bill?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. It is already in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then if we reject the Senator's amendment, would the other figure automatically be reduced?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Will the Senator please state his question again?

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator's amendment is not agreed to, will that mean that there will be \$4½ million in the proposed \$40 million which should not have been put there in the first place? Is that correct?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. No; that is not correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What happens to the \$4 million if the Senator's amendment is not agreed to? If the money is already in the bill to pay for the program which the Senator is now asking to be authorized, why was the money placed in the bill, if it did not serve a purpose?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, there are two ways in which the Government can assist private industry in building ships. Under section 501 the Government is the prime contractor, and carries the ships. They are gradually paid for on a construction subsidy basis.

Under section 504, which is the subject matter of this amendment, the ship company is the prime contractor, and the Government takes a mortgage on the ship, and on that basis puts in its construction subsidy. As I understand the amendment of the Senator from Maryland, it amounts to this:

There is \$3 million plus in the appropriation for this year, with permission to contract for not more than \$40 million more over future years, as it is needed to be spent. If the words "and conversion," as suggested by the Senator from Maryland, are added, the language will permit the Maritime Commission to come in under section 504, with private industry as the prime contractor, for the amount of the construction subsidy which is authorized under the law for the Government to add. The Senator from Maryland states that private capital will put in \$4 million. The construction subsidy today is on a 60-40-percent basis. Therefore private industry, as the prime contractor, puts in its \$4 million plus, and the Government adds 40 percent of this amount this year and carries through until the program is completed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for that explanation, but I still repeat my question, which I do not think has been answered. On page 38, line 4, there is an item of \$40,144,000 which is supposed to be for ship construction. Now if we add to the authorization for \$4 million as conversion authority then

where will that money come from unless you plan to increase the appropriation?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I know what the Senator's question is. The money was intended to be there, but the words "and conversion" were not added.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That gets back to the original point; namely, that there is \$4 million in the proposed \$43 million which should not have been there, unless the words "and conversion" were added. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield to me to answer that question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Certainly that statement is not correct. There is nothing in the amendment except the Government's share. Ultimately the \$40 million and the \$3 million represent approximately 40 percent of the cost of the ships which may be constructed. The other 60 percent comes from private industry.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I still do not understand the answer, because the language in the bill would authorize \$43,200,000 for ship construction. If there was justification before the committee for this amount for ship construction, how can we write in the words "and conversion," which would authorize the expenditure of \$4 million more, and pay for it out of the same amount? The truth is that either today or later we will be asked to appropriate the additional money, you cannot authorize an expenditure of four million without paying for it. Either we shall be short after we get through, or we have too much to start with.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. We can take it or leave it on that basis. I am talking about the essential nature of the program. I am speaking on the basis of what is right and proper in connection with an arm of defense of this great nation. We have no standby tanker capacity. We are about to open up vast mines in Labrador. We have no ships of American registry to bring the ore into American mills.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I should like to say also to the Senator that if these ships were moved from America and taken to Japan, to remain there for a year in that danger spot in Asia, to save the small sum of \$4,600,000, it would be most reprehensible.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. My understanding of this amendment is that by adding the words "and conversion" we make the language refer to construction or conversion.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Construction or conversion of ships under section 504, with the shipowner as the prime contractor up to the amount of money which is allowed in the amendment. The ships to be constructed may be tankers; they may be passenger ships; they may be cargo ships; or any other kind of ship for

which the Maritime Commission believes it is wise to spend the money.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am very happy the Senator from Maryland is so concerned over the defenses of the United States. I infer that the people of Baltimore are also concerned with having a strong defense for the United States. I also am concerned. If it is so necessary to convert tankers into ore carriers to bring Labrador ore to the steel mills at Baltimore—

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Let me correct the Senator—

Mr. AIKEN. If that is necessary, why are the so-called vested interests in Baltimore doing everything within their power to prevent ore carriers constructed by companies which are willing to construct them at their own expense from carrying some of the same ore to the great steel industry of the Midwest?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The Senator's facts are just a faulty as his argument. In the first place, these are dry-cargo ships. We propose to convert them into ore carriers and oil carriers. We need both very badly.

Mr. AIKEN. I understood the Senator to say they would be used as ore carriers, to carry ore from Labrador. I do not know what oil is produced in Labrador. Are there oil wells in Labrador?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. There may not be any oil wells in Labrador, but oil tankers are very badly needed by this country for its defense.

Mr. AIKEN. In Labrador?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The ships would be used to carry ore from Labrador when the channel was open. When the channel was not open, and they could not be used for that purpose, they would be used to carry oil from all parts of the world.

Mr. AIKEN. My question is, Why are the interests in Baltimore so determined that the steel mills of the great central West, which is the great steel center of the United States today, shall not be permitted to get ore from Labrador in ships which they are willing to construct at their own expense? Not only do the interests in Baltimore want to prevent the Midwest from getting Labrador ore, but they want the contributions of the taxpayers to build ships for them.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Let me answer that question. We have a program under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to keep our merchant marine strong. We grant subsidies for that purpose. We do not do it for the purpose of making money for private enterprise. We do it for the purpose of having on hand when we need them tankers, ore carriers, and troopships. Yesterday the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] referred to certain liners for which he said we can wait another year. These are not passenger ships. They are troopships. We need them in time of war to transport our troops to all parts of the world in time to do good. A delay

of 1 year may mean a great deal to the security of the country. If we are to follow the policy which I have described, why criticize those who are taking advantage of the act which is on the books?

Mr. AIKEN. "Taking advantage" is right.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. If the law is not right, take it off the books.

Mr. AIKEN. My question is, Why should the taxpayers of the United States build four ships to present to Moore-McCormick & Grace Lines when other lines, because of good management, are able to operate under their own power and initiative? Why should we impose on the taxpayers and continually give those two companies ships which admittedly are good for only 20 years? For the cost of five of these ships we could build the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, which would be far more valuable to the United States as a whole.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. And which would not carry one single soldier or 1 ton of military cargo in time of emergency or war.

Mr. AIKEN. It would produce more steel than by what the Senator proposes.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Can the Senator from Maryland tell us how many individuals would be the beneficiaries of the \$3,056,000 provided by the bill to take care of obligations incurred on and after July 1, 1953, for new ship construction, in accordance with section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; how many individuals or identities would be the beneficiaries under the provision for \$40 million, for contracts for such construction in the future; and how many individuals would be added as beneficiaries under the amendment suggested by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The view I take of the situation is that 160 million people would be benefited. All the American people would be directly benefited.

Mr. KERR. Would the Senator from Maryland tell the Senate through how many identities the 160 million people would be benefited.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The Senator from Oklahoma must have all that information available.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma is reading the bill and referring to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The Senator from Maryland says exactly what he means, namely, that the amendment would provide something of great advantage, not only to the shipbuilding industry and the ship-repair industry, but to the standby capacity of our Nation for national defense.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield for a further question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. KERR. If the money is appropriated, it will be paid directly to some identity or identities; will it not?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. That is correct.

Mr. KERR. Can the Senator from Maryland tell the Senator from Oklahoma how many such identities there are to whom this money would be actually paid?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The Senator from Maryland will tell the Senator from Oklahoma that he does not know, and that the Senator from Maryland is not interested in personalities. The Senator from Maryland is interested in doing what he believes to be right, and he is standing on the floor doing just that.

Mr. KERR. Would the Senator from Maryland give the Senate his estimate of how many identities or individuals would be the direct recipients of the appropriation?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I will ask the Senator from Oklahoma to tell us how many people are going to be direct recipients of any appropriation made by the Senate.

Mr. KERR. We are not voting on "any" appropriation.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Oh, yes; we are voting on a great many appropriations.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, can the Senator from Maryland answer my question?

Mr. POTTER and Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Chair.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, in answer to the question asked by the Senator from Oklahoma, as to who would receive the benefit from the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland, I may say that the employees—

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I raise a point of personal privilege.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The point of personal privilege is out of order. The Senator from Michigan will proceed.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I will state that the employees of four shipyards of the United States would be the beneficiaries of the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland. This is the situation—

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. KERR. A point of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland does not have to yield for a point of order. The Senator from Maryland has the floor, and he has yielded to the Senator from Michigan for a question.

Mr. KERR. A point of order, Mr. President. If the Senator from Maryland has yielded the floor to the Senator from Michigan—

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The Senator from Maryland has not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the Senator from Maryland has not yielded the floor. The Senator from Maryland has yielded for a question to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. KERR. Then the Senator from Oklahoma makes the point of order that

the Senator from Michigan is not asking a question, but making a statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan will state the question.

Mr. POTTER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know that we have on the statute books a provision which allows certain ship operators or any citizen of the United States, for that matter, to apply for a construction subsidy? Congress has acted on that provision.

For example, let us take the American-Hawaiian Line, which has applied and has been granted authority by the Maritime Administration to convert 3 or 4 vessels into ore carriers for a specific trade. The Maritime Administration has granted the authority. The Administration has held that the line meets the qualifications set forth in the statute. The Eisenhower administration has not asked for the funds. I say that we should either repeal the law or, if the line qualifies, it should receive the funds.

The Senator from Oklahoma must know that if these ships are not converted in American yards they will be converted in Japanese yards. These are military-type vessels, which would be sent to Japan for conversion. They would be sent into a dangerous area of the world, and perhaps they would be harbored there for a year's time. During that time anything could happen. We could lose the ships. At the same time, Mr. President, thousands of American workmen in our shipyards would be denied work which should go to them. I say if we are going to maintain the fourth arm of our national defense we must provide for an adequate merchant marine.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield now to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, has the Senator from Michigan concluded?

Mr. POTTER. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say, in reply to my friend from Oklahoma, that I have an answer to his question. Specifically I agree with what the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] has just stated. We have today, instead of 1,500,000 men employed in 100 active shipyards, as we had during World War II, only 8 shipyards building for oceangoing service, employing no more than 100,000 persons.

At the present time there is not a shipyard in the United States which will have any work at all in any of its yards after February 1955. The purpose of the amendment with respect to construction and conversion is to permit the Maritime Administration, in its discretion, to decide, under section 504, which is the section that permits prime contracts to be held in the industry, with a mortgage taken by the Government, and a construction subsidy allowed, what type of ships can best be built with the amount of money appropriated and carried over for the next 3 or 4 years.

As I said, in the Fore River yards in Massachusetts, there will be no work after February 1955. In the Bethlehem

yard at San Francisco there will be nothing after February 1955. In the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yards there will be nothing after May 1954. In the Bethlehem yards at Sparrow's Point, Md., there will be no work after November 1954. In the Ingalls shipbuilding yards, which I believe are in Birmingham, Ala., there will be no work after March 1954. In the Todd Shipyards at Houston, Tex., there is nothing at the present time. In the Newport News yards there will be nothing after December 1954. In the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. there will be nothing after April 1954.

If the shipyards are to be kept alive, if the trained and skilled ship-construction workers are to remain available, and if the naval architects who know how to design good ships are also to remain available, the Government should take some interest in this matter.

This subject has been discussed by me with persons who have come to my office from Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia. I have also had telephone conversations on this subject with persons in Virginia.

A few private ships may be ordered without having a Government construction subsidy available.

The proposal we make will not give the Maritime Administration specific authority to provide for the spending of the sum of money appropriated. But, if the money can be advantageously spent; if the private shipowners are able to meet the requirement, under the Merchant Marine Act, to maintain a certain reserve, and if the Maritime Administration then decides, under the terms of the act, that the ship proposed for construction would be advantageous to the Government, in time of war, or in time of need during peace—for instance, at a time such as the present—then it will be possible for the Maritime Administration to enter into contracts with the shipping concerns.

I have favored this proposal, as has the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], because we wish to do what we can to keep the shipyards alive, so that in time of need, whether in peace or in war, there will be in the United States a foundation upon which the shipbuilding industry will be able to expand.

Does what I have said answer the question of the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield further, to permit me to ask another question of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am glad to yield for that purpose, if I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. KERR. I have asked only a simple question; I have not attempted to embarrass any Senator. My purpose has been to obtain information.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have tried to provide the information desired.

Mr. KERR. Then I must assure my good friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, that evidently he did not understand my question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator from Oklahoma please repeat his question?

Mr. KERR. I ask how many identities—either individual or corporate—would receive direct payments of Federal funds if the amendment to the committee amendment becomes a part of the law.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Not one person or corporation would receive a penny until the Maritime Administration determined that the requirements had been complied with and it approved a contract.

Mr. KERR. The money is to be paid, is it not? Will the Senator from Massachusetts state whether the money will eventually be paid by the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The construction subsidy will be paid eventually to the shipping company whose contract is approved by the Maritime Administration and whose contract is accepted on the basis of a bid, in the case of the shipyard that is the lowest bidder.

Mr. KERR. Can the Senator from Massachusetts tell me how many such identities there will be, to whom the funds will be paid?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The funds ultimately will be paid to the firm approved by the Maritime Administration, which has funds of its own to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Act. Such a firm might be the Moore-McCormack Lines or the Grace Line, in the case of a passenger ship; or in the case of an oil tanker, it might be some other line. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] may know the names of such lines; I do not know them. It might be one of the large oil companies that are building new oil tankers. It might be any company which could put up 60 percent or could show that it had in reserve 60 percent, in order to pay its share.

Then, if the Maritime Administration was convinced that the firm was able to meet the requirements, payment of the money would be approved by the Maritime Administration. That is my understanding of the arrangement.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield again, to permit me to ask a further question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL obtained the floor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me now?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. KERR. Does the Senator from Massachusetts think that 10, 15, or 20 companies, or more, or less, might participate in the program?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I must guess. I assume that the companies which might participate, and which would have reserves sufficient to enable them to build sizable ships, would probably be not more than 10, and probably less.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for the information.

Then the money would be a Federal subsidy paid to the companies which eventually would become the owners of the ships, for the construction of which the companies would pay a certain percentage and the Federal Government

would pay a certain percentage. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 sets forth a fundamental provision for a strong merchant marine, namely, that the construction for which a subsidy is paid must be "necessary for the national defense and for the development of our national and domestic commerce."

That would be the basis upon which the Maritime Administration would arrange for such contracts.

Mr. KERR. I understand that the Federal Government would pay this much either in the case of the conversion of ships now owned by these companies or in the case of the construction of ships by them. After the ships were either converted or constructed, with the assistance from the Federal Government, they would belong 100 percent to the private owners, would they not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under section 504, the ship, if built under that section, subject to the provisions of the amendment, would become the property of the private owner; but there would always be a mortgage held by the Government, and the Government could take over the ship if the company did not live up to the terms of the Merchant Marine Act.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield further to me?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Massachusetts said there would be provision for the Federal Government to have a mortgage. Does that mean the Federal Government would have a right to take over the ship by paying for it?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that if the ship company did not live up to the terms of the contract, the Federal Government would hold the mortgage and could take over the ship.

Let me state that I assume the Senator from Oklahoma understands the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act. Under that act there are two kinds of subsidies. One of them is a construction subsidy; the other is an operating subsidy. The purpose of the construction subsidy is to permit ships to be built in the United States. Such a subsidy is necessary because of the higher cost of living and the higher cost of construction in the United States. The operating subsidy permits United States shipping companies to operate the ships.

Under the law an operating subsidy may be paid, for the reason that in the United States wage costs and maintenance costs are greater than in the case of other countries. Operating subsidies are determined by comparing the costs in other countries where ships are built or operated—such countries as England or Belgium, and so forth—with the costs in the United States. The subsidy the Federal Government pays is based on the difference.

The operating subsidy is very similar to the price supports in the case of agriculture.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for a further question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. KERR. The Secretary of Agriculture has said he is going to cleanse and purify the American farmer from the taint that attaches to him by reason of the Federal Government's cooperation and support.

Will the Senator from Massachusetts explain to me how it is that the Federal Government's program of support in the case of agriculture is something that taints and corrupts the farmer, when 7 million farm families are participating in a program which costs approximately \$60 million a year, whereas the \$40 million for the construction and conversion subsidy and the \$40 million to \$50 million for the operations subsidy for less than 15 shipping companies remove from them the possibility that they also may be tainted just a little?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I prefer not to engage in a debate on agricultural matters with the Senator from Oklahoma, this afternoon. I have never indulged in personalities. The word "taint" involves personalities in my judgment.

Inasmuch as Oklahoma is an agricultural State and inasmuch as many of the people of Massachusetts still go down to the sea in ships, let both of us believe it will be possible for the industries of our States to perform their proper functions.

Mr. AIKEN and Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield first to the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I may observe, first, that there is a difference between subsidizing 6 million farm families, or subsidizing them potentially, and subsidizing two shipping companies. The report of the committee clearly indicates that it is expected that the subsidy will be used for the purpose of constructing 2 ships for the Grace Line and 2 for the Moore-McCormack Co. I read from the report:

The Government construction-differential subsidy for each ship is \$13,600,000.

That means a total of \$27,200,000. The Government's share on each of the 2 Grace Line ships would be \$8 million, a total of \$16 million. If, of the \$43,200,000, \$27,200,000 is given to the Moore-McCormack Co., and \$16 million to the Grace Line, how much will that leave for all other shipping lines of the United States, and particularly the 8 to which the Senator has referred as possibly being eligible under this provision? In view of the report of the committee, will not the Maritime Commission be obligated, once it gets this money, to spend it in the building of 2 ships for the Grace Line and 2 for the Moore-McCormack Lines?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am glad indeed that the Senator from Vermont has asked that question. I answer it by saying that the Truman budget called for \$118 million for ship-construction subsidies. The Eisenhower budget eliminated the entire item. The House omitted it. The amendment would restore \$3 million and permit the spend-

ing of \$40 million more over the period of the next few years.

Mr. AIKEN. Is that to be done by the President?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes. Now, let me come to the Senator's question. The \$118 million in the Truman budget was based on the construction of 4 passenger ships, 2 by the Moore-McCormack Line, 2 by the Grace Line, and 1 prototype oil tanker. The program, as it was presented to the Appropriations Committee and agreed to, called for 4 passenger ships, omitting the prototype oil tanker. Both Senators from Maryland brought up the question of conversion in addition to construction. As one of the original sponsors of the committee amendment, I did not wish to increase the amount of the appropriation, so I agreed to the construction or conversion, with the thought that the Maritime Administration might decide what type of ship it wanted, and whether to convert ships or to build new ones, within the amount appropriated.

Mr. AIKEN. But in view of the fact that \$43,200,000 would be available, \$27,200,000 is promised to the Moore-McCormack Lines. Is not that true?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; it is not promised to anyone.

Mr. AIKEN. From a reading of the committee report, I would think that after the appropriation is made the money is clearly promised to the Moore-McCormack Lines and the Grace Line.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that it is my understanding that not one penny of the amount mentioned will necessarily be appropriated, unless the conditions laid down in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 are complied with. Certain contracts would first have to be worked out. They must be backed up by certain reserves that can be used in the event the Government enters into the contract. By making this appropriation, we do not commit the Government to the expenditure of the money. It merely makes it possible for the Maritime Administration to spend it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, does the Senator think for 1 minute that the Maritime Administration, as the successor to the Maritime Commission, will not place contracts with Bethlehem Steel and other large corporations that would profit from them, or will insist upon that being done? Does the Senator know of any instance in which the Maritime Administration has stood up against such influences?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot specifically say as to that, but I do know that all the ship-construction funds have not been used in the past. This is a mere appropriation.

Mr. AIKEN. In fact, it is a subsidy to the two companies named, is it not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should not so look upon it, but it is appropriated in order that people employed in shipyards might maintain a degree of skill. As a result of keeping our shipyards going, ships that might be needed could be built. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the four passenger ships, if built, would take the place of five

ships that are now overage. The safety regulations of the Coast Guard are waived in the case of government-owned ships which are now operated as passenger ships.

Mr. AIKEN. If we are to apply measures of this sort to the shipyards, at a time when the economy of the country and the income of the country are at an all-time high, are we not merely inviting trouble if the time arrives when there may actually be unemployment in the country?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not consider the amendment as intended to afford relief. If there is a desire to repeal the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to have no shipyards, no ship construction, and no new ships to be operated under the American flag, that is a question for the Congress to decide. Two or three years ago, we amended and improved, to a certain extent, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The fundamental principles of that act have remained in force. We may as well admit, and I should be less than frank if I did not admit, that American shipyards cannot compete in costs with those of Japan or England. The problem we must face is whether we desire to have any American shipyards, and whether we want the American flag flying off the stern of any merchant vessel or passenger ship. If we do, then we must continue the subsidies, we must continue the aids. If we do not desire those things—and there are those who feel that we should not have a shipbuilding industry—then we can repeal the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Mr. AIKEN. How many shipyards could be subsidized by the building of four ships at a cost of \$43,200,000?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There are today eight shipyards in the United States which are building oceangoing vessels. As I said to the Baltimoreans who came to see me, this involves competitive bidding. The Senator from Vermont is very familiar with farming expressions and similes. As I said to those interested in shipping who came from Baltimore to see me, in the event the pending bill becomes law, with the pending amendment embodied in it, if they have ever been in a chicken yard and picked up a fistful of corn, scattered by the farmer for a flock of chickens, they will understand what will happen in this matter.

Mr. AIKEN. I may add, there is an advantage in it, if the private ship companies shut down, for when prices go down, the Government can rebuild the shipyards.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Many workers would be thrown out of employment.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; but the Senator has just been reading the figures, and saying that the appropriation is to take care of orders until 1954.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No. I referred to the ships which are being constructed at the present time. I do not want to make an erroneous statement, but, to the best of my knowledge, the naval architects, the drawing-board experts, and all others who are engaged in shipyard activities, are fast completing all the work that is available, if they have not already done so.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understood the Senator, he said that the work on most of the ships would be completed by November 1954.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That means that the last rivet will have been driven.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator think it good policy, and that it contributes to the strengthening of our economy and the security of the Nation, to have a great industrial establishment so dependent upon Government orders that, if it does not receive orders running for years into the future, it will be something to worry about?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. My answer to that question is, yes, if we want any ships flying the American flag. I have stated already that some persons think we should rely on England, or on Japan, or on Belgium, or on Norway and Sweden and other shipping countries for all our shipping. But I would say to my distinguished colleague that we have enacted a law, year after year, on the subject of mutual security, providing that 50 percent of everything granted by way of mutual security shall be shipped in American bottoms. We cannot have American bottoms unless we have operating subsidies. We cannot have them unless we have some form of construction subsidies.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not a fact that the requirement that 50 percent of the work shall be done in American yards is itself a subsidy to American shipyards and American shipping?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It makes it possible for American citizens who are the officers and men on the ships to be paid the wages we believe are proper in the United States. Furthermore, we have recently completed in Japan a certain number of cargo-carrying and troop-carrying ships for use by the Army in time of war. Do we want all our troops to be carried by foreign-built vessels unless they are completely owned by the Government?

Mr. AIKEN. It is possible for the merchant marine to fly the American flag on ships which perhaps are built in foreign yards. Possibly the best ship operators out of the port of Boston are having ships built in foreign countries. As I understand, they can get them built better and for less than half the cost of those constructed in the United States. They can get them built in accordance with their own specifications, and they do not come under Government domination and control forever afterward.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I know the Senator from Vermont is a very patriotic citizen. Supposing Japan were overrun, or supposing an atomic bomb were dropped on England, and we should become involved. If there were no yards in the United States we would be in a most unfortunate position.

Mr. AIKEN. As I remember, we constructed a great many ships in a very short time when war came.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Referring to the immediate question of the amendment of the Senator from Maryland, may I ask

if it is not a fact that yards on the Atlantic coast which are regarded as most adapted for conversion purposes are the Baltimore yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., otherwise known as the Sparrows Point yards?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. They are not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Of my own knowledge, I do not know the answer to the Senator's question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. is owned by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does it still have the Alameda, Calif., yard?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That I cannot answer.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Are there still shipyards at Alameda, Calif.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer that question. There are private shipyards on the Pacific coast, and there are navy yards on the Pacific coast.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator read a list a while ago, and I was wondering if the Alameda plant was still in production?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a Bethlehem yard at San Francisco.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, Bethlehem has 3 shipbuilding yards, 1 at Fore River, Mass., 1 at Baltimore, Md., and 1 in San Francisco Bay, which used to be the old Alameda yard.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is there not one at Kearny, N. J.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a yard in New Jersey, and a yard in Virginia.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All owned by the Bethlehem Co.?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask the Senator two further questions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. My first question is this: If the amendment of the Senator from Maryland is agreed to, obligating us to the conversion of cargo ships into tankers, could the ultimate expenditures be held down within the total of \$43,200,000?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes, because none of the money needs to be obligated unless the Maritime Administration signs contracts for the Government's share. Naturally, it will not sign a contract for more money than it has.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the construction of the four ships is authorized, and the conversion of cargo ships is also authorized, and they are all started, and if it costs \$43,200,000 as the Government's share of the subsidy for the four passenger and cargo ships, will there not have to be a later appropriation for the conversion of cargo ships into tankers.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer to that question is that there will not have to be, because the Maritime Administration will not commit itself if the funds are not available.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But there could be great pressure upon the Maritime Administration to request and upon this

body to grant further appropriations to provide for these conversions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; I do not think so. The construction subsidies will run along from year to year, or not from year to year, as the Congress shall determine. Certainly, if the Maritime Administration should authorize a greater amount than that appropriated by Congress, it would be subject to very severe penalties.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the two ships of the Grace Line, which are said to be over age, are over age only by 6 months, namely, that they are 20 years and 6 months old?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that all five of the passenger ships now operated by the Grace Line and by the Moore-McCormack Line are over age.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I read the testimony, and, subject to correction by members of the staff, it is my understanding—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would take the Senator's word for that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask the Senator to consult his staff with reference to that question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The ships became 20 years of age during the past calendar year. The Coast Guard has urged that something be done. These ships are still owned by the Government. They were not built under section 504. Therefore, the Government is operating passenger ships at a time when its own regulations for privately owned ships are not being lived up to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is not the Senator now referring to the two ships of the Moore-McCormack Line rather than to the two ships of the Grace Line?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that it refers to all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do these ships become obsolete and senile because they are slightly over 20 years of age?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Looking at my colleague from Illinois I know he is not senile, but the life of a ship runs out before that of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I appreciate the Senator's answer, but is it not true that when the Administrator, Mr. Gatov, was asked whether construction was urgent, he replied, at page 407 of the House hearings, that it was not urgent?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator says so, I would say that that is the statement the Administrator made.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have just consulted, within the past 5 minutes, the House hearings, and it was the statement of the Administrator that the construction of new ships and the retirement of the four old ships were not urgent. The Administrator was asked this question in the hearings:

Mr. COUDERT. So, as a matter of fact, there is no great urgency to undertake commitments for construction of these four ships at this time?

The Administrator replied:

I would not say so, on the urgency basis; no, sir.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would not dispute that statement. Let me answer the statement of the Senator from Illinois in this way:

In 1947 the President's Advisory Committee on Merchant Marine recommended the construction of 46 passenger ships over the 4-year period from 1948 to 1951. Since then, only three new ships have been constructed—3 out of 46. None is now under construction.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the two ships of the Grace line which are 6 months over 20 years of age are the *Santa Rosa* and, I believe, the *Santa Maria*?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that those ships were reconverted at Government expense, and at enormous cost, only 6 years ago?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer that question of my own knowledge.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the Government paid the cost of reconversion of those ships?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. On the basis of what the Senator has said, I assume that they were used as troop-carrying ships, as I know some others were, and were then converted to passenger ships.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that they were converted at Government expense about 6 years ago?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Simply because the Government had destroyed their value as passenger ships in order to transport American troops during the war.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now, after only 6 years of use as passenger ships, they are to be scrapped, and new ships are to be constructed at a cost to the Government of approximately \$16 million. Is not that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is because their age limit has run out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Only by 6 months. Are we going to say that when a ship passes by 1 day the 20-year point, it must be scrapped?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall not engage in a debate with my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Illinois, over whether or not the Coast Guard regulations are proper regulations to insure the safety of our citizens. It is my understanding that the Coast Guard has stated that they are waiving, after 20 years, the safety regulations required of private ships which had been owned by the Government.

I call the attention of the Senator from Illinois to the fact that in the past all the ships have been built under section 501. If this amendment is agreed to, it will be the first time any ships will be built under section 504 in which private concerns are the prime contractors. This is an experiment.

Personally, I recommended this language because it was my desire to keep the Government subsidy as low as possible, and I wished to make certain that if private companies did not have funds to go into this project, no money would be spent. The companies concerned are

now supposed to have in their possession sufficient reserves to enable them to proceed to contract.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Massachusetts be interested in hearing the testimony of Administrator Gatov, of the Maritime Administration, which appears on page 406 of the House hearings?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should be glad to hear anything the Senator thinks is pertinent.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Gatov, speaking of the Moore-McCormack Lines ships, said:

Those particular ships are beyond the age, I think, where they can be economically operated. They were built in 1928, and their birth date is beginning to show. There is no reason why you cannot defer it. I would be less than honest if I said we had to go all-out and build those new ships. There is a certain amount of usefulness left in the existing vessels—I cannot deny that—but again the act is our guiding principle. Vessels over 20 years of age can be subsidized only if it can be shown that it is in the public interest to do so. It is one of our fundamental principles.

Mr. COUDERT. Would you have to stop paying subsidies on those ships operated for 21 years?

Mr. GATOV. Yes, sir; the law specifies it.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the law say anything about 20 years?

Mr. GATOV. Yes, sir. The law says a vessel over 20 years of age is not eligible for a subsidy unless it can be shown to be in the public interest to subsidize them.

Mr. COUDERT. I am asking you if the Maritime Board will stop the operation of those ships when they pass their 20th birthday?

Mr. GATOV. They have already passed it.

Mr. COUDERT. And are still being subsidized?

Mr. GATOV. Yes, sir.

In other words, these vessels can continue in operation, and in the case of the Moore-McCormack Lines, have continued for 4 years beyond the 20-year period, and are still being subsidized under the operating differential. I think on the same principle the two Grace Line ships, the cost of which the Government has already paid, can be continued in operation. But no, we are asked to scrap them all and pour \$43 million of public funds into these companies, and into the four shipyards which will build the ships.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I say again to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, what I have repeated over and over again, that the Coast Guard regulations are being waived, and when that is done there is some doubt about the safety of the passengers on those ships. The Coast Guard does not like that practice. The Coast Guard, in 1 day, if my information is correct, could take those ships out of operation.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Will the amendment of the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment result in some saving by providing for conversion rather than new construction?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In my opinion, it is a proper amendment, because it would give the Maritime Administration

more latitude in choosing the ships which it is most necessary to build under a construction subsidy within the amount of the appropriation. It is a perfectly proper amendment.

Mr. CASE. My thought was that if conversion would save some money over the cost of new construction, would it not be also in order to reduce the amount of the construction authorization proposed by the committee amendment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is a perfectly proper question. I would hope that the amount would not be reduced, because I do not know what the effect of reducing it would be. I understand three ships will be eligible for conversion if the amendment shall be agreed to.

I call the attention of the Senator from South Dakota to the fact that there are some new ships being built for American companies today in England and Japan. As the Senator from Maryland has said, the conversions would go to Japanese yards if the work were not done in the United States.

Mr. CASE. Could the Senator give assurance that if the amendment remained in the bill when it went to conference, and it should develop that the addition of the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland would permit a reduction in the total amount of contract authorizations proposed, the Senator from Massachusetts would assent to such a reduction in conference?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would not oppose any reasonable amendment. I say that because I am interested not so much in the question whether these ships are economical, or are safe or unsafe, but my desire is that some of our shipyards be kept open and that some employees having a knowledge of naval architecture and naval construction be retained, so that in the event we should become involved in another war, we would not have to depend entirely on England, Norway, Sweden, or Japan. That is the fundamental principle on which I am working.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Is it not true that the Coast Guard regulations are followed on an automatic basis of age, and not after inspection and a finding that ship X or Y is in fact unsafe? If the Coast Guard finds that a ship has reached the age limit, its recommendation is automatic, is it not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer the Senator's question from my own knowledge. I should suppose that that would be a matter of prima facie evidence, and that the Coast Guard would have to be shown that it was safe to operate the ship.

In that connection, I may say to the Senator from Oregon that it has been pointed out to me by an assistant from the Committee on Appropriations that it appears in the justification furnished with the Truman budget, under present requirements the Moore-McCormack ships are not completely fireproof.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from Massachusetts realize that as the Senator from Illinois has pointed out, these ships were converted and reconditioned in very recent years, and placed in a condition suitable for the transportation of troops?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Again I cannot speak of my own knowledge. I assume that the ships were converted for war use and then reconverted for passenger use; but I do not know that as a fact.

Mr. MORSE. When they were reconverted for passenger use, were they not subject to Coast Guard inspection? Or does the Senator wish to argue that the Coast Guard allowed to go to sea, after conversion to passenger use, ships that were unsafe for the carrying of passengers?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would agree with the implication the Senator from Oregon has made.

Mr. MORSE. Is it not true that we have on the seas a great many ships which are not, in fact, fireproof in every detail, but nevertheless are ships which are allowed to fly the American flag and to carry passengers? We are dealing here with a technical "out" which is being advanced, because the Coast Guard has been asked to make the finding that in some respects these ships are not entirely fireproof.

Mr. POTTER and Mr. LEHMAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I believe the Senator from Michigan was first on his feet.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, is it not true that the reason it is necessary for us to have a continuing shipbuilding program is that this country is faced in a very few years with a block obsolescence situation, when our warbuilt ships will all become of age at about the same time? Unless we continue to build a few ships each year, in a few years we shall lose all of our ships at one time. Consequently, we shall be confronted with the problem of mass shipbuilding. One of the great difficulties we have had in the past is that our maritime industry has been a boom-or-bust industry. We expand tremendously during a war or an emergency, and after the war or emergency passes we let our maritime industry slip away.

As the Senator pointed out, the shipbuilding industry is a technical industry. If it is allowed to disintegrate now, and if we do not maintain a certain amount of shipyard facilities, if we do not build a few new ships each year, then at a time when we need ships, we shall not have the wherewithal to produce them.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is absolutely correct. There are 14,800 cargo-carrying ships now laid up in "moth-balls." Of those, approximately 300 are not worth reconditioning. All of them are slower than the ordinary merchant ships at the present time.

They could be used in a great emergency. We have built approximately 30 so-called "Pioneer Class" ships, but they are of value only for use by the Government, and are not commercially useful. Therefore at the present time we are pretty well down to bedrock with respect to merchant ships which are capable of making a profit.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. Is it not true that from a national defense standpoint it is essential that we have modern type vessels and build up our modern fleet on a gradual basis? In case of an all-out war we would be in dire straits if we did not have the passenger vessels with which to transport our troops.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will say to my colleague that that is why I am on my feet at the present time.

Mr. POTTER. If the Senator from Massachusetts will yield for one further observation, I am sure he realizes that during World War II our Government paid to England more than \$100 million for the rent of the two Queens. If we allow our passenger ship program to dwindle, and do not consider the national defense aspects of this program, which incidentally was one of the basic reasons why the subsidy program was adopted, we shall find ourselves at the mercy of our friends and allies, even though they may be in a position to help us. Consequently, in spite of the fact that they have the ships with which to help us in case of an emergency, we shall be at their mercy, and in the long run the cost to us will be 10 times what this program is costing us today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The troop-carrying capacity in this country today is down to one-third what it was in 1939.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. We have heard considerable discussion about nonsubsidized operators. Personally, I do not believe there is a nonsubsidized operator in the passenger trade.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I respectfully say that I do not think the Senator is quite correct in that statement. I know that the United Fruit Co. lines and several other lines are not subsidized.

Mr. POTTER. They are in the combination trade.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. POTTER. It is necessary in the interest of national defense to have large passenger vessels available.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I believe the Senator is correct in saying there are no nonsubsidized operators in the strictly passenger trade.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Obviously, under present conditions, in the consideration of appropriations we must take account of the relative importance of the various proposals made. I do not wish to belittle the importance of building up the merchant marine. I understand its importance. But we know that we shall be

confronted with a proposal to reduce appropriations for our air forces by a very large amount, possibly more than \$4 billion, which will mean the reduction of our air strength from 143 wings to less than 120. I wonder whether my distinguished friend from Massachusetts will tell me whether he thinks this proposed appropriation is as important as maintaining to the greatest extent, within our possibilities and means, the air strength of this country.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator has said with reference to maintaining air strength. I have devoted considerable study to the subject to which the Senator has referred, namely, the Air Force. I do not think the Senator wants me to go into an argument on that subject at this time. I simply say that it is not at all clear to me that we are reducing our air strength by cutting out the \$5 billion, but I shall not argue with the Senator on that point. I agree that the question is one of relative importance.

I should like to read a paragraph or two from a telegram sent last autumn by President Eisenhower regarding the merchant marine:

I consider the merchant marine to be our fourth arm of defense and vital to the stability and expansion of our foreign trade.

The thousands of skilled workers in our shipyards and in allied industries who have spent their working lives in the building of ships and the machinery for those ships, together with the thousands of merchant seamen who have devoted their lives to the sea, need assurance that never again will the United States neglect its merchant fleet.

That is President Eisenhower's summation of the value of the merchant fleet. With regard to the Air Force, I agree with my distinguished colleague from New York that the question is one of relative importance. The Senator from New York was Governor of his State for many years, as well as a legislator. I know, as he knows, that everything is relative.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. It seems to me that next to the paramount importance of national military defense and national spiritual defense, the next most important thing is the subject of the health, welfare, and education of our people. We know that there is a proposal before the Congress of the United States that we cut the appropriations for research in health, mental health, heart disease, cancer, and other deadly diseases, as well as appropriations for education, by an amount of \$25 million this year, a cut equal to approximately one-third of the appropriations we have been making for several years past, which in themselves, in my opinion, were inadequate.

When it comes to the question of deciding whether we want to spend this \$43 million for the reconditioning and conversion of ships, and the building of facilities for private shipyards, or for some other purpose, the question becomes one of relative importance. I still believe that national defense is of para-

mount importance. However, if we do not use the money for that purpose, if the choice lies between the things I have mentioned and the continuation of steps to protect and advance the health, welfare, and education of our people, at least so far as I am concerned there is no choice. I doubt whether my distinguished friend from Massachusetts would disagree with me.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Unemployed people are the ones who suffer the greatest damage to their health and are most likely to become the recipients of welfare services. There are approximately 100,000 people employed in our shipyards today. If all the shipyards cease to operate, a substantial percentage of those people will be thrown out of work.

For example, in Quincy, Mass., at the Fore River Shipyard, the employment is down. That situation applies to yards everywhere. Of course we must balance between things. However, the fourth arm of our defense is needed in order to protect the security of the country. We cannot have health and welfare unless we have security. The pending amendment would add to the security of our country.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not believe we can have security without health and welfare and decent education and fair and equal opportunity.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall not argue that point with the Senator. I do not want to argue about the Air Force and health at the present time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This morning the junior Senator from Virginia attended a hearing on the question of appropriations for cancer research, to which the distinguished Senator from New York has referred. The House has sent us a cancer research bill which contains an appropriation of approximately \$400,000 more than was spent last year for that purpose. So far as the junior Senator from Virginia can influence the action of his subcommittee, the amount we will appropriate this year for cancer research and heart research will not be less than the amount appropriated last year. It may not be as much as some people would like to see provided, and it may not be as much as was recommended in the Truman budget.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield, so I may reply to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, provided I do not lose the floor, I yield to the Senator from New York so that he may reply to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wish to say, even though I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I understand that the appropriation bill to which I made reference has not been reported by the committee. I am referring to recommendations made by Mrs. Hobby

with regard to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations.

I have been told that for mental health alone—and that is a subject in which I am deeply interested, because in New York State more than 100,000 persons are confined in mental hospitals—a reduction has been proposed of approximately \$10 million; and in the various correlated activities to which I made reference a few minutes ago the proposed appropriations show a reduction of \$25 million from those which were made last year and proposed again this year. I do not know what the Appropriation Committee will do.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The House has sent us a bill for vocational education and mental health in an amount which is considerably below the recommendation in the Truman budget. The \$3 million which will be contained in this bill, for fiscal 1954, for the shipbuilding program, will not meet that situation ipso facto. It may add \$3 million to some phase of that program, but that is all it can do.

So far as cancer and heart research is concerned, involving diseases which are killing so many people today, it is the hope of the Senator from Virginia that the appropriation will not be less than the appropriation last year. When the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts yields the floor the junior Senator from Virginia will make a brief comment in behalf of his amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say to the Senator from Virginia that I very much hope the Committee on Appropriations will increase the appropriation for cancer and heart research over what it was last year. I believe the appropriations for last year and for the past 2 or 3 years have been completely inadequate to meet the health and welfare problems of our country.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We appropriated a little more than \$17 million, and the new budget recommended \$26 million. The experts testified today that they could use it all to good advantage.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I believe in what I have had to say I have answered to the questions asked of me. I shall be glad to accept the amendment of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and have a vote on the amendment as a whole, if that is agreeable to him.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. AIKEN, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say, in conclusion, that in 1939 we had 123 ships, capable of carrying 38,000 passengers. Today we have 44 ships, capable of carrying 13,000 passengers. The Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, in 1947, recommended the construction of 46 ships, to be built over a 4-year period. Only 3 of the recom-

mended ships were constructed, and none are being constructed today.

In World War II there were 100 active shipyards in the country. Today there are 8 active shipyards. During World War II more than 1.5 million men were employed in our shipyards. Today less than 100,000 men are employed in the shipyards.

Since World War II 1.5 million dead-weight tons of passenger ships have been built, 25 percent for the United Kingdom and 7.3 percent for the United States.

In 1952, out of a total of 40 passenger ships built, one was built in the United States. Out of 159 tankers built, 8 were built in the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should first like to complete my statement on this point. It is my belief that the amendment is worthwhile and should be adopted, in order to help keep our shipbuilding industry alive. We need the industry very badly in time of emergency.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to indicate that the passenger business of the United States ship lines is declining. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is declining to a marked degree.

Mr. AIKEN. Is that not due to the tremendous increase in air travel? As I understand, certain types of travel have been completely taken away from the shipping lines by the airlines.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In my opinion that would not apply to the figures which I have given. I do not say that air traffic has not taken business away from passenger ship traffic. It has taken business away from all traffic. However, that would not apply to the figures I have tried to give.

Mr. AIKEN. Am I right in assuming that the two companies concerned, the Moore-McCormack Line and the Grace Line, carry traffic which comprises largely tourist business to South America?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not understand that it is necessarily tourist business. It is all kinds of business—cargo, passenger, and everything else.

Mr. AIKEN. But a businessman going to South America or to Africa would naturally fly, would he not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The traffic goes both ways. I assume that some people still do not like to fly. I will say to my friend from Vermont that the amendment calls for ships to be built under section 504. None of these companies, if it does not think it can operate ships successfully, need try to get a contract and a construction subsidy. It is entirely up to them; they are the prime contractors.

Mr. AIKEN. Am I correct in understanding that the Eisenhower budget did not call for this appropriation?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Or contract authorizations?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct. It has been called to my attention that the decline in passenger traffic on American ships is not caused by lack of business, but by lack of ships.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Massachusetts understand that the President and the entire Cabinet have urged immediate participation of the United States, jointly with Canada, in the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes. I would say to my distinguished friend—and I do not know whether we will differ ultimately on that point—if we build the St. Lawrence seaway project, I hope we will have American oceangoing ships which will use it. If we do not build the ships, we will not have them.

Mr. AIKEN. One argument in favor of it, as made by the administration, I believe, is that it would provide an inland haven for the construction of ships, in the event of war.

However, I do not wish to get into an argument on this point with the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to his colleague?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. Are not more than 10,000 persons, approximately, now employed at the Fore River yard?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have the exact figure among my papers.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is it not true, as my colleague has said, that unless the appropriation now proposed is made, many men at the Fore River yard and many men at other private shipyards in the United States will be thrown out of employment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is it not also true that already the Navy Department is taking work from the Navy yards and is turning it over to the private yards, in order to maintain employment at the private yards at least at a minimum level?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. If these ships are not built and if other ships are not constructed, is it not a fact that any yard, such as the Fore River yard—which had 10,000 men working earlier this year—within 1½ years will be almost completely shut down?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct. My colleague knows—because he and I have discussed the problem with officials of the Navy Department—that they believe it is vitally important that the private yards be kept in operation, because in time of emergency they will be needed for ship construction.

Mr. KENNEDY. Has not my colleague been informed in the last year or so by the Navy Department that employment throughout the country in the navy yards is now being substantially reduced because of the necessity of

maintaining at reasonable levels employment at the private yards?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is the reason that has been stated.

Let me say now, in answer to the question previously asked by my colleague, that at the present time the total employment at the Fore River yard is approximately 8,000, and it will decline to 3,400 by July 1, 1954.

Mr. KENNEDY. And after that date, the decline will continue.

Is it not a fact that since the enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1937, and even before then, it has been the policy of the United States to maintain at least at a minimum level the construction skills and the operations at the private yards? Is not that an essential part of our national defense?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Of course that is so. Both my colleague and I know that Massachusetts men have always gone down to the sea in ships. There are a certain number of ship-construction yards in Massachusetts; and those yards are, so we have always believed, necessary as a part of our national economy and as a part of our national security.

Mr. KENNEDY. Of course, there can be no doubt that this is a subsidy; but, if we do not grant the subsidy, these ships will be built abroad, as my colleague has said. Perhaps they will be built in Japan. Is not that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding.

Mr. KENNEDY. Therefore, we must decide today whether the subsidy we pay is worthwhile in keeping these men at work, and, even more important, in keeping the skills collected within the private yards. Is not that the decision we have to make?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY. In view of the fact that subsidies in many other fields are not alien to the activities of this body, it seems to me that we now have to decide whether the appropriation we are being requested to make for this purpose will be worthwhile.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The important question is whether, in subsidizing an industry, the industry is necessary as a part of our security in time of need.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is it not a fact that the private yards on the west coast have been the hardest hit, from the point of view of maintaining employment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer that question on a relative basis. I believe that the west-coast yards have been hard hit, but I do not have detailed information about how hard they have been hit.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate the courtesy of my colleague in answering the questions I have asked.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank my colleague for asking them.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I certainly sympathize with anyone who is threatened with loss of employment. I think it is a calamitous situation, and I believe that both private and public industries should do

everything within their power to prevent it.

However, I wonder whether the Senator from Massachusetts realizes that the great navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., has because of the diversion of many naval-construction projects, had to reduce its force by 4,000 or 5,000 men.

Although I very greatly sympathize with a man in Boston, California, Delaware, or any other place, who has lost his employment or is threatened with loss of employment, yet there is not much difference between the loss of employment by that man and the loss of employment by a man who previously has worked in one of the Federal navy yards—for instance, that in New York or those in other parts of the Nation. Those men have devoted their lives to the vocation in which they are engaged. Yet because of the diversion from Government navy yards to private shipyards, large numbers of those men are now unemployed or are threatened with loss of employment.

I assure the Senator from Massachusetts that I do not lack sympathy for persons who have been working in private shipyards and who may be out of work at this time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me reply to the Senator from New York by reading an excerpt from a letter written by Rear Adm. Homer N. Wallin, Chief of the Bureau of Ships. His letter is dated May 28, 1953, and reads in part as follows:

This reduction is part of a general curtailment at all of the naval shipyards, the principal reasons therefor being the following:

(c) The necessity for diverting more repair work, principally on noncombatant ships, to our private yards. These yards, as you can appreciate, must maintain a nucleus of vital skills and facilities, in order to be prepared to undertake their planned mobilization tasks.

So Admiral Wallin, who is Chief of the Bureau of Ships, informs us that in part the reduction at the navy yards is for the purpose of keeping the private shipyards in operation.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad the Senator from Massachusetts does not dispute the statement I have made, namely, that the reduction in employment at the navy yards is due, at least in part, to the diversion of work from the Government shipyards to private shipyards—which I believe may be perfectly sound.

I also wish to say that I am sincerely sorry for anyone who loses employment, and I would do my utmost to prevent such loss of employment.

On the other hand, many persons will also lose employment when there is a curtailment of airplane production. I am afraid there is no way to prevent such loss of employment if we persist in our plan to cut down our defense activities.

I am thoroughly in opposition to cutting down our defense appropriations and our defense activities, because I do not believe we have yet reached a level of security which would indicate the wisdom of such a course.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, at the present time I do not wish to de-

bate with the Senator from New York the subject of our air defense. Only this morning I listened to testimony by the Secretary for Air and by one of his generals—the one in charge of the budget, I believe. Both of them said the present plans were not to cut down in any way on the building of our combatant air fleet. Incidentally, the transport fleet is to have 1 less wing, but in the National Guard and in the Reserve there are to be 7 more wings than were planned under the Truman budget.

I must make that statement because of the statement which has been made by the Senator from New York. At another time I shall be glad to debate that subject with him, in answer to any questions he may care to ask. However, I do not think that is a part of the ship-construction problem.

Mr. President, I now yield the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I had intended not to speak today. In fact, the representative in the Senate of the Independent Party was making a valiant effort this afternoon to speak less and to listen more. But, Mr. President, the trouble with listening is that often we sit here and listen to such fallacious and unsound arguments that if we are to live up to our obligations as Members of the Senate we must make a record against such arguments. In my judgment the fallacies and unsound public policy arguments stated this afternoon by the Senator from Massachusetts must be answered for the record. I propose to do so very briefly.

Mr. President, in response to the arguments made by the Senator from Massachusetts, I wish to say we must apply some basic principles to the entire problem of ship subsidies.

Judging from the argument made this afternoon by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], one might suggest that the motto of the Eisenhower administration in this field is this: Handouts for big business as support for millionaires are proper; but if we provide price supports for the farmers of the United States, in order that they may maintain a high purchasing standard, and thus may prevent the Nation from tobogganing into a depression, that is creeping socialism.

It is surprising how easy it is to listen to spokesmen of the administration as they talk about subsidies and handouts and giveaways for vested interests in this country; but when one makes a fight on the floor of the Senate for the little people of America, he is a Socialist. He is smeared with the charge that he is an advocate of creeping socialism. But permit me to tell what is being overlooked by those who take that view. They are overlooking the sights of the little people of America who are beginning to see through the game that is being played. They are beginning to recognize that the present administration is strong for the "haves," but suffering from myopia when it comes to the "have-nots."

Mr. President, I wish to say that the argument here this afternoon in support of this ship subsidy amendment in my judgment, is economic-isolationism rampant. We hear a great deal in this

country about "trade—not aid." We talk a great deal about sound international relations. But I suggest most respectfully, that this afternoon, we are again overlooking a fact we had better notice before it is too late. It is that the economic productive power of our allies is the greatest defense weapon the American people have.

I have never known a time when a make-work program was sound economically. And if the assumption is true, though I do not accept the premise, that the ships can be converted in Japan at a great saving to American taxpayers, that is exactly where they ought to be converted. They ought to be converted on the basis of sound international economics. They ought to be converted there on the basis of a sound international policy, recognizing that we simply cannot have our economic cake and eat it, too.

We had better recognize, Mr. President, that it does not do us very much good, in the long run, to build the munitions and weapons of war and give them to our allies, if as a result of a selfish nationalistic economic policy in this country we are leaving economically weak our allies who use these weapons.

Mr. President, do you want to know why our allies are losing morale? Do you want to know why we are losing friends very rapidly around the world, among the allied countries? It is because they are not seeing very much advantage in the policy we are following in the world-defense program, so far as their economic productive power is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Oregon call a subsidy of \$43,200,000 a WPA program for the ship operators and shipbuilders?

Mr. MORSE. I think it is in that class; which leads me to the next point I desire to make.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Does not the Senator believe that it is better to have private capital join with Government capital to construct the ships, to keep them on the seas, to keep them in repair, to keep them ever ready to meet the needs of defense, rather than have the Government do the whole job?

Mr. MORSE. That leads me to the very next point I wish to make, Mr. President. I say most respectfully and kindly in the RECORD today that I have much greater confidence in the American shipbuilding industry than apparently do the Senators from Massachusetts and Maryland. I know something about the shipbuilding industry. In my judgment the American shipbuilding industry is a much stronger industry economically and competitively than the argument here this afternoon would indicate. It is not true that it cannot compete unless we give them huge subsidies to the extent to which they have been granted. For years the shipping industry has been playing a racket, Mr. President. It has

been using a fear argument on the Congress and on the American people. It has been planting here on the floor of the Senate for years scarecrows to the effect that we are not going to have a ship industry in our country unless we hand out millions of dollars of subsidy. It frightened us and frightened us with its "wolf," "wolf" cries.

Mr. President, it is not true that all segments of the industry have needed a huge subsidy. I grant that we need to work out some better cooperative contracts, not in the form of unreasonable subsidies, but diverting more of the so-called Government shipyard work to the private yards. This is true particularly of the repair work. If we did that it will be found that they would be placed in a stronger competitive position than the argument this afternoon made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] would seem to indicate.

Of course, they are going to accept a huge, unreasonable subsidy as long as we offer to give it to them. But let me say that in my judgment the time has come, for at least 1 year—for us to take the "gravy bowl" away from them, and see what happens. For at least 1 year, Mr. President, let us make clear to them that we are going to have a little better understanding with the shipbuilding industry in this country than we have had heretofore, because it happens to be my judgment, since I have gone into the books of a good many ship companies in this country that we have been giving them "bowls of gravy," each year, to which they were not entitled. The gravy, Mr. President, is being taken away from the little people of this country through high taxes with which to pay them subsidies. I want to stress the point that a make-work program is economically unsound. I know, as the Senator from Massachusetts points out, that, of course, we cannot afford to lose the shipbuilding skills of the American workers. But I do not accept his premise that these huge subsidies are necessary in order to maintain a shipbuilding potential in this country.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Co., which is probably the most efficient shipbuilding company in the country, can produce ships at a tonnage cost lower than that of most of the foreign yards?

Mr. MORSE. I do not know it to be a fact, but I know that is the claim.

Mr. President, I close by saying that I think this issue affords an opportunity, with the evidence that has been placed in the RECORD this afternoon, to realize that there is no proved urgency in this matter. I am satisfied that the overage argument in regard to these particular ships is not very sound, for the reason that the ships really have had a great deal of remodeling work done on them within recent years. We ought to deny the subsidy, this afternoon, and let this thing jell for a year. Let us serve notice

on the shipbuilding industry that we are going to call a halt to what they have come to accept as almost a certainty, namely, a guaranty on the basis of their fear argument of almost any subsidy, in whatever amount they ask.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. Oh, I yield gladly. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Oregon was asked, as I understood, whether it was not true that the Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. could build ships on a tonnage basis cheaper than the European yards could build them. The Senator from Virginia will admit that that is the biggest shipbuilding company in the world, and is, in his opinion, the most efficient one in this country. But it cannot pay the wages it now pays, which are the very top wages, and build passenger and cargo ships as cheaply as they can be built in any foreign shipyard I know anything about.

Mr. MORSE. I merely desire to say, Mr. President, I do not think any great catastrophe will be suffered by that company for a year or two if we do not pass the bill carrying the subsidy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment on page 37, line 25.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think we should get the RECORD straight with reference to this amendment. The senior Senator from Massachusetts pointed out a shortage in passenger ships. I emphasize the fact that the passenger ship situation has nothing whatever to do with the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER].

The purpose of the amendment of the Senator from Maryland is to take care of the conversion of three particular ships for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] wondered to whom the money would be paid—

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield for a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Did not the Senator from Maryland tell the Senate and the Senator from Oklahoma that if the amendment of the Senator from Maryland should be adopted, the money paid out by the Government by reason of the amendment would go in its entirety to one shipbuilding company?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is my understanding: one shipping company, the American-Hawaiian, will receive the entire benefit.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I do not know how the Senator could get that understanding. I do not know that it is a fact. It may be true. The con-

struction will be on the basis of competitive bidding. I hope the contract goes to a Maryland yard.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not say it would not go to one Maryland yard. I said the one company involved is the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. KERR. I want to thank the Senator from Delaware. I have asked that question a number of times and I failed to get an answer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I want to point out this additional information in reference to these three ships about which we are talking. Two years ago, we sold five ships to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., five C-4's. The 3 ships about which we are talking are 3 of those 5 ships. They are not 20 years old. They were built in 1946 at a cost to the American taxpayers of around \$7½ million for each ship. They were not battle-scarred ships. They were new ships coming out of the yard in 1946.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that the purpose of converting these ships is to make them more practical and economical, which they are not in their present condition.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The three vessels are dry-cargo C-4 vessels. They will be used primarily for the hauling of ore from Labrador. When that cannot be accomplished, owing to the freezing conditions in that part of the world, the ships will be used as oil tankers, as a part of the standby fleet.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say each ship was built at a cost of \$7½ million?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Government built these five ships from 1944 to 1946. These ships were the *Mount Davis*, costing \$7,396,040; the *Mount Greylock*, costing \$7,895,685; the *Mount Whitney*, costing \$8,294,951; the *Mount Rogers*, costing \$7,461,264; and the *Mount Vickery*, costing \$7,520,875.

Those five ships are all C-4's. In 1951 the ships were declared surplus and were sold to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. for \$1,547,338 each or at a loss of more than \$30 million to the American taxpayers.

Today we are asked to appropriate \$4 million to reconvert three of these same ships.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it not true that the Saltonstall amendment as included in the bill provides only for new construction of passenger and cargo ships, and not for reconversion, and that we have not yet voted on the Butler amend-

ment providing for reconversion of the ships about which the Senator from Delaware is speaking and about which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] spoke and which the members of the committee, including the Senator from Virginia voted against?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct. The Butler amendment provides for conversion as well as construction. That is the subject about which we have been talking.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The ships were sold under the Ship Sales Act of 1946. The purchase price was arrived at by the statutory formula prescribed in that act. All the Senator from Delaware says may be perfectly true, but the fact remains that the Labrador mines will open in the summer of 1954, and we have no cargo vessels to carry the ore. We need these ships. We also need them for oil tankers.

If we look back into history we may find some little thing that would sound bad, but the essentiality of this situation is that we need these ships very badly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have heard much said about the need for these ships. They are good ships. I do not question that. They were among the best ships we had. But with all due respect to the need for these ships from a national defense standpoint, this is not the only case in which we have practically given away our ships. Since the outbreak of the war in Korea in November 1950, we sold 3 others of the same type ships which cost us an average of \$7½ million each for as little as \$102,000 apiece. All I am trying to say is that we should make up our minds. Let us build and equip the ships and not give them away.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. It has been stated that we sold some Army and Navy surplus materials which had cost approximately \$20 an item for a very small sum. We need these ships as we now need the surpluses which we have sold. We should like to have them back, but we cannot get them back unless we buy them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have been in the Senate for 6 years, and I have heard the same argument every year. I say to the Senator from Maryland that the ships to which I have referred were sold, under the provisions of a bill which was passed by Congress over the objection of the administration which was in power at that time. Both the Senator's amendment and the committee amendment are being offered today in opposition to an administration which says that we do not need the \$40 million requested on the basis of the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am the Chairman of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Committee on Inter-

state and Foreign Commerce. Within the past 10 days we have been holding hearings and representatives of the Maritime Commission and of the Department of Commerce have testified as to the essentiality of these ships.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Other representatives of those agencies have said we do not need them. Perhaps there should be a little coordination in those agencies.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am only telling the Senator from Delaware what I heard while sitting as a member of a committee of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that on page 403 of the House hearings the Administrator, in the presence of high officials of the Department of Commerce, testified that there was no urgency with respect to these ships?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. In addition to that, even if the ships are not converted, they are still there, still afloat. The Government can get them anytime it wishes to do so. The ships are not going anywhere.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The ships, if not converted here, will be converted in Japan, I would remind the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was a member of the same committee to which the Senator has referred. In the Senate we have complained many times about the fact that there are no fixed cargo rates on these ships. The Government has no control as far as rates are concerned. During the Korean war, shipping rates jumped 2 or 3 times above what they had been. Now that the shipping companies are getting a little short of cargo, they want to hook their expense accounts to the Federal Treasury.

If we are going to finance these ships and subsidize them, the very least we can do is to extend the control, so that in an emergency the private companies cannot highjack the United States Government.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Certainly I wish to protect the interests of the United States. Certainly I am for protecting the Treasury of the United States. I am just as conscious of high taxation as is the Senator from Delaware. But the ships will be reconverted either here or in Japan. If they are to be reconverted in Japan, the United States will lose 1,000 shipyard workers for a whole year from the standpoint of their labor.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As the Senator from Oregon has pointed out, the United States Government is making contributions to the Japanese Government to get Japan on its feet. If we can put some of them to work, whether it be by building ships or not, perhaps we can get out of making further contributions. So I am not too much concerned about that particular point. As long as we are still having to pay dollars to these countries we should get something in return.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The distinguished Senator from Delaware said that I was only partly correct with reference to the parliamentary situation, so I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is not the question before the Senate on agreeing to the Butler amendment to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the pending question.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then the distinguished Senator from Delaware will have to admit that I was 100-percent correct, and not partly correct, when I said that the committee was against conversion, and that I, individually, was against conversion. Yet the Senator from Delaware said the Senator from Virginia, on the parliamentary situation, while both amendments were pending, was only partly correct, and he continued to argue against conversion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I said that a representative of the Committee on Appropriations, who is present on the floor, had indicated that the committee was in support of conversion. That is what we have been speaking about all afternoon. But it makes no difference whether we are speaking about subsidy for conversion or construction; the fact is that the administration was against both amendments, and frankly, I think that they ought to be voted on together and defeated.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The theory of voting on both amendments together is that if an amendment which is not thought desirable is added to the committee amendment, both amendments can be defeated together.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I certainly do not think the amendment of the Senator from Maryland would improve the committee amendment, however I think both amendments should be defeated so that this \$44 million may be saved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Delaware characterize this program as an unsinkable seagoing pork-barrel? [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland to the committee amendment on page 37, line 25.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Case	Ferguson
Barrett	Chavez	Flanders
Beall	Clements	Fulbright
Bennett	Cooper	George
Bricker	Daniel	Gore
Bridges	Douglas	Green
Bush	Duff	Griswold
Butler, Md.	Dworshak	Hayden
Capehart	Eastland	Hendrickson
Carlson	Ellender	Hickenlooper

Hill	Lehman	Russell
Hoey	Malone	Saltonstall
Holland	Mansfield	Schoeppel
Humphrey	Martin	Smathers
Jackson	Maybank	Smith, Maine
Jenner	McClellan	Smith, N. J.
Johnson, Colo.	Millikin	Smith, N. C.
Johnson, Tex.	Monroney	Sparkman
Johnston, S. C.	Morse	Stennis
Kefauver	Mundt	Symington
Kennedy	Neely	Taft
Kerr	Pastore	Thye
Kilgore	Payne	Watkins
Knowland	Potter	Wiley
Kuchel	Purtell	Williams
Langer	Robertson	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to the committee amendment beginning on page 37, line 25.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the hour is growing late. Rather than delay a vote, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief statement which I have prepared explaining why I regard the committee amendment, without the Butler amendment, as a part of a proper defense program. Also I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a memorandum prepared, as I understand, by the Propeller Club of America, which is dedicated to the promotion of the merchant marine.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

If, as naval officers have so frequently claimed, our merchant marine in time of war, is a vital and necessary auxiliary of our naval strength, then the only proper way for those of us who are just as strong believers in economy as the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to consider the Saltonstall amendment to the Commerce bill for a continuation of merchant marine shipbuilding subsidies is to decide whether or not we want a strong and efficient merchant marine and shipbuilding and repairing facilities in this Nation in the event of another world war.

Commentators are now predicting that the Congress will accept the President's defense budget which makes a cut of over a billion dollars in the naval program which the Chief of the Bureau of Ships advises me will be reflected in reduced operations next year in the Government shipyards and a cut of some \$5 billion in the Air Force, which may not slow airplane deliveries in fiscal 1954, but is definitely geared to a program of 120 wings instead of 143 which last year we thought would be a proper goal.

But the same commentators likewise frankly say that in accepting this reduced military budget the Congress is going to take a calculated risk. What is that calculated risk? Since the year of 1956 has been set as our goal of preparedness, it means that we either, on a fair appraisal of Soviet intentions or else on the basis of the hope that is said to spring eternal in the human heart, are guessing that Russia will not start World War III prior to 1956. Apparently no one has ventured a prophecy beyond that time.

So to know what would be the status of our merchant marine by 1956 in the event we ended all shipbuilding subsidies, I asked the present chairman of shipbuilding of the Maritime Administration to give me his appraisal of that situation. He replied that we would probably have as many merchant

ships in 1956 as we have now but that they would be 3 years older and of course some of them might have outlived their usefulness, but that without the shipbuilding subsidy practically every private shipbuilding yard in the Nation would be closed down in 1956.

I, and just a few other Members of the Senate, have been in the Congress for the past 20 years but certainly every Member of the Senate is well aware of the shipping problem which confronted us in both world wars. Prior to our entry in World War I German submarines sank so many merchant ships that Great Britain was threatened with a serious food problem and we built ships as fast as our capacity permitted to help solve that problem of transportation. In the early stages of World War II, the destruction of merchant shipping by German submarines was even more serious. At one time they were sinking an average of one ship a day, which was greater than the replacement rate. Hitler might have won his war had not our fine Navy finally solved the submarine problem and greatly reduced the casualty rate. And that action, of course, was supplemented by feverish activity both in established shipyards and in new emergency shipyards to build replacement vessels. Our first experiment was with concrete ships, largely I assume because at that time we had more concrete than we had steel. Those ships proved to be absolutely worthless except perhaps for use as breakwaters to protect a ferry landing, as was done at Cape Charles, Va.

Then we built, at great expense for the value received, a lot of steel ships. Everyone will recall, of course, the boast of Mr. Henry Kaiser of how fast he was turning out those ships. We used those steel ships during World War II because we had to but after the war was over no private shipping line would use them because they were too slow and their carrying capacity too small to make their operation profitable.

We know that as of today the Soviet Union has more snorkel-type submarines than the Germans had when they were sinking merchant ships faster than we and our allies could replace them. Should another war come, it will not be limited to atomic bombing. Those Russian submarines will go into action against the shipping of the free world and any ships that can't do better than 20 knots will be like a sitting duck for those snorkel submarines. The problem of naval defense against that type of submarine warfare will be even greater than it was against Hitler's submarine war.

As much, therefore, as I believe in economy and as earnestly as I desire to see a balanced budget and then appropriate tax relief, I am compelled to regard the continuation of the operation of our private shipyards as a vital element of our defense program and that the shipbuilding subsidy, without which we cannot build passenger-cargo ships in this country to compete with the lower cost shipyards of the world, is not only a proper item of our defense program but a vitally necessary one.

MEMORANDUM RE THE NECESSITY FOR UNDERTAKING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGER SHIPS WITHOUT DELAY

It has been conclusively determined by the armed services, as a result of experience in World Wars I and II and, more recently, the present Korean war, that the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry is an indispensable element of the national security, so much so that it, together with the shipping industry and other elements of maritime industry, as a whole, are termed the fourth arm of the national defense.

The part played by the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry in any national emergency is the production of the additional ships required for the transport of men, munitions, and supplies overseas, and

the maintenance and repair of the ships already in active operation to the end that the logistic requirements of the armed services may be satisfactorily complied with. Without that essential transportation, no war can be successfully prosecuted.

It has been established in the past wars that the ships available at the commencement of hostilities are hopelessly inadequate and that their numbers and types must be multiplied manifold by new construction in order to meet the exigencies of the situation. In the past, fortunately, we had allies to attempt to hold the line and the considerable period that intervened before we became actually involved enabled at least a start on a ship production program and the expansion of facilities and organizations necessary therefor.

Certainly we cannot afford again to rely upon a period of grace to get ready to defend ourselves in the event of war. Undoubtedly, the next one, if it should come, will be sudden, with this country in the forefront. We have been engaged for the past several years in preparing for such an eventuality by the training of troops and production of military equipment and supplies of all kinds. At the same time we have neglected to provide the means to assure the use of those troops, equipment and supplies, viz, overseas transportation, which is equally as important as the items transported.

Heading the list in order of importance is the transportation of troops for which passenger ships in active operation are required. The potential troop lift of existing passenger ships is hopelessly inadequate and many more are needed. The conclusions of the President's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, an impartial industry group, included, among other things, in its report submitted to the President in November 1947, a recommendation for the construction of 46 passenger ships, over the 4-year period from 1948-51 inclusive, as essential to national security.

Nearly 6 years have elapsed since the recommendation was made, and in that period 3 of the 46 ships contemplated in the recommendation for a 4-year period have been constructed and are in service, with no others as yet on order.

The 4 passenger ships originally recommended for the 1954 budget, 2 for Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and 2 for Grace Lines, Inc., would at least add that many new passenger ships to the active fleet. That would only make a total of 7 ships, if, and when they are completed at least 2 years from now. Even then, there would be an almost complete failure to accomplish the recommended 4-year program, the net result being only 15 percent of that program, in 8 years instead of 4.

In the meantime, the ships intended to be replaced grow older, more expensive to operate and offer little assurance as to the safe transportation of troops under current conditions of sea warfare.

The further deferment of the construction of the four passenger ships under consideration is inconsistent with the national policy on the merchant marine as set forth in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, and reiterated in the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, with the contractual obligations of the owners involved, with the recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, and is highly dangerous to the national security.

It also is completely inconsistent with the position taken by the administration, as evidenced by the telegram of October 3, 1952, from the President of the United States, then a candidate, to the president of the Propeller Club of the United States at the annual convention of that organization in conjunction with the American Merchant Marine Conference in Los Angeles, and with

the policy statement made at that meeting by Senator SALTONSTALL, selected by the President as chairman of a special committee of experienced legislators to advise him on merchant-marine problems.

Entirely aside from the economic considerations involved and the direct effect upon a vital industry, the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, the elimination of contractual authority and necessary funds required under the law for Government assistance in the construction of these four passenger vessels is unwise and dangerous to the national security for the reasons already cited and certainly is inconsistent with other preparations now under way to meet whatever eventuality may occur, however impelling the necessity for governmental economy may be.

In the final analysis, the proposed elimination of funds for new ship construction in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1954, does not actually effect any saving to the Federal Government. It is merely a deferment to the fiscal year 1955, at which time undoubtedly the necessity for Government economy will be just as important as it now is. The amount involved for the fiscal year 1954 is relatively small and thus cannot have any far-reaching effect upon the national budget. All that is required is the necessary contractual authority together with an appropriation of sufficient funds to take care of any financial obligations, insofar as the Government construction subsidy is concerned, that may be incurred during the coming fiscal year. The construction period undoubtedly will approximate at least 2 and possibly 3 years. Thus the major part of the Government construction subsidy will not be due and payable until the fiscal years 1955 and 1956.

It must not be overlooked that the construction of these passenger ships, so vital to national security, under the law is a joint undertaking of Government and private industry, with the latter assuming the greater part of the financial burden. With private industry making such a financial contribution to the production of vital elements of a national defense program, it would be shortsighted and ill-advised to defer that program now. Such a deferment would be compromising with national security with no resulting benefit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to the committee amendment on page 37, line 25.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 37, after line 23.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we are now considering the committee amendment, which carries with it an ultimate expenditure of \$43,200,000. During the past 6 years we have spent \$453 million in subsidies for ship construction, and there is approximately \$60 million more due, for which we are appropriating in the next item in the present bill. So we have already poured out over a half billion dollars on subsidies since 1948. We are now asked to spend \$43 million more for a program which is grossly wasteful, which subsidizes private business, and which has reeked with corruption so far as passenger ships are concerned.

The Comptroller General of the United States has repeatedly called attention to

the gross abuses in the granting of subsidies for the construction of large passenger liners. He is refusing at this moment to certify payment of \$6½ million which was granted only a few months ago by the Federal Maritime Administration.

I hold in my hand a statement by the attorney for the General Accounting Office, Mr. Casey, which exposes the proceedings of the Maritime Board. I think it is about time to stop this giveaway of public funds and begin to save money for the American people. It is time to preserve the taxpayers from subsidizing uneconomic enterprises.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I wish to reply very briefly to what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has said.

We have been considering this subject for a long time. If we believe in ship construction, if we believe in the maintenance of a shipyard industry to enable us to be prepared in time of emergency or in time of war, I hope the committee amendment will be adopted.

Let me point out a few facts. In 1939 we had 123 passenger ships with a carrying capacity of 38,000. Today we have 44 such vessels with a carrying capacity of 13,000. During the past year, 1952, of a total of 40 passenger ships built, only one was built in the United States. Of 159 tankers, only 8 were built in the United States.

Only 3 passenger ships have been constructed in the United States in the past 5 years, whereas the President's Committee on the Merchant Marine recommended that 46 such ships be built. Under those conditions I hope the committee amendment will be adopted.

The present President of the United States calls the merchant marine the fourth arm of our defense. He has been a strong advocate of continuation of the merchant marine. If we wish to be dependent entirely upon foreign merchant shipping in time of need or in time of war, then we do not need to go forward with any subsidies such as this. If we believe in maintaining a shipbuilding industry in this country, I hope we shall adopt the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 37, after line 23. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—24

Beall	Hayden	Millikin
Bennett	Hendrickson	Potter
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Butler, Md.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Capehart	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Knowland	Taft
Ellender	Kuchel	Wiley
Flanders	Malone	Young

NAYS—54

Alken	Griswold	Monroney
Barrett	Hill	Morse
Bricke	Hoey	Mundt
Bush	Holland	Neely
Carlson	Humphrey	Pastore
Case	Jackson	Payne
Clements	Jenner	Purtell
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Daniel	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kefauver	Smathers
Duff	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
Eastland	Langer	Sparkman
Ferguson	Lehman	Stennis
Fulbright	Mansfield	Symington
George	Martin	Thye
Gore	Maybank	Watkins
Green	McClellan	Williams

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Gillette	Magnuson
Butler, Nebr.	Goldwater	McCarran
Byrd	Hennings	McCarthy
Cordon	Hunt	Murray
Dirksen	Ives	Tobey
Frear	Long	Welker

So the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) rescinding the action of the Speaker in signing the bill

(S. 1550) to authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom, and requesting the return of papers by the House.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with Senate concurrent resolution 31, the message of the Senate announcing its agreement to the House amendments to the bill (S. 1550) to authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4495) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialists categories, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SHORT, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. KILDAY, and Mr. DURHAM had been appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5471) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5471) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 10, to strike out "\$64,000,000" and insert "\$59,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 1, after the word "Administra-

tion", to strike out "\$16,300,000" and insert "\$15,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 9, after the word "models", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$7,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 25, after "(34 U. S. C. 1121-1123)", to strike out "\$349,800" and insert "\$379,800", and on page 42, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$860,000" and insert "\$890,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads," on page 45, line 21, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$510,000,000, which sum is composed of \$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$119,500,000" and insert "\$475,000,000, which sum is composed of \$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$84,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 15, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$15,000,000, which sum is composed of \$3,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$11,600,000" and insert "\$14,000,000, which sum is composed of \$3,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$10,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, at the beginning line 13, to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$5,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 51, after line 2, to insert:

Working capital fund: Hereafter the working capital fund created by the act of June 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 279), may be credited with advances from applicable appropriations for the cost of facilities and services to be financed by said fund, and said advances shall cover the same charges as those for which reimbursements are made to the fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 51, line 17, after the words "only", to strike out "\$24,700,000" and insert "\$27,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this committee amendment would increase by \$2,300,000 the amount of the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives for the maintenance of the Weather Bureau.

The purpose of the committee amendment is to keep in operation certain of the less efficient and less necessary weather stations.

Although I realize that weather stations are popular with local constituencies and local newspapers which wish to report the local weather, nevertheless the House of Representatives, in an effort to obtain economy, voted to curtail the program by approximately 9 percent.

The committee amendment would restore the appropriation to the amount voted last year, and would not provide for any real economy.

Therefore, I hope the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives for this item will be allowed to stand. It will be 214 percent of the amount appropriated in 1944.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the committee amendment affecting the Weather Bureau provides for an increase in the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives. In one way this subject is controversial because it involves the closing of Weather Bureau stations.

The Senate Appropriations Committee felt, and the testimony will reveal, that, day in and day out, nothing is closer to the average citizen than the Weather Bureau stations. Certainly the average citizen turns to the radio, the television, the press, and various other means of communication, to learn about the weather. That is so both in the case of farmers and in the case of those who live in urban or suburban areas. This item also has a bearing on the safety of aircraft and the safety of ships at sea or shipping on the lakes. It is tied in very intimately with the life of the average citizen.

I venture to assert that every Member of the Senate has some contact with the weather during the course of the day.

Under the circumstances, the committee has voted to restore the full amount of the item, by adding \$2,300,000 to the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives.

I wish to say very frankly to the Senate that so far as I was concerned—and I was chairman of the subcommittee, as well as chairman of the full committee—I favored restoring only \$2 million. But the full committee in its wisdom voted to restore \$2,300,000.

Appropriations to provide adequate reporting of the weather, for the benefit of the individual citizen, to help him in his planning and to promote his safety, probably come as close to home as almost any other appropriation item.

I realize that the committee amendment provides for an increase over the amount of appropriation voted by the House of Representatives. There is a difference of opinion as to what weather stations would be eliminated if the increased amount were not provided.

The chairman of the committee must support the recommendation of the committee. Although the committee's recommendation is for a somewhat larger amount than I myself felt necessary, nevertheless I feel that the recommendation of the committee can be justified.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. For years we have been building up a good system of weather reporting over the Nation. I believe it is essential to those who do a great deal of flying. The weather stations are being well located. In the past few years we have had some demonstrations of how essential this service is.

I am not certain whether the proper amount of appropriation for this purpose

should be an additional \$2 million or an additional \$2,300,000, but certainly I hope nothing will be done to curtail the safety of those who fly or the safety of the present aviation activities.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I share the view of the Senator from Kansas. I believe that one of the factors taken into consideration by the committee, when it voted for the larger appropriation, was that it is essential that safety be maintained for aviation. For that purpose, we must have the most accurate weather information possible.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In addition to the statement made by the Senator from Kansas about the importance of weather reports in connection with the operation of airplanes, let me say that such reports also are essential to the farmers, in their activities every day of the week. In fact, the Weather Bureau was originated for the benefit of the farmer, so that he could know when to prepare to plant or when to prepare to harvest the various crops. Every farmer in the Nation is interested in the Weather Bureau. Of course, those who travel by airplane are likewise interested in the Weather Bureau.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Am I correct in understanding that the restoration of this appropriation item to \$27 million will permit us to have assurance that no weather stations will be closed, but that the full complement of weather stations now existing will continue to operate?

Mr. BRIDGES. The chairman of the committee cannot guarantee that this amendment, if adopted, will mean that no weather stations will be closed. I understand that the committee amendment, if adopted, will pretty well meet that situation, but I would not wish to guarantee that there would not be some closings.

I hope the Weather Bureau will take due notice of this debate and also of the action taken by the committee, and will proceed accordingly; but I could not make a guaranty to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. In the report I notice the following:

With the amount provided, the committee feels that no weather stations will have to be closed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I hope that is true. But the Senator from Florida asked me a question, and I do not dare give him a "yes" or "no" answer, because we had considerable difficulty at times in obtaining the full facts about the Weather Bureau. Finally I obtained a list of the Weather Bureau stations in the various States and Territories. I think it might be wise to have that list placed in the Record. It shows fairly well the setup.

I believe it is the thought and intention of the committee that if the committee amendment is adopted, there will

be no closings. I shall not say absolutely that there will be none, although that is my understanding.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly hope that understanding is correct, because at least in our part of the country it is highly necessary that the weather stations remain open. They are our avenues of warning in the hurricane season, and they are our avenues of warning against freeze and frost during the winter season. The continued operation of those stations is essential to our shipping industry, our shrimp industry, and our fishing industry. The operation of those stations is of very great importance to our State. It seems to me it would be very poor economy to deprive our people of the benefits which are obtained from the operation of those stations.

I certainly hope the judgment of the committee will be endorsed by the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, perhaps I can clarify the matter a little further. The intention of the Appropriations Committee in submitting this amendment was to provide sufficient funds so that the Weather Bureau would not be forced to close stations. It was the understanding of the Appropriations Committee, in voting to restore the funds, that as a result the Weather Bureau would not be forced to close stations. I assume that is correct, and I assume the Weather Bureau will take due notice of the committee's action and will take due notice of the action of the Senate.

Mr. President, in closing I may say there is nothing that either the Senator from New Hampshire or the Senator from Florida could do if it should suddenly be decided to close some stations. The intent is not to do so, and I would express that very clearly to the Senator from Florida, the Senator from Kansas, and other Senators who have made inquiry. I know the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] has a very deep interest in this item, as have other Senators. I hope the amendment of the committee will be adopted.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I should like to express the hope and the understanding that the hands of the Weather Bureau will not be tied in the making of such consolidations as might be in order, when stations are found within a few miles of each other, and in establishing new stations in the areas where there are from 300 to 500 miles between stations. There came to my attention during the past week one station, the closing of which had been suggested. That station was within 10 miles of another station. Possibly it should be closed; I do not want the record to prevent such economy. I know of another point where an effort has been made to establish a station in which the amateur pilots, the flying farmers, and

the commercial pilots are all interested, because there is a gap of almost 500 miles without reliable weather reports. It would seem to me that the Weather Bureau and the Department of Commerce should not have their hands tied to the extent that they could not close a station which is, in a certain sense, a duplication of another station, and use that saving either for the benefit of the Treasury or establishing a new station where needed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I would say to the Senator from South Dakota that that, of course, is one of the reasons why nothing was written into this bill as a mandate to prevent the closing of stations. As I indicated, it is rather difficult to satisfy everyone. It was the intention of the committee, certainly, to permit the essential weather stations to remain open, and to provide adequate funds with which to operate them. Though there may be some duplication, certainly there is nothing in the bill that would prevent the opening up of a new station. Generally speaking, the appropriation is for the purpose of maintaining the present Weather Bureau system.

Mr. CASE. Or for the purpose of avoiding the requirement that stations shall be closed. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. CASE. It would be possible for them to remain open, in case they should be kept open.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment, under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Commerce," on page 52, after line 19, has been ordered to be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee which is in order.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—Corporations—Inland Waterways Corporation," on page 54, line 9, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$240,000" and insert "\$480,000", and in line 10, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—General Provisions," on page 56, after line 15, to insert:

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with, participation in the International Materials Conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think I should request that there be stated an amendment which is proposed by members of the Appropriations Committee in place of the amendment which I had intended to offer on behalf of the committee, denying funds to the United Nations Organization in case of the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. I ask that that amendment be stated. It is offered, following advance notice, under a motion to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire should be informed that it is the amendment on page

56, following line 15, that is before the Senate, not the amendment to which the Senator is referring. The question is on the pending amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire may now proceed to discuss the amendment in which he is concerned.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment dated June 2, 1953, lettered A, which is offered following 1 day's advance notice. We are offering it as a substitute for the amendment which was to be proposed, of which notice was given, and which would have withdrawn funds from the United Nations in the event of the admission of Communist China to membership in that organization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert:

It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I merely wish to state that I was happy to join my good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire, and others, in the offering the substitute amendment. I happen to be 1 of 4 Senators who voted in committee against the so-called Dirksen amendment. I opposed the amendment because I felt that it infringed upon the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as well as upon the prerogatives of the President.

Mr. President, while I am opposed to the admission of Red China to the United Nations, it is my sincere belief that the Congress should attack this problem in a direct manner. It is unthinkable that Red China, labeled an aggressor by the United Nations, would be admitted to membership in that international body. As a matter of fact, as long as the United States retains its membership in the United Nations, we are capable of blocking the admission of Red China through our veto power on the Security Council. Be that as it may, Mr. President, if by some evil chance Red China ever should be admitted to the United Nations then this country should at least walk out of the front entrance, rather than duck out through a side door. We should stand up and let the world know why we are leaving, rather than deal the organization a death blow by the indirect method of cutting off its operating funds. In denying Red China—an aggressor—recognition among the family of sovereign nations, we must attack the problem in a cooperative and affirmative manner, rather than try to do it by beating our allies over the head with our moneybags. I repeat, Mr. President—I am happy that the so-called Dirksen amendment is being withdrawn and the substitute amendment is identical, as has been stated by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], with the so-called McClellan resolution which was unanimously adopted by this body in January of 1951.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator. I may say, Mr. President, that before the Senate acts on this amendment, I should like to withdraw the committee amendment on page 6, beginning in line 19, ending on page 7, line 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to have—and I think that, for the good of the American people and the free world, we should have—a record vote on the amendment last stated to show the American people how we stand on the question. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President—

Mr. BRIDGES. I will certainly yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I desire to obtain the floor for a moment, when the Senator from New Hampshire concludes. I thought he had concluded.

Mr. BRIDGES. Before yielding the floor, Mr. President, I would say that this amendment is identical, with the exception of 1 or 2 words, with a resolution offered 2 years ago by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], on which he obtained a unanimous vote in the United States Senate. I respect and honor the Senator from Arkansas for what he did at that time. I think he set an excellent example, one which should be followed now, and which I trust will be followed. I believe action on this amendment will be completely bipartisan.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The only difference in the language of the two amendments is that one provided for action by the Senate, the other for action by the Congress. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I desire to inquire whether the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire has been discussed and approved at the White House. Or does the Senator care to answer that question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; it was discussed and approved. It has the full endorsement of the President.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, before we vote I wish to say that I supported the original proposal reported by the Appropriations Committee. That proposal or amendment has now been withdrawn. It provided that, in the event the Government of Red China or any aggressor nation should be admitted to the United Nations, our contribution and appropriations in support of that organization would immediately cease.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that notwithstanding the fact that that amendment has been withdrawn—possibly at the urgent request of the President of the

United States—it still expresses my sentiment. I oppose our continuing to support the United Nations if its membership is to be loaded down with Communist aggressors.

Mr. President, as has been stated, this amendment just offered is identical, word for word, with the resolution which I introduced on January 16, 1951, and which was adopted by the Senate, by a vote of 91 to 0, on the 23d day of January 1951.

It declared it to be the sense of the Senate that the Red Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations. At that time, Mr. President, I said, and I repeat today, that if Red China should now be admitted to the United Nations, that would be an infamous day in the history of the world. If and when that should occur, when Red China walks in America should walk out.

Mr. President, though I should prefer to support the original amendment which came from the Appropriations Committee, I think it well that the Congress, the Senate of the 83d Congress, go on record reaffirming the action taken by the Senate of the 82d Congress. Let us renew the warning. Let us renew it, not only to our allies and to the United Nations but also to the leaders of this country, so that they may know, in future negotiations and in the conduct of future relations not only with our allies but in negotiations now in process with our enemies, that the Congress and the American people do not intend to dignify and reward aggression, or to honor and exalt the aggressor. We must not tolerate appeasement of this sort, by taking aggressors into the family of nations on the same plane of honor and decency as that upon which the United Nations organization was set up, to carry out the great mission of peace and security that was committed to it.

I do not believe that mission can be achieved nor that the integrity of the United Nations can be preserved by admitting aggressor nations to membership in it. Therefore, Mr. President, I am glad to vote for this amendment, and I trust that we shall have again a unanimous vote in support of it. I cannot conceive that any patriotic, loyal American would oppose it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am very glad to yield to my distinguished friend from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was looking for the original resolution which the distinguished Senator introduced. It is my recollection that the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. McCLELLAN. No; the Senator is mistaken. On the day I offered the resolution, which was identical with the amendment now pending, I submitted three resolutions. The first one was Senate Resolution 35, which declared it to be the sense of this body that the United Nations should declare Red China an aggressor. That resolution was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The second resolution was Senate Resolution 36, which was the same as the amendment we are now considering. After modification it was adopted in the identical language of the pending amendment. It provided that it was the sense of the Senate that the Red China Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

The third resolution dealt with a blockade of China. It was Senate Resolution 37, which was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, but no action was ever taken on it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was under the impression that the resolution was considered by the committee.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It was not referred to the committee. It was submitted on the 16th of January and remained on the table until January the 23d, at which time it was considered and agreed to. It had been slightly modified. As it was agreed to it read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Mr. President, that language is identical with that of the amendment now being considered, save and except that where the word "Senate" appears the amendment contains the word "Congress."

I urge that the pending amendment be adopted immediately and unanimously by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire for himself and other Senators, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] would each vote "yea."

I further announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from

Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—76

Alken	Griswold	Millikin
Barrett	Hayden	Monroney
Beall	Hendrickson	Morse
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Neely
Bush	Hoey	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Holland	Payne
Byrd	Humphrey	Purtell
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Jenner	Russell
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Cooper	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Kilgore	Sparkman
Duff	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Kuchel	Symington
Eastland	Langer	Thye
Ellender	Lehman	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Wiley
Flanders	Mansfield	Williams
George	Martin	Young
Gore	Maybank	
Green	McClellan	

NOT VOTING—20

Anderson	Goldwater	McCarthy
Bricker	Hennings	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	Potter
Dirksen	Ives	Taft
Frear	Long	Tobey
Fulbright	Magnuson	Welker
Gillette	McCarran	

So the amendment offered by Mr. BRIDGES and other Senators was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I understand that the clerk's record shows

that the amendment on page 6, line 19, in which the amount reported by the Senate committee is shown as \$29,614,787, was not agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 6, line 19.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should now like to call up the amendment on page 25, section 202, which was passed over. The amendment is a simple one, and I think that if Senators understand it, they will agree to it. The amendment appropriates not to exceed \$1 million for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals.

The amendment also sets minimum and maximum limits to the pay of United States attorneys and assistant United States Attorneys. The maximum limits are raised, contingent upon United States attorneys and their assistants working full time.

As will be noticed, a higher leeway was requested in which to operate, but the Senate committee felt that a maximum of \$15,000 was as high as we should go. I believe the amendment is a rather simple one, and I hope there will be no opposition to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 25, beginning on line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. HOLLAND. I notice the following provision in the last sentence of section 202, which has just been adopted:

That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the chief assistant United States attorney in each office.

Does that mean in each district, or in each separate office that is maintained within a district?

Mr. BRIDGES. In each United States attorney's district.

Mr. HOLLAND. Would there be only one chief assistant in a complete district?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. The United States attorney may have other assistants subject to him, but only one assistant would be the chief assistant, who could receive the maximum.

Mr. President, I now call up the amendment designated "5-28-53-F," which has to do with the appointment and removal of United States deputy marshals. This is an amendment to section 209.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 27, line 6, it is proposed to insert a new section, section 209, as follows:

SEC. 209. Section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 542. Appointment and tenure of deputies and assistants.

"The Attorney General may authorize any United States marshal to appoint deputies and clerical assistants. Any person determined by the marshal to be qualified for appointment to the position of deputy marshal shall become eligible for such appoint-

ment upon passing such suitable noncompetitive examination as may be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Deputy marshals shall be subject to removal by the marshal pursuant to civil-service regulations, except that with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations, a deputy marshal may be removed by the marshal under whom he serves at any time within 60 days after such marshal has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties."

Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, deputy marshals in office on the date of enactment of this act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the date of enactment of this act by the United States marshal under whom they serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations.

Section 541 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Upon the expiration of the term of office of a marshal who at the time of his appointment as marshal was serving as a deputy marshal, such marshal shall, upon application therefor made within 30 days after expiration of his term as marshal, be restored to the position of deputy marshal."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I make a point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. A motion has previously been entered to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order. A motion to suspend the rule has already been entered.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to say a few words on this proposed amendment. It would do three things relative to the United States marshals:

First, in the case of deputies to be appointed, they would be compelled to take a noncompetitive examination, and would be subject to removal by the marshal, pursuant to civil-service regulations, except that a deputy marshal could be removed with the approval of the Attorney General at any time within 60 days after the marshal had taken the oath of office.

Second, any deputy marshal holding office on the effective date of this act could be removed at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the date of the enactment of the act, without regard to civil-service regulations.

Third, any deputy marshal who had been promoted to marshal, upon being replaced in that particular position, would, upon his own application, within 30 days, be restored to the position of deputy marshal.

Mr. MONRONEY rose.

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall not pretend to the Senator from Oklahoma or to any other Senator that this amendment does anything other than what the language provides. There is nothing concealed in it. It will allow the Department of Justice to have control over United States deputy marshals.

Some Senators believe that United States deputy marshals should be appointed under the civil service and should be continued in office. They believe that United States deputy marshals should be considered the same as the

most sacred cow in any of the appointive branches of the Government.

Very frankly, I do not think so. I consider appointments to the position of United States deputy marshal to be political appointments. I think there should be some leeway in the case of deputy United States marshals.

I am not trying to fool anyone. As a matter of fact, the Senator from New Hampshire did not make this proposal in the committee. The Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee, is simply representing the views of the committee.

While this provision might operate to the advantage of Republicans at this time, it would be equally advantageous to Democrats at another time. It would provide for greater responsiveness among deputy United States marshals.

I hope the Senate will not waste too much time on this amendment. The issue is clear, and I think Senators are ready to vote.

I have talked with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] about this amendment. He is very much opposed to it, and intends to speak on it, but I hope we can reach a vote upon it soon.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I am very glad that, with his usual candor and honesty, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the President pro tempore of the Senate has admitted that this is an out-and-out patronage amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I did not say it was a patronage amendment. I said I was not coloring it. It certainly has a great deal of merit.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am inclined to disagree with the distinguished chairman of the committee. At any rate, we like to phrase our observations in genteel, parliamentary language. The political boys in Oklahoma would say that this is a "pie counter" amendment.

I do not blame the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

I know that the Republicans have taken care of the board of directors of General Motors. They have taken care of the top echelon by placing them in top echelon jobs. I am sure that the county chairmen of the Republican Party are pretty much the same kind of folks as Democratic county chairmen. At the doorstep of every Republican Senator's office there must be long waiting lines of "deserving" Republicans who wish to acquire the appointments which they seem to feel they instead of the deserving Democrats who now hold such positions, should have.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Would not the Senator agree that, at least up to date, in filling various offices it has not been necessary to take any of the Communist Party or any fellow travelers?

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe the RECORD will not show any fellow travelers or Communist Party members appointed

and confirmed by the Senate, upon the recommendation of any Democratic United States Senator. If the Senator has any such case in mind, I should be glad to have him submit it at this time to the Senate, so that we may have the name of the individual, as well as the name of the appointing officer.

Mr. CORDON. Is any greater crime involved in the appointment of those not needing confirmation than in the case of those who require confirmation?

Mr. MONRONEY. I will say to the distinguished Senator that the patronage so far as United States marshals are concerned has already been taken by the Republican Members of the Senate. Democratic United States attorneys are rapidly being replaced with "deserving" Republicans, although some of the outstanding United States attorneys still have a 3-year term to run. However, the demand has been made for their resignations, and such positions are being filled with "deserving" Republicans.

I believe that when we ride roughshod over the veterans' preference, as is now guaranteed in this amendment in the case of a deputy United States marshals, and also in the case of clerks in the marshals' offices, we are setting a pattern and precedent which I believe is destructive of the civil service.

Practically all the applications for jobs that I know of in the office of deputy United States marshal go through with the regular 10-percent credit given to disabled veterans. A 5-percent credit is given to those who are war veterans but not disabled. If they are disabled and make a grade of only 70, they go to the top of the list, under the Democratic type of civil service and the methods heretofore applied in filling positions of deputy United States marshals and clerical positions.

If I read this amendment correctly—and I should be very happy to have the chairman of the committee correct me—all the veterans' preference rights are swept overboard in the interest of deserving county chairmen and the Republican faithful. There is no guaranty whatsoever of veterans' preference rights, which have obtained with reference to the filling of such positions in the past.

I do not believe that the Senate is ready to kick overboard the civil-service laws, and the veterans' preferences which were carefully written into law just as the boys were beginning to return from the European theater and the Pacific theater.

I do not believe the Senate is ready to go back to a political patronage system, regardless of the demands of county chairmen and others who would like to have these lower-paid jobs, now that the "millionaire type" of constituency has been taken care of.

I do not believe that the Senate is ready to do violence to veterans' preference rights.

In my experience most of the men who have gone into positions as deputy United States marshals or into clerical positions have had to qualify under the Veterans' Preference Act.

When any job becomes open it is subject to that act, and certainly cannot be

filled by a nonveteran if a disabled veteran is applying for the position. Everyone knows that you cannot skip over a disabled veteran, or a veteran who is not disabled, and appoint a nonveteran from the list of eligibles on the Civil Service register.

So a very simple issue is involved. Do we want to deny to veterans the rights heretofore accorded them by law, to preference in these jobs, or do we want to fill the positions strictly on the basis of the recommendation of local political leaders?

This amendment is important, because it is one of the four patronage amendments contained in the bill. When we finish with this amendment, we shall have to consider three others which are also designed to relieve the stress and strain on Republican Senators and Representatives in connection with applications for these lower-paying jobs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Oklahoma agree with me that this amendment might be termed a "pass the pork, pappy" amendment?

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

I invite attention to some very interesting language in the amendment:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the last sentence of section 542 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, deputy marshals in office on the date of enactment of this act shall be subject to removal at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the date of enactment of this act by the United States marshal under whom they serve, with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations.

Any one or all of the clerks or deputies may be fired without cause, simply because deserving Republicans want these positions, notwithstanding the fact that many of the present holders of the positions have rendered a great many years of faithful service.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Is the Senator aware that in 1921 a general "ripper" act was passed which authorized the heads of departments to reorganize their departments without regard to the civil service?

Mr. MONRONEY. I do not recall.

Mr. KILGORE. At this time we are doing it piecemeal by riders on appropriation bills.

Mr. MONRONEY. I certainly agree with the distinguished Senator from West Virginia. This proposal, which would release deputy United States marshals and clerks from civil-service requirements, would throw such positions open to patronage, without regard to veterans' preference or the standing of the individuals on the register.

Such a proposal has been consistently defeated in the Congress by Democratic administrations. If one will consult the RECORD, I believe it will be found that those on this side of the aisle have voted consistently not to throw these posi-

tions onto the patronage counter. Many Democrats have consistently fought against retreat from the career service. When we start the retreat under a new administration, we are setting a time bomb which will destroy the merit system of civil service.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield for another question?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Is the Senator from Oklahoma aware of the fact that in 1933 another ripper bill was passed? I do not know what happened in the State of Oklahoma, but in the State of West Virginia one of the United States marshals, who was a brother of the present Republican National Committeeman, held office until the end of his 4-year commission. No change was made in his case. In the last session of Congress and in previous sessions bills were debated on the floor of the Senate to take deputy marshals out of civil service, and they were overwhelmingly defeated on three different occasions. Is the Senator aware of that fact?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct; and a good portion of the votes to defeat such proposed legislation came from the Republican side of the aisle. Of course the issue may be on the other foot today. Perhaps the patronage problem facing Senators is so great that they would like to forget about the advantages of an integrated service of career employees in the marshal's office. If Senators are at all concerned with preserving veterans' preference, for men who have served their country, they will certainly vote against the adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. President, I should like to clarify the parliamentary situation with the distinguished chairman of the committee. I ask that the amendments pertaining to section 209, on page 27, beginning on line 6, and going over to page 28, line 15, be considered en bloc.

Due to a misunderstanding in the way the amendments were reported, I find that inadvertently, in the compilation of the RECORD, the latter part of the amendment was adopted yesterday, although an agreement had been entered into that the so-called United States marshal amendments would be passed over until the end of the bill.

A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it necessary to ask unanimous consent that the amendments pertaining to section 209, United States marshals, which were all contained in one printed amendment, and appear on page 27, line 6, through page 28, line 15, be considered as one amendment, and that the action taken yesterday in the Senate by which a portion of the amendment was adopted, be vacated?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will inform the Senator from Oklahoma that no part of the amendment has been acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. MONRONEY. I read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 6083. After I raised the point, I said:

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, is not this one of the amendments which was to be passed over?

I was referring to United States marshals, section 209.

The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] said. "Yes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The amendment was then split and there was read by the clerk, according to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the latter portion of the amendment appearing on page 27 of the bill, beginning at line 23.

The RECORD shows that that portion of the amendment was agreed to.

The same is true with reference to the amendment on page 28, lines 7 to 15.

Mr. BRIDGES. If there is any question about it the committee would have no objection to consider as one amendment the language of section 209, from page 27, line 6, through line 15 on page 28, because the language pertains to one matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be considered in the form requested by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. And the reported action of yesterday will be declared vacated?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed by the parliamentarian that the RECORD is in error in that respect, and that no action was taken upon that portion of the amendment. The action taken was actually on page 25.

Mr. MONRONEY. In closing, Mr. President, I ask the Senate not to retreat from the guaranteed veterans' benefits and rights of our disabled veterans to have first chance at these positions of clerks and deputy United States marshals, but to be fair with regard to veterans' preference, and the employment of veterans, both disabled and not disabled, as clerks and deputy United States marshals throughout the country.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I merely wished to make one observation. A year ago, when we considered the reorganization plan for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, it was deemed advisable by a majority of this body to place under civil service the position of collector of internal revenue, which I believe to be a policy-forming position. Now it is proposed to take the little fellow, who is a clerk, from under civil service. To be consistent, Mr. President, if we place internal-revenue collectors, who are at the head of an office which is much larger than that of a marshal's office, under civil service, certainly clerks and marshals should also be placed under civil service.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Arkansas for his observation. Certainly on one can consider the job of deputy United States marshal a policy-making job, and certainly we do not want to turn over the

job of enforcing the decision of our Federal courts—and thus turning back the clock for 20 years—to any political hack who may be recommended for the job. It is too important a job, and we should not go backward.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he does not think action such as is proposed completely defeats the purpose of the civil service, which is the sole guaranty of job tenure and the protection of career employees? In other words, does not the amendment provide a political tool whereby the civil service can be bypassed instead of remaining what it was intended to be, namely, an arrangement under which we could build up career employees in the Government and increase the efficiency of the Government?

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator from West Virginia is entirely correct. The promise of more efficient performance from Government employees, made by the Republican Party in its campaign, is going to fall flat on its face; and we now see the dagger of fear pointing at two million career employees, who see the new administration, under a Republican-controlled Congress, trying to take away the hard-won rights of the career employees in government.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee was very candid in his statement in respect to what the amendment would do, and I think the able Senator from Oklahoma has been equally candid. He wants to retain all Democrats in these jobs. I think the issue is a very clear-cut one.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have been quite impressed with the statement made by the Senator from Oklahoma in some respects. I was wondering whether the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire would accept a modification of his amendment which would make it non-applicable to every employee who was appointed on merit after passing an examination, and to make the amendment applicable only to those persons who were blanketed in without going through that process?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that would be very fair. I think we should protect the merit system. I would be very glad to restrict my amendment to those employees who were blanketed in without examination. I accept the modification.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it not true that in the last days of the New Deal thousands of persons were put on the Federal payroll and later blanketed into civil service, without examination?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, it is.

Mr. WATKINS. Was not the purpose of that move, and is not the purpose

of the move now being made in an attempt to block this matter, to make the spoils system permanent insofar as the Democrats are concerned?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. President, we would perfect the amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. This amendment is an entirely new one. Since it would write legislation into an appropriation bill, 24 hours' notice would have to be given before the action proposed could be taken.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is my understanding that notice was given in the case of the amendment. We have here a modification of the amendment; the modification has been accepted by the proponent of the amendment. So now we are faced with the same amendment, but with a modification.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it permissible to change the entire text of the amendment, although the new text is not printed and is not available in the Senate Chamber?

So far as I know, no member of the Senate has seen the changed amendment or knows what is running through the mind of the distinguished majority whip or through the mind of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, before the Chair rules, I modify my amendment as follows:

On page 28, after line 15, insert:

"The amendments provided in section 209 of this act shall not apply to those employees who derived civil-service status by competitive examination."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I rise to make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will state it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. This amendment is not the original amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire. He is now trying to amend a committee amendment, on the floor of the Senate, without giving the required 24 hours' notice.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the committee directed me, as the chairman of the committee, to offer the amendment. The chairman of the committee submitted the amendment, and gave notice of intention to move to suspend the rule.

Unquestionably when the committee gave the chairman of the committee authority to offer the amendment, the committee authorized and directed the chairman of the committee to offer the amendment as his own amendment. Under the circumstances, certainly I have the privilege of speaking for the

committee, for the committee authorized me to make such changes as would protect the amendment.

I point to the fact that the amendment is entitled "amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes." In the caption of the amendment there is no statement to the effect that the Appropriations Committee authorized and directed me to offer the amendment. I offer the amendment myself.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I still insist on the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish the record to be clear. First, let me ask whether the committee discussed the amendment at all.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the Senator from South Carolina refers to the additional words I have just stated, I may say the committee has not met and considered those words.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The committee has not discussed those words in any way whatsoever; is that the case?

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, the committee considered the amendment, and was in accord with the amendment, and directed me to offer the amendment. But I have not had an opportunity to discuss with the committee the additional words.

As the proponent of the original amendment, even though it was offered by direction of the committee, I believe I have a right to modify the amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to be heard further on the point of order.

The question is whether a committee amendment, offered as such, and not appearing in the printed bill, is subject to modification by one member of the committee, even though he be the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Furthermore, the point of order goes to the required 24 hours' notice in the case of intention to move to suspend the rule, in order to make in order an amendment proposing the inclusion of legislation in an appropriation bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, in this case 24 hours' notice is required, because of the change proposed to be made in the amendment.

For both reasons, I believe the modification of the amendment is clearly out of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the committee itself proposed that the words we find set forth at this point in the bill be included as part of the bill. I understand that a point of order was raised against that proposal, and in effect those words were stricken out or rejected.

Under the rule, therefore, the chairman of the committee in this own name offered the amendment as his own amendment. It was then a completely de novo amendment. The Senator from New Hampshire offers the amendment. He has given notice of an intention to

move to suspend the rule. He has also asked to modify his amendment.

I understand that since time immemorial, the author of an amendment has had the right to accept modification of his own amendment. I understand that is the parliamentary situation.

This matter becomes important because in voting on a motion to suspend the rule, the Senate might vote in an entirely different way if, as a result of the amendment, as proposed, the merit system would be maintained, and if the continued civil-service status of only those who had been blanketed in, without regard to the merit system, were the issue.

It seems to me that at least that point should be clarified, namely, whether the Senator from New Hampshire—the item having been knocked out of the bill on a point of order—has a right to modify his amendment prior to the taking of the vote on the motion to suspend the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule, so as to make it possible for the Senate to consider the amendment the Senator from New Hampshire has proposed to offer.

The Senator from California is correct when he states that the committee amendment has been ruled out, on a point of order.

However, since the question now before the Senate is on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule, in order to make it possible to consider the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, the amendment itself is not at this time before the Senate.

Therefore, under the circumstances the vote will be on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule.

The Senator from New Hampshire could indicate to the Senate that after the rule is suspended, if it is, and if his amendment then is in order, he will modify his amendment.

But the question now before the Senate is on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to say that the Senate is preparing to vote on a matter which the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has held hearings many times. In the committee both the Republican Members and the Democratic Members have been unanimous in reaching the conclusion that the deputy marshals of the United States should continue under civil service. That question has been before us many times in recent years, and Senators on both sides of the aisle have voted almost unanimously to keep the deputy marshals under the civil service.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is exactly what the amendment I seek to have added to the bill would provide, namely, that those who are entitled to civil-service status shall be protected, but that those who were politically blanketed in will not be protected.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I call attention to the fact that the present question is on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule. If the rule is suspended, then the amendment the committee has proposed will first come before the Senate. Thereafter, amendments could be offered to that amendment. That is in accordance with the rule.

However, the first vote to be taken will be on the question of agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule.

I, for one, do not believe we should vote to suspend the rule, in order to begin to break down the civil-service system. Some of those who are under civil service at this time have had 25 or more years of service under the civil-service system. This is a deliberate attempt to remove them from the civil service.

I warn my colleagues and I warn the civil-service workers of the United States that this is only the first step; and if it is approved, we shall be asked to remove other workers from under the merit system. That attempt will be made because of a desire to play politics. So we should let them know just what this move amounts to.

I am one who believes that we should have a civil-service merit system in the United States Government. When Senator's vote, let them consider the effect of their votes upon the veterans who were promised protection from political influence when serving their Government. Will it be said that he cannot be approved until the matter comes to the Congress for political approval? Was this young American boy asked his political preference when directed to fight for this Nation? Some of them are in these positions now because they are disabled World War veterans. Will Senators vote to create a situation under which they can be tossed out to make a job for some politician? Mr. President, we had as well face the facts. This matter ought to be studied thoroughly in the committee which deals with civil-service matters. I want it plainly understood that, so far as I am concerned, I am not in favor of breaking down our merit system in the United States Government.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to suspend the rules.

Mr. MONRONEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] would each vote "yea."

I further announce that on this vote the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] was paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] was paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

If present and voting the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay." The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would vote "nay."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is paired on this vote with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL]. If present and voting the Senator from Montana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr.

LONG], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—35

Aiken	Flanders	Payne
Bennett	Griswold	Potter
Bridges	Hendrickson	Purtell
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Capehart	Jenner	Schoeppel
Carlson	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Case	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Cooper	Langer	Thye
Cordon	Malone	Watkins
Duff	Martin	Wiley
Dworshak	Millikin	Williams
Ferguson	Mundt	

NAYS—36

Chavez	Holland	Maybank
Clements	Humphrey	McClellan
Daniel	Jackson	Monroney
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
George	Kefauver	Robertson
Gore	Kennedy	Smathers
Green	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Hayden	Kilgore	Sparkman
Hill	Lehman	Stennis
Hoey	Mansfield	Symington

NOT VOTING—25

Anderson	Fulbright	McCarthy
Barrett	Gillette	Murray
Beall	Goldwater	Russell
Bricker	Hennings	Taft
Bush	Hunt	Tobey
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Welker
Byrd	Long	Young
Dirksen	Magnuson	
Frear	McCarran	

So Mr. BRIDGES' motion to suspend the rules was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I call up my motion which is at the clerk's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

The CHIEF CLERK. Mr. MUNDT moves to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the amendment on page 5, line 12, of the bill, providing for the acquisition of buildings abroad.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I am asking that the Senate reconsider the vote which was cast on last Monday on a committee amendment, found on page 5 of the bill, because in reading the RECORD and in analyzing the vote, it occurred to me that many Senators, who were not on the floor during the debate, voted, I am sure, in contradiction to their normal inclinations as members of the economy bloc, because, if there ever was an economy amendment offered by the committee, it is the amendment on page 5 of the bill which provides that not to exceed \$4 million of our foreign credits may be made available for the purpose of building suitable housing for American diplomats in our embassies abroad, thus saving us a very sizable cost of annual rental which it is now necessary to pay in foreign capitals where we do not have our own property.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the amount requested is less than one-half of 1 percent of the total amount available to us as credits. These credits are being hoarded in various sections of the world. After the war, we sold surplus property to foreign nations. By executive agreement it was stipulated that the money could be spent for the exchange of students, and it can be spent for the acquisition of buildings

for which we are now paying excessive rentals.

By agreeing to the amendment the Senate would certainly be acting in the interest of economy. I notice that many of my good friends in the Senate who normally vote for an economy measure, voted on this particular occasion against that economy impulse, and I thought it would be well to have a clear-cut explanation, while many Senators are present, so that, at least, they would be sure about the issue involved in this particular amendment.

I should like to point out where the buildings are to be constructed.

An office building and principal officers' residence are to be constructed at Asuncion, estimated to cost \$315,000.

An office building and principal officers' residence is to be constructed at Tangier, the estimated cost of which is \$500,000.

Office buildings and staff housing for consular posts on the United States border are to be constructed in Mexico, at an estimated cost of \$650,000.

An office building is to be constructed in Helsinki at an estimated cost of \$600,000.

An office building is to be constructed in The Hague at an estimated cost of \$525,000.

An office building and staff housing are to be constructed in New Delhi at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

Staff housing is to be constructed in Bangkok at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

An office building is to be constructed in Djakarta at an estimated cost of \$350,000.

These projects would total \$4 million.

Mr. President, not one single dime of the \$4 million comes out of the United States Treasury; not one single dime is being appropriated in this bill for this purpose. It is provided that money now being hoarded shall be available for the construction of these buildings, thus saving the rental charge on housing in the locations which I have mentioned and enabling us to get some good out of our foreign credits before they entirely disappear.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senator from South Dakota is presenting this matter, and I hope the Senate will reconsider its action of last Monday. I say that especially because I was necessarily absent from the Senate last Monday and was unable to cast my vote.

I desire to say to the Senator from South Dakota and to the Senate, Mr. President, that I am sure anyone who has seen the situation abroad will agree with me that this is one place, and about the only place of which I know, where the American people will be getting something back for money they have spent. It comes from funds which, if not used in this way and in other ways avail-

able to us, will be dissipated and lost and we will get nothing.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, there is no question about that. We shall have a generous impulse some day and give all the money away, unless we use it at this time for the purpose which I have described.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, here is an opportunity to have buildings and housing which otherwise we would be paying for through the nose. It seems to me that this is a sensible provision. We hear great praise of the program with respect to the exchange of students. I think it is a very excellent program. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], has been interested in it, as has the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. One of the strongest arguments used to support that program is that in the main the money to support it comes from funds frozen abroad in local currencies, which cannot be used except for the student program and the acquisition of real estate and property which otherwise the United States Government would have to rent from local agencies.

I earnestly urge Members of the Senate to consider that the amendment does not involve the expenditure of money out of the Treasury of the United States. It is derived from credits which we already have in foreign nations and which will eventually go down the drain if we do not use them.

I think the amendment is a worthy one. It gives us something for our money. In most instances we do not get anything for the money which we spend out of the Treasury in many operations which we conduct.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I was absent on Monday when the vote was cast on this particular amendment. I do not know whether there was a yea-and-nay vote—

Mr. MUNDT. There was a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. GEORGE. There must have been a misapprehension, because the money does not come out of the United States Treasury. It is from counterpart funds which we are recovering in several foreign nations. We have heretofore authorized the construction of some buildings out of the same funds. I am quite sure that if the Senate properly evaluates the question it will not vote down the amendment. I hope that the motion to reconsider will be agreed to, so that we may vote on the merits.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator from Georgia very much.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MUNDT. I gladly yield to my colleague from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I, too, was necessarily absent from the Senate on Monday. Had I been present I certainly would have supported the amendment. I hope the motion to reconsider will be

agreed to so that we can have another vote.

I should like to say with reference to one point in connection with the merits of the question that in looking through the RECORD I noticed that one objection was raised in the debate on the ground that if we construct buildings and own them we shall have to provide operation and maintenance costs for them.

The alternative is that we shall not have to rent buildings and also pay operation and maintenance costs. So, Mr. President, here is an opportunity to avoid having to pay rent in addition to operation and maintenance expenses.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank my colleague.

Mr. President, I think no Senator is any more interested in the student exchange program than I am.

If I felt that the amendment would in any way impair that program, I would not support it. However, throughout the world the United States has \$650 million frozen in foreign credit. We are speaking of only \$4 million, which is about one-half of 1 percent. This item would not impair the student-exchange program, but would enable the United States to get something worthwhile, tangible, and valuable for money which would otherwise be dissipated and go down the drain.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am quite certain that the Senate was under a misapprehension with respect to these funds when the vote was taken yesterday. It was stated that some of the credit agreement funds could be used for the purchase of various items of material which are needed. I wish to refer to the amount that the distinguished Senator from South Dakota has mentioned, namely, the amount of outstanding balances under credit agreements that were available for payment in foreign currencies. I have before me a statement showing that as of December 31, 1952, the total amount in all countries was \$689,570,447.

I should like to point out, however, that this huge amount cannot be used by us in any particular year; withdrawals from these funds are spread over long periods of time. For instance, in Austria, the amount is to become available over a period of years, and the last withdrawal can not be made until 1976.

In the case of the United Kingdom, for which the greatest amount is shown on the paper I have in my hand, the use of these credits is to extend over the years, becoming liquidated in the year 2000.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The total amount in all countries that is available as of this date is only \$42,909,396.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a statement indicating the purposes for which these funds are to be used.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AGAINST USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES MADE AVAILABLE UNDER CREDIT AGREEMENTS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1952

1. BOLIVIA

(Source: Lend-lease)

A. Balance available held by Treasury. These funds were originally held for the Department's building program, but are now being used for operating expense and buildings.

2. BRAZIL

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Balance held by Department in trust for Treasury, due to heavy taxation on non-resident bank account. About \$80,000 equivalent represents earned interest on deposits, which amount is being used by the Department for operating expenses. The remainder represents principal payment made specifically for a building program in Brazil.

3. COLOMBIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Negotiations are currently under way for the payment of this small balance. Payment was delayed due to difference of opinion on appropriate exchange rate applicable to previous payments by Colombia.

4. ECUADOR

(Source: Surplus property)

A. There are no restrictions on the use of currency held by Treasury and subsequent payments by Ecuador may be used for payment of any United States expenses in Ecuador.

5. MEXICO

(Source: Lend-lease)

A. The balance due under this settlement arrangement, \$3,250,000, is payable \$1 million in January 1953 (payment has been made) and \$750,000 each January 1954, 1955, and 1956. The Government of Mexico will still owe a balance of \$6,750,000 after the above payments are made. A new settlement arrangement will be worked out at that time. Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses in Mexico.

6. NICARAGUA

(Source: Lend-lease)

A. The foreign currency obtained under this agreement is through a settlement arrangement under which Nicaragua will pay the equivalent of \$33,483.34 each quarter, January 1953 through October 1954, at which time the debt will be liquidated. These funds are available for any United States expenses in Nicaragua; however, the Department's building program has awarded contracts in excess of \$400,000 and sufficient currency must be reserved to liquidate this obligation.

7. PERU

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Negotiations are currently under way for the payment of the balance of this credit. The funds received will be available for any United States expenses in Peru.

(Source: Lend-lease)

B. The Government of Peru owes the United States \$2,882,910.64 under a lend-lease settlement. A settlement arrangement is being negotiated for the settlement of this credit, which will probably carry facilities for at least partial payment in foreign currency, which would be available for any United States expenses in Peru.

8. HAITI

(Source: War assets agreement)

A. Negotiations are under way for the settlement of this credit. If payment is ac-

cepted in Haitian gourdes, they would be available for any United States expenses.

9. AUSTRIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The surplus property credit agreement is available for accelerated payments without annual limitation; \$827,500 equivalent thereof has been reserved for the completion of an approved educational foundation program.

B. The war asset agreements are handled by the General Services Administration and options to accelerate payments in foreign currencies have not been exercised to date.

C. Foreign currency equivalent to \$3,852,902.42 held by the Treasury were made available for the occupied area program by the Mutual Security Agency and are reserved for that purpose.

10. BELGIUM

(Source: Mutual-aid settlement)

A. The balance available under this agreement is available only for educational and building programs under the terms of the agreement. The balance outstanding for the educational program is \$2,392,500, while \$3,012,348 is available for buildings. The balance on hand in the Treasury was drawn under the building section of the agreement; \$5 million originally established for any United States expenses has been used. Limitation \$5 million per year.

11. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Accelerated payments under the terms of this agreement have been temporarily suspended by the Czech Government. If payments are resumed, the funds received are available for any United States expenses and the annual limitation for such payments is \$2 million.

12. DENMARK

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds available for accelerated payment under this agreement have been reserved for an approved educational program.

B. Foreign currencies equivalent to \$581,655.94 held by Treasury were originally made available by the Mutual Security Agency and are reserved to meet contract payments against the building program.

C. The Mutual Security Agency made additional funds available here and the Treasury has a balance of \$793,625.95 that is available for any United States expenses. Two million dollar limitation per year.

13. FINLAND

(Source: Surplus property)

A. An educational program in the amount of \$1,250,000 has been approved for Finland and funds in that amount reserved. The Finland Agreement has no annual limitation and funds received thereunder are available for any United States expenses.

14. FRANCE

(Source: Surplus property)

A. One surplus property credit agreement in the total amount of \$300 million provides that \$15 million thereof may be used for the acquisition of property and that \$10 million thereof may be paid in French currency that may be used for buildings or an educational program.

B. Due to the very bad dollar position of the French Government and through the medium of settlement arrangements, the French francs acquired for any United States expenses have been credited to interest payments against the French agreements.

C. There is an annual limitation of \$10 million in any single fiscal year applicable to all agreements combined. Ten million dollar limitation per year.

15. HUNGARY

(Source: Surplus property)

A. This agreement is available for any United States expenses in Hungary and carries an annual limitation of \$3 million.

B. Accelerated payments are made by the Legation at Budapest and funds held in trust account in favor of the Treasury.

16. ITALY

(Source: Surplus property)

A. This agreement is available for any United States expenses in Italy and carries an annual (calendar year) limitation of \$6 million.

17. NETHERLANDS

(Source: Surplus property)

A. This agreement is available for any United States expenses and has no annual limitation on the amount that may be drawn.

B. Accelerated payments have been made only with respect to educational foundation funds as the Treasury holds large quantities of Netherlands declared surplus by the Mutual Security Agency. No annual limitation.

18. NORWAY

(Source: Surplus property)

A. There is no annual limitation against payments under this agreement and the funds acquired are available for any United States expenses in Norway.

(Source: Lend-lease)

B. This agreement is also available for payment in Norwegian kroner which may be used for any United States expenses without annual limitation.

19. POLAND

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Accelerated payments under this agreement are available for any United States expenses in Poland with an annual limitation of \$2 million.

B. Payments are requested by the Embassy at Warsaw as needed and the zlotys acquired are carried in a trust account in favor of the Treasury.

20. SPAIN

(Source: German reparations)

A. The outstanding balance under this heading is temporarily held up by the Spanish Government.

B. Funds on hand in Treasury are reserved to meet a contract for construction at Madrid.

21. SWEDEN

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Due to limited source here, the total available has been reserved for an educational program and to meet contract payments for construction in Sweden.

22. SWITZERLAND

(Source: German reparations)

A. The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency at Brussels has drawn up an agreement with the Swiss for the settlement for German external assets in the amount of 80 million Swiss francs. The agreement must be approved by the Swiss Parliament and is before that body at this time. When settlement is made, the United States share should be about 14,500,000 Swiss francs, conservatively estimated to be worth \$3 million.

23. YUGOSLAVIA

(Source: Lend-lease)

A. Payment has been temporarily delayed on this agreement due to exchange-rate difficulties.

24. ICELAND

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Exchange-rate difficulties with respect to this agreement were cleared up during the last week of January. Funds are available for any United States expenses.

25. AUSTRALIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds under this agreement are restricted to buildings and an educational program. Balance, \$4,249,694 for an educational program and \$1,241,705 for a building program.

26. NEW ZEALAND

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The original agreement was restricted to buildings and educational programs, but negotiations are under way for the extension of use of a part of the balance for any United States expenses. The balance outstanding approved for an educational program is \$1,945,000.

27. SOUTH AFRICA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The balance of \$50,000 in the Treasurer's account is reserved for an educational program.

28. UNITED KINGDOM

(Source: Mutual-aid settlement)

A. The balance outstanding under this settlement is, by the terms of the agreement, restricted to use for an educational program in England and to a building program in England and the colonial possessions. No annual limitation—cannot be used for operating expenses.

29. GERMANY

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The balance of \$65,877,403 represents the amount due from the bulk sales of surplus property. The Department of the Army had two other types of property deliveries to Germany, known as quantitative receipts and incentive materials. It is understood that a combined settlement agreement for the three types is being negotiated at this time and that the amount thereof will probably be \$200 million. The original surplus-property agreement was without annual limitation and available for any United States expenses.

B. Deutschmarks equivalent to \$3,084,-416.26 held by the Treasury were obtained under the information media guaranty program and are in a "blocked" account; however, \$95,000 thereof are sold to the Department for operating expenses each month.

30. GREECE

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The surplus property agreement is available for any United States expenses with an annual limitation of \$5 million. Limited drawings have been made against this agreement due to the large amount held by Treasury.

B. The funds held by the Treasury were drachmae surplus to the needs of the Mutual Security Agency in Greece.

31. IRAN

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds acquired under this agreement are normally available for any United States expenses and have an annual limitation of \$3 million. However, options to accelerate under this agreement have not been exercised due to the very bad political and economic situation in Iran over the past year and a half.

32. IRAQ

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Five hundred sixty thousand dollars of the balance held by the Treasury in Iraq

has been reserved for an approved educational program. The balance is available for any United States expenses.

33. ISRAEL

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds on hand in the Treasury are available for any United States expenses.

34. JORDAN

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Balance available for any United States expenses.

35. LEBANON

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Settlement of this agreement has been accomplished in January and funds are available for any United States expenses.

36. TURKEY

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds under this agreement are available for any United States expenses. Turkey has made annual United States dollar payments early each year and it is expected the balance will be used prior to June 30, 1953.

37. INDIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. While payments under this agreement are permissible, the options have not been exercised due to large amount held by Treasury.

B. The balance shown in Treasury account represents proceeds from surplus property.

C. Large amounts held in a second account of the Treasury have been sold to the Department and this source will be exhausted before June 30, 1953.

38. CEYLON

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The funds in the Treasury are reserved for an approved educational program.

39. EGYPT

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The funds held by the Treasury are available for any United States expenses in Egypt; \$723,500 thereof have been reserved for an approved educational program.

40. ETHIOPIA

(Source: Lend lease)

A. The balance in this account is reserved for contract payments for buildings.

41. LIBERIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The balance in this account is reserved for contract payments for buildings.

42. PAKISTAN

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The balance in the Treasurer's account is available for any United States expenses in Pakistan.

B. Treasury has sold considerable currency to the Department from another account in this area. Balance not available.

43. BURMA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Payments under this agreement are available for any United States expenses and may not exceed 75 percent of the unpaid balance.

44. CHINA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. No payments under this agreement since Nationalist Government left China.

45. INDONESIA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses and without annual limitation. The agreement provides that \$7 million may be used for an educational program and \$1,300,000 for buildings both subject to change by negotiations.

46. JAPAN

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The surplus property settlement was not included in the peace treaty, but was left for subsequent settlement. Accelerated payments thereunder will be required in about 90 days. OFD is looking into this. An educational agreement has been approved for \$4,750,000 of which a balance of \$4,314,-273 is outstanding.

47. KOREA

(Source: Surplus property)

A. This agreement is available for any United States expenses without annual limitation. The annual interest payment is also made in Korean won which has provided ample currency for the Department's needs until this year.

48. PHILIPPINES

(Source: Surplus property)

A. The balance under this agreement is restricted for use by educational foundation and for buildings. The balance outstanding for the approved educational program is \$1 million, while the balance for buildings is \$490,043.

49. THAILAND

(Source: Surplus property)

A. Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses with an annual limit of \$1 million. An educational program was approved for \$1 million of which \$580,000 is still outstanding.

50.

All war asset agreements shown in the availability statement are handled by the General Services Administration and no accelerated payments thereunder have been accomplished to date.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in Bolivia, these funds were originally held for the Department's building program, but are now being used for operating expense and buildings.

In practically every country there is a limitation placed on the use of these funds. For instance, in France, one surplus property credit agreement provides that \$15 million may be used for the acquisition of property, and that \$10 million thereof may be paid in French currency that may be used for buildings or an educational program. The expenditures of such funds in foreign countries are limited along the lines I have just indicated.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement listing the outstanding balances under credit agreements available for payments in foreign currencies as of December 31, 1952, excluding foreign aid counterpart funds.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Outstanding balances under credit agreements available for payments in foreign currencies Dec. 31, 1952 (excludes foreign aid counterpart)

	Surplus property	Lend-lease	War assets	Reparations	Foreign currencies held by Treasury		Country totals
					Treasurer's accounts	U. S. D. O. accounts	
American Republics:							
Bolivia							
Brazil 002					\$37,796		\$37,796
Colombia						\$529,771	529,771
Ecuador	\$22,334						22,334
Haiti	166,529				33,242	16,165	215,936
Mexico			\$150,501				150,501
Nicaragua		\$3,250,000			229,020		3,479,020
Peru		267,866			208,763		476,629
European:	110,976						110,976
Austria	7,257,050		1,656,996		108,843		13,022,889
Belgium	5,404,848				164,274		5,569,122
Czechoslovakia	4,989,063					5,000	4,994,063
Denmark	695,321				1,375,252		2,070,573
Finland	16,471,164		4,424,585		65,722		20,965,471
France	57,438,000		4,316,556		2,083,832	2,237,341	66,075,729
Hungary	13,598,624					60	13,598,684
Italy	127,038,109				677		127,038,786
Netherlands	15,352,559		454,684		5,610,724		21,417,967
Norway	3,054,248	5,900,000	305,763		153,466		9,413,477
Poland	34,194,891					68,000	34,262,891
Spain				\$270,387	984,442	56,035	1,310,864
Sweden	931,352				51,741		983,093
Switzerland							
Yugoslavia				3,000,000			3,000,000
Iceland		260,635			5,324		265,959
Australia	358,483				41,438		399,921
New Zealand	5,491,399				24		5,491,423
Union of South Africa	3,553,273				60,000		3,613,273
United Kingdom					50,000		50,000
Germany	30,345,298						30,345,298
Near and Middle East-Africa:	65,877,403				3,088,582		68,965,985
Greece							
Iran	50,086,969				8,690,571		58,777,540
Iraq	25,304,541						25,304,541
Israel					806,774		806,774
Jordan					81,875		81,875
Lebanon					187,428		187,428
Turkey	417,260						417,260
India	719,138						719,138
Ceylon	10,792,424				5,576,835		16,369,259
Egypt					364,124		364,124
Ethiopia		103,900			1,728,242		1,728,242
Liberia							103,900
Pakistan	65,330						65,330
Far East:					2,485,647		2,485,647
Burma							
China	3,430,935						3,430,935
Indonesia	46,079,237						46,079,237
Japan	59,243,480				172,676		59,416,156
Korea	7,849,735				1,431,895		9,281,630
Philippines	20,950,019					89,833	21,039,852
Thailand	1,490,043		820,729				2,310,772
	2,689,414					23,962	2,713,376
Grand total	621,478,449	9,782,401	12,129,814	3,270,387	39,883,229	3,026,167	689,570,447
Available now					42,909,396		

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed the RECORD at this point in my remarks a list of Federal building projects to be financed under the certification procedure requested for the fiscal year 1954.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

List of FBO projects to be financed under the certification procedure requested for fiscal year 1954

Location	Type of building	Estimated cost
Asuncion	Office building and principal officers residence	\$315,000
Tangier	do	500,000
Mexico	Office building and staff housing	650,000
Helsinki	Office building	600,000
The Hague	do	525,000
New Delhi	Office building and staff housing	1,000,000
Bangkok	Officer housing	60,000
Djakarta	Office building	350,000
Total		24,000,000

¹ Balance required (\$200,000) to be supplied out of dollar reserves.
² Probably will be met by lend-lease and surplus property credits.
No sewage; no water system.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I am very happy the Senator from South Dakota has brought this matter to the attention of the Senate. I shall make a confession. I was one of the Senators who came to the Senate floor late, just previous to the vote on this amendment, and I certainly was under the impression that the funds we were striking out were funds which ultimately would have to be paid by the taxpayers of this country.

The Senator's explanation has placed an entirely different light on the situation. I am certainly happy that he has brought up the matter, because I can now see very quickly that unless we utilize these funds, which I know will be judiciously used in the construction program, it will be necessary to use money voted out of the United States Treasury if it is desired to have the improvements sought to be made in foreign countries.

Mr. MUNDT. Finding the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] among those who voted in the negative, and remembering his record for economy, were among the reasons that

impelled me to submit the motion to reconsider. I knew that the Senator from Kansas, who has been attending a committee meeting, coming into the Chamber late and seeing an opportunity to eliminate practically \$4 million from the bill, thinking that that was probably a way to economize, voted against the amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am sure that those who voted against the amendment under a misapprehension are delighted to have the explanation made by the Senator from South Dakota. However, their action was not the fault of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who explained the amendment exactly as the Senator from South Dakota is now doing.

My misapprehension arose from the fact that so many Senators on the other side of the aisle were against the amendment. Even some who had heard the Senator from New Hampshire explain the proposition voted in the negative.

However, I believe that they did not understand the intent of the amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the vote can be explained by the fact that most Republican Senators are so diligent in their committee work that they were not on the floor to hear the explanation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I tried to assist the Senator from New Hampshire by stating practically what the Senator from South Dakota has stated. I told the Senate that I had seen with my own eyes how buildings had been obtained in Europe with this class of funds, and how we were buying them on a high market. I called attention to the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by this Government in Argentina in order to obtain buildings.

Our Ambassador in Mexico occupies quarters in a rented building. It is necessary to provide space for our staffs, and if we can obtain such space with this class of funds, I believe money can be saved.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Senate longer. I believe the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is seeking to obtain the floor in his own right.

Mr. DOUGLAS obtained the floor.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield, so that I may outline the program that it is intended to follow tomorrow and the remainder of the week?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is the purpose of the acting majority leader, if the Senate agrees, after the completion of this bill tonight, to have the Senate recess until tomorrow. It is proposed to call up three bills tomorrow, which I believe are noncontroversial. They are as follows:

Calendar No. 317, H. R. 1730, to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation.

Calendar No. 321, S. 690, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 8 years but not in excess of 25 years and for acquisition of title to such property and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 320, S. 1461, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, concerning requests of common carriers for increased transportation rates.

Upon the completion of action on those bills, and following such other business as may come before the Senate, the acting majority leader would propose that the Senate recess until Monday, in order to afford an opportunity to committees, which have been having difficulty in conducting hearings while debate on the pending bill has been in

progress, to hold meetings. For instance, the members of the Committee on Appropriations, which has been holding hearings on the armed-services budget, have been called to the Chamber 3 or 4 times to answer rollcalls. It is felt that the business of the Senate can be expedited if committees can work uninterruptedly and Senators can have an opportunity to catch up on their activities.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, would the acting majority leader kindly restate the bills which he proposes to have considered tomorrow?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The first bill which I would propose for consideration would be Calendar No. 317, H. R. 1730.

Mr. ELLENDER. What does that bill deal with?

Mr. KNOWLAND. H. R. 1730 is a bill to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation. The bill was reported by the Committee on Finance. That would be the first bill to be considered tomorrow.

Also, I would propose that Calendar No. 320, S. 1461, be considered, and possibly Calendar No. 321, S. 690.

Following completion of action on those measures, if they were completed tomorrow, I would propose that, at the conclusion of any other business, the Senate recess until Monday, in order to give committees an opportunity to function uninterruptedly.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

STATEMENT BY 195 MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chinese Ambassador, transmitting, at the request of 195 members of the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China, a statement by them relating to their views on the Korean problem, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 5, beginning in line 12 was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the State Department dies hard. We have spent nearly \$200 million in the past few years to provide sumptuous housing accommodations for members of the State Department abroad. In addition, out of reparations from Germany, which should have been credited to the accounts of the taxpayers of the United States, elaborate and costly palaces have been erected.

On Monday we made a move toward economy. But the State Department rallied its forces, and now seeks to put through its palace-purchase program.

FOREIGN CREDITS SHOULD BE USED FOR TAXPAYERS, NOT STATE DEPARTMENT

I am surprised at the argument of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] that this is the only way that we can spend dollar credits and counterpart funds. These funds, it is true, are in terms of foreign currency; but it is also true, as will be shown, that they can be spent for a wide variety of purposes other than for buildings, and hence save money for the taxpayers. They can be spent for the Fulbright student-exchange program, which is financed from the sale of surplus property. It is also true that in nearly all countries where plans call for new buildings, they can be spent for the pay of foreign nationals in embassy and consular offices. By the way, such employees form the majority of our employees abroad; and to the degree that the credits are used for such purposes they will diminish by that amount the appropriations which we must make for the State Department.

I believe the Record will show that in many cases these funds can be used for the purchase of strategic minerals. I point out that in the Dutch currency area and in Indonesia, these funds can be used for the purchase of tin and rubber, which are vital to our stockpiling program. Such credits as we have in India can be used not only for the payment of native personnel, but also for the purchase of raw materials. This is particularly important in the case of manganese, which is vital to our production of steel. We depend upon overseas countries for manganese. India has one of the largest deposits of manganese in the world.

The idea that we must spend this money on buildings or lose it seems to me to be an extraordinary fallacy. That is the argument which we have heard from time to time on the floor of the Senate. It was the argument used to support the lavish expenditures of the army of occupation in Germany and the huge palace which was erected in Bonn.

Mr. President, these credits should be used for constructive purposes, to reduce expenditures which we would otherwise make for other purposes. But there is a final argument which I wish to stress—

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I wonder if the Senator can advise me whether counterpart funds were used to build or buy the four large homes which were being used

by the High Commissioner to Germany the last time I read anything about the situation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is my information that those came out of German reparations.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I wonder if the Senator can tell me whether counterpart funds were being used in practically all the countries of Europe, not to house the ambassadors, but to house under secretaries, and second and third secretaries, in very fine large homes. Were those counterpart funds?

Mr. DOUGLAS. They were foreign credits owed to the United States.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I wonder if the Senator can advise me if he read in the newspapers along about the first of January, when the Secretary of Commerce came back from Europe, and when many Senators on both sides of the aisle came back from Europe, statements telling us of the lavish conditions under which Americans were living all over Europe. Did the Senator from Illinois read such statements?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I certainly did; and I have myself seen many evidences of such lavish living.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I wonder if the Senator can tell me whether he thinks the construction or purchase of such buildings would help to change that condition, so that our representatives abroad might live more modestly and more in keeping with the dignity and simplicity of the American way of life.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to point out that there is an item of \$1 million for the construction of an office building and staff housing in New Delhi. How do the disciples of Mahatma Ghandi, believers in the simple life, welcome a \$1 million housing project for American officials?

LAVISH QUARTERS HURT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

This is a point upon which the very able Senator from Nebraska touched yesterday, and which I should like to emphasize. The rest of the world is poor. Part of the world is hungry. We are wealthy. Do Senators believe that we make friends and influence people for the United States by erecting lavish quarters for our diplomats to live in abroad? On the contrary, it excites envy, hostility, and opposition, and weakens the friendship which we should build up with other peoples.

Mr. President, the glory of America does not consist in lavish living, in elaborate buildings, in sumptuous quarters, in high-category meals, or in Cadillac automobiles. The glory of America consists in our principles; and those can be exemplified by simplicity of living far better than by lavish living.

Who have been the men and women who have made great impressions upon the people of foreign countries in the past few years? I pay tribute to our distinguished colleague on the other side of the aisle, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. GRISWOLD], who represented this country in Greece with great honor, distinction, and efficiency. Friends of mine reported that when they went to Athens they found him living in

two rooms in a second-class hotel. By that very act he had convinced the Greeks that he was not over there seeking special privilege, that he was not there for a free ride, but that he was there to render service. The Senator from Nebraska, then the representative of this Government, did more, I think, to build sound relationships by his simplicity of living than if he had been housed in a quarter-of-a-million-dollar house.

Who did more in India—the professional diplomats who had gone before, and who high-hatted the Indians, or Chester Bowles, who lived among them, sent his children to Indian schools, rode a bicycle, and attended local gatherings?

Who did more in Denmark—the professional diplomats who went there to live in fancy quarters, or Mrs. Anderson, who gave a simple party for the workmen, learned the Danish language, and lived as one of the people?

The present situation is very different from that which existed 50 or 60 years ago. Then diplomats talked with diplomats. They dealt with courts. It may be that to acquire prestige it was necessary to have expensive surroundings. Now, however, our representatives must talk to the people. The diplomats are our representatives not only with other professional diplomats, but among the people of foreign countries. If they live lavishly they excite opposition and play into the hands of our opponents. If they exhibit simplicity and human kindness they win friends.

The argument that the United States of America must make a great show of luxury to impress the nations of the world is ridiculous. Since when must the world's most powerful country try to make a superficial show to impress those living in other lands? They are impressed already by our wealth and our strength. If we are to have firm friends in this time of great danger, we cannot permit the folly of allowing our representatives to create an air of arrogance for that is not typical of our beloved country. Our people are not wasters and spendthrifts living in the lap of luxury. We are a hard-working, frugal people who know the value of a dollar. We should not permit our representatives to present such a different impression.

So I object to this palace-purchase program of the State Department. These funds can be used for better purposes which will help the taxpayers and not alienate our allies. We can and must build friendship on a firmer foundation than sumptuous quarters. I hope very much that the motion to reconsider will not be agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Can the Senator state to the Senate the other purposes for which counterpart funds may be used?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The foreign credits can be used for the Fulbright program. They can be used for the pay of foreign personnel. They can be used for the purchase of strategic materials.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. The answer of the Senator from Illinois was correct, but the Senator from Illinois was asked a question which does not deal with this particular amendment. The Senator from Illinois was answering a question with respect to counterpart funds. However, the answer to the question would not be correct so far as the funds covered by this amendment are concerned. In the case of the particular foreign credits to which this provision refers, such foreign credits in nowise touch counterpart funds. These are foreign credits which we received because of the sale of lend-lease materials; \$6,000,000,000 worth of such materials were sold for \$600,000,000. We are trying to get some value out of the \$600,000,000. The Senator is correct insofar as these funds deal with the cost of buildings and the Fulbright program, but not so far as concerns the purchase of minerals. That subject applies to counterpart funds only.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I inquire who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). The Senator from Illinois still holds the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. The Senator from North Carolina will wait until the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] obtains the facts. We have heard a discussion, not about the facts, as I understand them. I saw some of these places last summer. I will say to the Senator from Illinois that, as I understand, these are not counterpart funds, in the first place, and therefore they cannot be used as counterpart funds.

As I understand from the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], as well as from the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], these are funds which came about by reason of the sale of American supplies, about \$650 million worth, and the funds now on hand can be used for only a few specific purposes, such as the acquisition of real estate and for Fulbright scholarships. As I understand, these funds cannot be used to pay the salaries of American officials; nor can they be used, as I understand, for the lush living the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has described. They are circumscribed and restricted to such an extent that if they are not used in some way for which the law now provides, they cannot be used at all.

After a while, in perhaps 5 or 10 years, someone will say, "Let us cancel all these debits against the foreign nations, and remit the funds to them."

As I understand from what the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has told me, these funds can be used now for the purchase of real estate, which will become the property of the United States of America, and at least that much will

not be given away. That is what I want the Senator from Louisiana to explain to the Senate, so we may have the facts, and not a discussion of counterpart funds or other funds, other than these particular funds, which we know come from a different source.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that in the discussion which took place on Monday, it is my memory and understanding that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the President pro tempore of the Senate, stated that these funds were both foreign credits and counterpart funds, and I believe the RECORD will so show.

Mr. ELLENDER. Perhaps it was stated that way, but the facts are that these funds come from certain transactions other than the Marshall plan, such as lend-lease, war assets, and reparations, and the total amount aggregates \$689,570,447, as of December 31, 1952. It is from these funds that the buildings are to be erected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it the contention of the Senator from Louisiana that these funds can be used only for the purchase of real estate?

Mr. ELLENDER. Oh, no.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What are the other purposes for which these funds can be used?

Mr. ELLENDER. Let us take Great Britain, for example. That is where a good deal of the money has been spent, and where we still have a great deal of this money outstanding.

I read from the memorandum:

The balance outstanding under this settlement is, by the terms of the agreement, restricted to use for an educational program in England and to a building program in England and the colonial possessions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course the \$4 million item under consideration does not contain any buildings planned for construction in Great Britain. But may I ask who furnished the memorandum from which the Senator from Louisiana is reading?

Mr. ELLENDER. The War Assets Administration. In some instances, I may say, these funds may be used for other purposes, but they are all restricted in use.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator read about what they can be used for in India?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. With reference to India, the memorandum reads:

While payments under this agreement are permissible, the options have not been exercised due to large amount held by Treasury. The balance shown in Treasury account represents proceeds from surplus property. Large amounts held in a second account of the Treasury have been sold to the Department and this source will be exhausted before June 30, 1953.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the statement shows that there are no restrictions on these credits in India.

Now, would the Senator read about Mexico? There would be \$650,000 made available in Mexico.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a minute I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. The funds in Mexico can be used for any United States expenses in Mexico.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is just the point. The \$650,000 can be used for any purpose in Mexico. Why do we have to tie up the \$650,000 in buildings?

What about France? It is proposed to build eight residences in Paris for use of the American Ambassador, Ministers, and attachés.

Mr. ELLENDER. In France \$15 million of the funds may be used only for acquisition of property and \$10 million for buildings or an educational program.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At last we come to a country where it is proposed to construct a building where there are limitations on the use of the credits. Even here, the credits could be used for the acquisition of air bases or other military necessities. Now, for the general information of the Senate, what about Japan?

Mr. ELLENDER. According to this memorandum: "The surplus property settlement was not included in the Peace Treaty, but was left for subsequent settlement."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Louisiana suspend. There is so much audible conversation going on among Senators it is difficult to hear the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I read from the memorandum:

The surplus-property settlement was not included in the peace treaty, but was left to subsequent settlement. Accelerated payments thereunder would be required in about 90 days. OFD is looking into this. An educational agreement has been approved for \$4,750,000 of which a balance of \$4,314,273 is outstanding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, the Japanese credits could be used to meet the expenses of the occupation? Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. It would have to be done in accordance with an agreement entered into between our Government and Japan.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Although the item under consideration does not affect Japan, does the Senator from Louisiana believe that Japan would object to such an agreement, under which the expenses of the occupation could be reduced and in that way the burden on the American taxpayers correspondingly reduced? I think it will be found, from a reading of the available information, that only in a relatively small number of countries are there severe restrictions in effect. Only one building included in the \$4 million item is affected; that is the one at Tangier. There are not any restrictions in the case of Mexico and India. What about Indonesia? There is a proposal to build buildings worth \$350,000 in Indonesia.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Illinois has stated that the Senator from

New Hampshire referred to counterpart funds during the debate on Monday. The Senator from New Hampshire did use the phrase "counterpart funds." He also used phrases such as "foreign funds," and "foreign currency," and "foreign credits." But he did use the phrase "counterpart funds." The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] also used that term.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Largely because the Senator from New Hampshire had used the phrase. I assumed I had it right out of the horse's mouth.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am looking at page 6029 of the RECORD. The amendment was called up, and the first statement about it was the statement of the Senator from Illinois. I read:

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not be agreed to. It increases the expenditures of the United States Government for the acquisition of buildings abroad, for which we have already appropriated very large sums. I believe we have appropriated approximately \$200 million for the acquisition of buildings abroad.

I skip a portion of his statement. Then he said:

For this purpose the Senate committee proposes to spend \$4 million out of counterpart funds.

Therefore the first mention of counterpart funds was made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. The Senator from New Hampshire readily admits the use of that phrase, and the phrases "foreign credits" and "foreign currencies," in a very general way. The Senator from New Hampshire desires to correct the inference that he was using the term as an exclusive term, when in fact he was using the term as a general term. However, I agree with the Senator from Illinois that the phrase "counterpart funds" should not have been used as a restrictive term.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not interested in scoring points off the Senator from New Hampshire. The reality, not the terms used, is the main thing.

I point out that at the very bottom of the second column of page 6031 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is shown to have said:

We are dealing not only with counterpart funds, but with foreign credits which have been built up under various programs.

Since we are dealing not only with counterpart funds, the implication certainly was that we are dealing partly with counterpart funds.

The really important point is, not whether we have counterpart funds or foreign credits from the sale of surplus equipment, but whether the funds can be used.

I submit that although there are restrictions in the case of the use of such funds in France there are no restrictions in the case of the use of such funds in Mexico or the other countries involved; and in large part the use of this money for building would decrease the amount of money which would then be available

to be spent for other purposes and help the taxpayers.

FRANCE IS ONLY COUNTRY AFFECTED WHERE THERE ARE RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CREDIT

As a matter of fact, if there are restrictions which apply in the case of the use of such funds in France, I suggest that we stop the palace-construction program, and that we increase the student-exchange program, use the credits for military purposes such as airstrips and barracks, or renegotiate the agreement. I have seen, as many other persons have, the large number of United States buildings in Paris and in London. I believe there are 16 residences for our staff personnel in London, in addition to the elaborate buildings in Grosvenor Square.

In Paris the United States State Department is housed in magnificent palaces.

Last summer I was in Rome, and I can say that there the United States Embassy was housed in two of the most magnificent palaces in Rome, near the Villa Borghese. Those buildings stuck out like a sore thumb. The very elaborateness of those quarters feeds anti-American propaganda.

I think it is time we had simplicity in living and simplicity in quarters, not only to save money for the American taxpayers, but also to increase American prestige, because in the modern world we do not increase prestige by indulging in elaborate spending. On the contrary, elaborate spending serves only to excite envy and jealousy.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I wonder whether my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Illinois, has given consideration to one phase of the matter which has not been brought up on the floor while I have been present. I refer to the fact that it is desirable that the United States own its own embassy buildings. It is desirable that, if possible, the United States erect those buildings. That is desirable for security reasons.

Several years ago Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and I went abroad to study the question of security. When we returned, we made to the State Department definite recommendations for improving our security abroad. After some time, we inquired how many of our recommendations had been carried out. We learned that of the dozen recommendations we had made, approximately 10 had been put into effect, but that there were others which could not be put into effect with the funds available to the State Department.

One of our recommendations which could not be carried out was that the United States own its own embassies, because we found that in a number of cases where leased buildings had been used by our representatives abroad, the walls of the buildings had been wired for listening purposes, and thus there was no security at all from spies.

I agree with my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Illinois, that we should not have lavish buildings; but I believe we should have adequate build-

ings and dignified buildings. Above all, I believe we should have secure buildings, if we expect to compete with nations who indulge in various ways of obtaining secret information.

For that reason, I believe it very desirable that the counterpart funds be used for the construction of buildings in foreign countries, where we do not own buildings now. That is the purpose of this item.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to ask of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who seems to have before him the document relating to this matter, a question about the uses to which foreign credits may be put in Finland and in Holland, because an expenditure of \$600,000 is proposed for the legation office building in Finland, and an expenditure of \$525,000 is contemplated for an Embassy office building at The Hague, in Holland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Illinois may proceed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I think the distinguished Senator from Illinois had already asked me about an item in regard to Indonesia.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That was another item.

Mr. ELLENDER. Previously I stated that these funds are spent through agreement between the United States and the country involved.

In the case of Indonesia, the money can be spent for any purpose, but the purpose to which the money is to be devoted must be agreed upon by the two governments.

An agreement which was entered into provides that \$7 million may be used for an educational program and \$1,300,000 may be used for buildings, both being subject to change by way of negotiation.

The same is true with respect to all the other cases of this sort in respect to these foreign credits; the funds may be used only by way of negotiation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Louisiana state the specific added information in the case of the Netherlands and Finland?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. In the case of the Netherlands, the agreement is that the money is available for any United States expenses, and there is no annual limitation on the amount that may be drawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say here that \$650,000, I believe, is proposed to be spent for an office building in the Netherlands, although the Senator from Louisiana has already stated that the money could be used for any other purpose.

Will the Senator from Louisiana now state the situation in the case of Finland?

Mr. ELLENDER. The paragraph with respect to Finland reads:

An educational program in the amount of \$1,250,000 has been approved for Finland and funds in that amount reserved. The Finland agreement has no annual limitation and funds received thereunder are available for any United States expenses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I want to point out that there is another half million. It

turns out that the only restrictions in countries where it is proposed to construct buildings are with respect to France, and that in the other countries the funds can be used for any purpose. This is borne out by the statement inserted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I am very sorry that our good friends have, so to speak, committed themselves, as a result of misleading statements conveyed to them by someone, presumably by the State Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] to reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 5, line 12, was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRksen] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBBY] are absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and Mr. ROBERTSON are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSEN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—48

Alben	Case	Dworshak
Bennett	Chavez	Ellender
Bridges	Cooper	Ferguson
Butler, Md.	Cordon	Flanders
Capehart	Daniel	George
Carlson	Duff	Gore

Green	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Hayden	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Hendrickson	Malone	Smith, N. C.
Hickenlooper	McClellan	Sparkman
Hill	Millikin	Stennis
Johnson, Colo.	Mundt	Symington
Johnson, Tex.	Payne	Thye
Johnston, S. C.	Russell	Watkins
Kefauver	Saltonstall	Wiley
Kilgore	Schoeppel	Young

NAYS—23

Clements	Jackson	Monroney
Douglas	Jenner	Morse
Eastland	Kennedy	Neely
Goldwater	Kerr	Pastore
Griswold	Lehman	Potter
Hoey	Mansfield	Smathers
Holland	Martin	Williams
Humphrey	Maybank	

NOT VOTING—25

Anderson	Fulbright	McCarthy
Barrett	Gillette	Murray
Beall	Hennings	Purtell
Bricker	Hunt	Robertson
Bush	Ives	Taft
Butler, Nebr.	Langer	Tobey
Byrd	Long	Welker
Dirksen	Magnuson	
Frear	McCarran	

So Mr. MUNDT's motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment in line 16, page 5, that the sum of \$4 million be stricken and that there be substituted therefor the amount of \$1,500,000; and that after the colon on line 17, the following proviso be inserted: "Provided, That these funds shall not be used where such foreign credits can by agreement be used for general purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Illinois send his amendment to the desk so that the clerk may state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 5, line 16, to strike out "\$4,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$1,500,000"; and after the colon in line 17 to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That these funds shall not be used where such foreign credits can by agreement be used for general purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (putting the question). The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. MAYBANK and other Senators asked for a division.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On a division, the amendment is rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, did I not suggest the absence of a quorum before the result of the vote was announced?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I shall be willing to withhold the suggestion of

the absence of a quorum if we may have the yeas and nays.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, had not the Chair announced the result of the vote before the Senator from Illinois suggested the absence of a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois suggested the absence of a quorum before the announcement of the vote.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois merely suggested the absence of a quorum. He did not address the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the customary way in which the absence of a quorum is noted in the Senate.

The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The Chief Clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Millikin
Bennett	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hill	Mundt
Capehart	Hoey	Neely
Carlson	Holland	Pastore
Case	Humphrey	Payne
Chavez	Jackson	Potter
Clements	Jenner	Russell
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Douglas	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Duff	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Eastland	Kilgore	Sparkman
Ellender	Knowland	Stennis
Ferguson	Kuchel	Symington
Flanders	Lehman	Thye
George	Malone	Watkins
Goldwater	Mansfield	Wiley
Gore	Martin	Williams
Green	Maybank	Young
Griswold	McClellan	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk amendments A, B, and C, dated June 1, 1953, and ask that they be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. —. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

On page 52, after line 19, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. —. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

On page 28, after line 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. —. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, the Attorney General may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice whose position is excepted from the competitive civil service, whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if we might have an agreement that the Senate may vote on the three amendments en bloc.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, it is agreeable to vote on the three amendments en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the three amendments will be considered and voted on en bloc.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the hour is late, and I realize the situation. So far as I am concerned, it is not my intention to press for a record vote. If a voice vote is clearly determinative, and if it is agreeable to the Senator from Kansas, certainly it will be agreeable to me, with the right, of course, of any Senator to demand a record vote.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, in order that the RECORD may be kept clear, I wish to raise the point of order which was originally made yesterday to the amendment relating to the Department of State, but applying also to the other two departments, all three amendments now being considered en bloc. The point of order was that suspension of the rule must be voted in order to reach consideration of these amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the point of order can be raised, but the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] did give notice that he would move to suspend the rule.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the vote then be on the motion of the Senator from Michigan to suspend the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the point of order is made, the question will be on the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. MONRONEY. I make the point of order that the three amendments now

being considered en bloc are legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I should like to know whether an amendment would be in order before the vote is taken on the motion to suspend the rule, or would an amendment to the proposed amendment be in order after the motion has been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment would be in order if the rule were suspended. It would then be in order to submit germane amendments. If the point of order were sustained, and the amendments were ruled out of order, the Senator from Arkansas could offer a new amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to serve notice that if the rule is suspended, I shall offer an amendment to the proposed amendment which would exempt from the effect of the amendment all persons who are covered by the Veterans' Preference Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate long, but I wish the RECORD to show what the Senate is to vote on if the rule is suspended.

For 7 years the Secretary of State has had authority to remove employees from his Department at his discretion, at any time he desired to do so. The other day, I stated that I was opposed to such a grant of authority to the Secretary of State or to any other officer at the present time, and that, because of Public Law 733 and Executive Order 10450, I did not think such authority was necessary. However, I did feel that the heads of agencies and departments should have some authority to remove some of the employees who were blanketed into their positions under civil service, but without having taken civil service examinations. The pending amendment applies only to exempted civil-service employees. The persons now holding these exempted positions did not take competitive civil service examinations for their positions. Senators should keep that in mind. They obtained their positions by political appointments.

The distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] has stated that he would offer an amendment to provide that veterans be given preference, as provided under the Veterans' Preference Act. He has said that he would submit an amendment to the bill when we reached the place for its consideration. But I wish to remind the Senate that, in the first place, no consideration of veterans' preference was given when these appointments were made. These persons were simply blocked in, so to speak, through political appointments.

Heads of agencies and departments of the Government are now embarrassed, if I may use that word, because there are few employees whom they can remove.

I think the question before the Senate today is simply whether Senators are

willing to give to the heads of departments the same discretion that has been given to them for 20 years to blanket in or to employ persons who will cooperate with them, whose thinking is along the same lines as that of the new administration. I believe the Senate this afternoon is trying to determine whether it is willing to give the heads of departments that much leeway.

Senators should not be concerned about the 2½ million regular, classified civil-service employees. They would not be affected by this amendment. The amendment was written purposely to take care of them. I would not go along with any proposal to give the heads of departments or agencies authority to remove classified civil-service employees, but I would go along, and I believe there is much merit in going along, with an amendment that would permit the head of an agency to surround himself with persons who would work with him.

It would not be necessary to remove all exempted persons, and they would not be removed. There are 21,000 of them in the FBI. Do Senators think that any Senator or the head of any agency, would do anything to upset the FBI? Of course not. We would not think of doing that. However, there are a few persons whom the heads of agencies should be authorized to remove.

To show that my amendment has some merit, I wish to read for the RECORD a telegram I have received from James R. Watson, executive director of the National Civil Service League. That organization has been fighting the battle for civil-service employees for years. The telegram reads:

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 2, 1953.
Senator FRANK CARLSON,
United States Senate:

The National Civil Service League endorses your amendment to the so-called McCarran rider which would restrict power to summarily discharge employees of the Department of State, Commerce and Justice to positions exempt from civil service protection. This modification in effect eliminates the protective provisions of the Veterans Preference Act from these exempt positions. We believe the modification is in line with the original intent of Congress in passing the Veterans Preference Act. The new administration must be permitted to fill top policy-making positions with individuals of their own choosing.

Your amendment recognizes correctly that it is the protective aspects of veterans preference more than the civil service system that now impedes the new administration.

The original McCarran rider endangered the basic fabric of the civil service. Your modification places correct emphasis on the program and should help clear up public misunderstandings about civil service.

JAMES R. WATSON,
Executive Director, National Civil
Service League.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CARLSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The distinguished Senator from Kansas is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. There may be considerable merit to the argument he makes this afternoon, but why should what he seeks be done by the process of a rider on an appropriation bill? Why has not a bill been in-

troduced to accomplish precisely what the Senator is suggesting, so that hearings can be held? If there is any merit to the Senator's argument, the action he favors can be accomplished through the proper processes of committee consideration.

Mr. CARLSON. The distinguished Senator from Rhode Island has made a very good point. I firmly believe that this matter should be handled by legislation, but we were confronted with this fact: Three amendments were included in an appropriation bill. I would not go along with them, but I felt that it was my duty to have a substitute to offer to the Senate. I have the substitute, and I am ready to defend it at any time. I believe our committee ought to consider the matter.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to ask the distinguished and competent chairman of the Civil Service Committee if the Civil Service Commission, under President Eisenhower, has recommended this action?

Mr. CARLSON. No; I would not say it has, but I have discussed the matter with the Commission.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Could the Senator estimate the number of employees in the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce, to whom the Senator's amendment would apply?

Mr. CARLSON. I should say that most of the Foreign Service personnel are in the exempt class. I believe about 20,000 employees are in that group. I do not think it would be in the interest of anyone to remove 20,000 Foreign Service employees.

In the State Department, 22,921 employees are excepted. About 1,730 would be affected by my amendment, or I assume they might be reached through the amendment.

In the Department of Justice, probably about 2,000 employees would be affected.

I have secured these figures from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Did the Senator give the figures as to the Department of Commerce?

Mr. CARLSON. I do not happen to have them.

Mr. STENNIS. What is the figure for the Department of Justice?

Mr. CARLSON. Roughly, 2,000.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is my understanding correct, that employees of the FBI are not under civil service?

Mr. CARLSON. So I am advised.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In other words, the effect of the Senator's amendment would be to open up the entire FBI list?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true also that the great majority of those employed by the State Department, and throughout the Foreign Service, are not under civil service?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator's amendment would open up those positions?

Mr. CARLSON. I so stated.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I recall the act, there is already a provision in the permanent law under which employees of the FBI may be discharged, and they are not covered by the Senator's amendment. I read from page 20, line 18 of the bill:

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

They have never been under civil service. In my opinion, the FBI could not be operated under civil service.

Mr. CARLSON. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that no one would think of moving out the employees of the FBI. That is not considered at all. I did not bring up the amendment for that reason.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator a question.

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I ask the distinguished Senator if the 300,000 employees to which his amendment is directed now enjoy the same status as those who were properly taken in under civil service laws?

Mr. CARLSON. Yes, because of the Veterans' Preference Act and the La Follette Act.

Mr. COOPER. If the head of the Department wished to remove one of those employees, would such employee now be entitled to the same rights as one who had been properly taken in under civil-service laws?

Mr. CARLSON. He would, absolutely.

Mr. COOPER. I should like to ask another question. Does the Senator believe that the President's order and Public Law 733 are adequate to cover the situation?

Mr. CARLSON. I think the President's order and Public Law 733 are all that is necessary at this time to remove individuals in any branch of the classified service, but I do not believe that they reach the excepted class. It is in that field that I believe the head of the Department should have some authority.

Mr. COOPER. Under the President's order is there authority to do what the Senator intends to accomplish by his amendments, with the exception of the fact that the employee would have the right of appeal? Is that the difference between the President's order and the amendments of the distinguished Senator?

Mr. CARLSON. I think the President's order is very broad and would go far enough to take care of this situation. However, I do not think the President's order should be used in many instances.

Many of these individuals are not co-operating, so to speak, with the head of the agency. I think that is the point which ought to be emphasized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] has made the point of order that the amendments offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair has examined the amendments. They do propose to give certain cabinet heads authority and discretion not authorized in existing law. Therefore they would amend existing law, and are in contravention of the rule. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, notice was filed of a motion to suspend the rule, which would require a two-thirds vote to permit consideration of the three amendments en bloc. I presume the question now is on the suspension of the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If a motion to suspend were made, that would be true.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is there no pending motion to suspend the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Notice was given, but the motion itself has not been made.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended, pursuant to notice already given by the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan moves that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended.

Under the unanimous-consent order already agreed to, the amendments will be voted upon en bloc if the rule is suspended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest a division.

Mr. MONRONEY rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma desire recognition?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am seeking recognition on the question of suspending the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, these amendments of the distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Committee, [Mr. CARLSON] are better only to the degree that, instead of affecting some 2 million employees, they affect some 310,000 employees. Largely those 310,000 employees are in the same status of career service as their brothers in the total civil-service picture. The idea that those employees were placed in political patronage jobs simply does not square with the facts of the case.

There is a total of 150,000 such employees. In the State Department there are 1,800, largely in Foreign Service; in the Treasury Department 2,400; in the Army 11,500; in the Air Force 2,900; in the Navy 10,000; in the Department of Justice 15,500, including all the FBI; in the Department of the Interior 6,000; in the Department of Commerce 30,000; in the Atomic Energy Commission 6,200; in the Mutual Security Administration 2,000; in the Federal Security Agency 2,000; in the Veterans' Administration

25,000, including doctors, dentists, nurses, orderlies and other medical attendants; and in the TVA 20,000. Outside the continental limits of the United States there are 27,000 in the State Department, largely Foreign Service officers. The Mutual Security Administration has 10,000; the Army, Navy, and Air Force have a combined total of 110,000. The Panama Canal has 15,000.

Those are the 310,000 employees who are threatened with immediate discharge without cause, and without reference to veterans' preference in any way, shape, or form. They are the same type of civil-service employees as is to be found in all other Government agencies, except that they may have had the misfortune, after a certain number of years under civil service, to have their agency classified under the excepted status, because of the confidential nature or the technical and scientific nature of their employment. Their agency may have been classified under the excepted status because it was not feasible to give competitive civil-service examinations or to find the proper applicants for such jobs because of the scientific or supersensitive nature of the positions.

President Eisenhower has expanded this classification to take in another category, which is that of policymaking positions. The effect could be expanded, not to 310,000 but to 510,000 or any other number desired. Any of the 310,000 in the excepted services can be fired today at the will of the Secretaries here involved, if they are not veterans. But if they are veterans they have a preference. The Carlson amendments would wipe out veterans' preference.

I have before me telegrams from the Disabled War Veterans, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, condemning the Carlson amendments as being destructive of veterans' rights.

Mr. President, in the interest of time, I yield the floor so that the Senate may vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], pursuant to notice given by him on the first instant, to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, in order that certain amendments which have heretofore been held to be subject to a point of order may be offered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I know that it would be practically impossible to accomplish a suspension of the rule. I merely wish to say that unless this authority is given to the heads of departments—and I am referring now particularly to the State Department—we could have a continuation of the betrayal of this country's interests which has gone on in the past in that Department of Government.

Today, in the Internal Security Committee we had paraded before us employees of the Federal Government who never took a civil-service examination. My good friends on the other side of the aisle know it to be true that when we

have asked some of the witnesses if they are members of the Communist Party they refused to answer under the protection of the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which is a recognized ground for refusal to answer.

Mr. President, we all admit we are living in a time of crisis. Some of the worst betrayals of this country are not crimes. Owen Lattimore, in the State Department, never took a civil-service examination. I am becoming a little weary of hearing a little talk of veterans' preference. Are we talking about Democratic veterans or Republican veterans? Owen Lattimore never took a civil-service examination. I presume that in the eyes of the law he never committed a crime, because it is not a crime to teach that the Chinese Communists are merely agrarian reformers. But the damage is done.

Do we want to continue a policy of handcuffing the Chief Executive and handcuffing Cabinet members so they cannot get rid of a man of that stripe and that ilk, when they know he is doing great damage to this country?

So far as civil service is concerned, I wonder if it should not all be revised. I understand that the Government has been trying to fire a drunken employee, and the case has been taken all the way up to the United States Supreme Court. The Government has spent a half million dollars trying to fire him, and he is still on the payroll.

Politics is one thing, the security and peace of this great country of ours is another.

Let me remind Senators that we have had before our committee such men as Coe, Glasser, and Smith. I say we should take the wraps off people like that.

In these highly technical and sensitive positions, let the discretion lie with the head of the department as to whether an employee is unfaithful, because his unfaithfulness may very well wreck our country.

That is why we are in the trouble we are in. It is not the crimes that Owen Lattimore committed, but the influencing of men in high positions that brought it on.

Time cannot be lost waiting for judicial proof that persons who gave false advice were deliberately disloyal.

I think at this time in our history, if we cannot trust the head of our executive government and the Cabinet members—and I am particularly referring to the State Department—then I say we will have a continuation of the sell-out of the Nation's interests, as we have had in the past; and as blood is dripping from the bodies of American boys in Korea it will be dripping from the bodies of American boys in the four corners of the earth.

Now let us vote.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask two or three questions of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Is it a fact that for the past 7 years the Secretary of State has had authority to discharge suspected persons within that Department.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Was that authority granted by reason of a rider in an appropriation bill similar to that which we are now considering?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct; in 1946.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it a fact that for the past 3 years the Secretary of Commerce has had full authority to discharge suspected persons in his department without preliminary or routine procedures?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it a fact that the Secretary of Defense was granted authority by the 81st Congress, under Public Law 733, to suspend suspected persons working for the Department of Defense, without going through any routine procedures?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. The employees have the right of appeal, have they not?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. But the Secretary has—

Mr. BRIDGES. The Secretary has the right of automatically suspending employees.

Mr. AIKEN. The Secretary has the right to suspend suspected persons or subversives or perverts or poor security risks, without going through any long-drawn-out procedure?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the purpose of the pending provision in the appropriation bill to give the Secretaries of the departments involved the same authority to suspend poor security risks or suspected subversives who are working in their departments, who are not covered by civil service?

Mr. BRIDGES. The purpose is to give the same authority, for example, to Secretary Dulles that Dean Acheson had for years and did not use, except to a limited extent.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand he did use it to the extent of discharging several hundred undesirable employees.

Mr. BRIDGES. He did to a certain degree. I modify my statement. Yes; it is to allow Cabinet officers to have the right to rid themselves of subversives and homosexuals, and all other undesirables.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire, with reference to such persons, if it is suspected that they might do considerable damage to the national security, that the Secretaries should have the right to suspend them and to put them out of the department, where they cannot do any further damage?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations tell us how many veterans are actually involved in these groups?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know, but I think relatively few.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it not possible that our friends on the other side of the aisle may be attempting to keep in service a

great many people who are hiding behind veterans' preference but who are not actually veterans?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. What we would like to do is to provide that the Secretaries can get rid of sexual perverts and poor security risks and drunkards, and in that way perhaps we can get some Korean war veterans into those positions. Instead of trying to protect some of the perverts and bad security risks, if the authority is given to the Secretaries, perhaps we can replace some of those persons with veterans of World War II and veterans from Korea.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire observe a change of attitude on the part of some Senators, who for the past few years have steadfastly insisted that the heads of departments should have the right to rid their departments of suspected subversives and perverts, in that such Senators now take the position that the heads of departments should not have that right; and does not the Senator from New Hampshire find such a change of attitude a little short of amazing?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; they have gone around the circle, to the other side of the issue.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee whether President Eisenhower, under the completely revamped loyalty program, issued under an Executive order, has not broadened the base and equipped the heads of all Government departments with a sound system of getting rid of these characters, whom various distinguished Republican Members of the Senate have mentioned; and therefore, would it not be assuming that the President's loyalty program is of no consequence, of no value, and of no effectiveness at all, if we place on the statute books the proposed summary legislation, which grants opportunity to a Republican department head to convict without proof of any charge made and to fire at will any of the 300,000 employees, some of whom are veterans of World War II and of the Korean war?

Mr. BRIDGES. It would allow the department heads to fire a Russian spy, for example.

Mr. MONRONEY. The bill does not say anything about firing any Russian spy. It gives blanket authority to department heads to fire at will anyone because they do not like the color of an employee's eyes or the way he parts his hair.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire whether he recalls the testimony of James F. Byrnes, who was Secretary of State—of course, at this time he is Governor of South Carolina—when in 1946

he testified before the Appropriations Committee, at the time when we were working on this particular problem. Does the Senator from New Hampshire recall that at that time Secretary Byrnes told us that it was essential that he have this kind of law, because it was impossible for him to go through with the long, tedious trials required under civil service, in order to ferret out the subversives and others who, in the interest of the United States, should be discharged from his Department?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. That was done upon his recommendation, was it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether the testimony taken before the Appropriations Committee shows that in the opinion of those in the State Department, such a provision is now essential, in order that we may protect our security; and I ask my colleague whether the testimony shows that such action cannot be taken by the loyalty boards or in any way by giving the head of the Department authority to discharge in his own discretion and on his own responsibility?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended, for the purpose of permitting the submission of the three amendments referred to.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the forthcoming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 35, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—35

Aiken	Ferguson	Mundt
Bennett	Flanders	Payne
Bricker	Goldwater	Potter
Bridges	Griswold	Schoeppel
Butler, Md.	Hendrickson	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Jenner	Thye
Case	Knowland	Watkins
Cooper	Kuchel	Wiley
Cordon	Malone	Williams
Duff	Martin	Young
Dworshak	Millikin	

NAYS—36

Chavez	Holland	Maybank
Clements	Humphrey	McClellan
Daniel	Jackson	Monroney
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
George	Kefauver	Robertson
Gore	Kennedy	Smathers
Green	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Hayden	Kilgore	Sparkman
Hill	Lehman	Stennis
Hoey	Mansfield	Symington

NOT VOTING—25

Anderson	Gillette	Murray
Barrett	Hennings	Purtell
Beall	Hunt	Russell
Bush	Ives	Saltonstall
Butler, Nebr.	Langer	Taft
Byrd	Long	Tobey
Dirksen	Magnuson	Welker
Frear	McCarran	
Fulbright	McCarthy	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI is rejected.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that the vote just taken and announced will also apply to the committee amendment appearing on page 28, after line 15, in the case of the Department of Justice, and also to the committee amendment appearing on page 52, after line 19, in the case of the Department of Commerce. It has been agreed that those amendments, if it were possible to consider them as a result of an agreement to the motion to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, would be considered en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, both those committee amendments will be considered as disagreed to, along with the committee amendment on page 16, after line 18, which was ruled out on a point of order, on June 1.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, let me inquire of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire whether I am correct in my understanding that all action on the committee amendments has now been concluded.

Mr. BRIDGES. It has been concluded.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I call up two amendments which I have previously sent to the desk. So far as I am concerned, the amendments can be consolidated, for the purpose of voting on them.

The first amendment I have sent to the desk reads as follows: On page 50, line 12, strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000."

The second amendment reads as follows: On page 50, lines 19 and 20, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,613,000."

Mr. President, these amendments relate to research and testing and radio propagation and standards, under the National Bureau of Standards.

In support of the two amendments I have offered I should like to say, though I know the time is getting late, that the Bureau's regular scientific program is supported by two appropriations, research and testing, and radio propagation and standards. The funds provided by these appropriations make it possible for the Bureau to undertake research and development work in areas related to the Bureau's basic responsibility for the standards of physical measurement. They support, as well, the Bureau's calibration and testing of instruments used throughout the Nation's laboratories in comparison with the basic standards of physical measurement which the Bureau develops and maintains in its laboratories in Washington.

These two appropriations were for four and two and three-quarter million dollars, respectively in fiscal year 1953. For fiscal year 1954 it has been now proposed that they be reduced by approximately 25 percent. The purpose of these remarks is to show that these reductions, if allowed to stand, will result in irreparable damage to the Nation's scientific and technological resources. Therefore, I want to recommend that these two appropriations be allowed to remain during fiscal year 1954 at the levels recommended by the new administration.

If the two appropriations are reduced to a total of \$5 million, the Bureau will be receiving for its basic scientific functions approximately 10 percent less in dollars than it received from the Congress in fiscal year 1947. Since fiscal year 1947, however, as we all know, the prices of services, supplies, and various technical materials which the Bureau must purchase for its work have greatly increased. There has also been a significant increase in the level of civil-service salaries paid to the scientists, engineers, and technicians now on its payroll. Accordingly, the proposed reduction will place the capacity of the National Bureau of Standards to perform the services required of it by American science and industry at a level much below the levels of fiscal year 1947, which was the first year of its comeback from almost 100 percent utilization as a military laboratory during the Second World War. Not only will its capacity be thus reduced, but—and most significantly—the Bureau, for the first time in 20 years,

will be forced to undergo a reduction in force in its regular technical staff.

For emphasis, I desire to repeat that statement. The proposed reduction will place the capacity of the National Bureau of Standards to perform the services required of it by American science and industry at a level much below the levels of fiscal year 1947, which was the first year of its comeback from almost 100 percent utilization as a military laboratory during the Second World War. Not only will its capacity be thus reduced, but—and most significantly—the Bureau, for the first time in 20 years, will be forced to undergo a reduction in force in its regular technical staff.

I think that is important for the Senate to consider.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we have order? We cannot understand the speaker in this area.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. STENNIS. If I understood correctly, the Senator said that unless these amounts are granted, there will be a reduction in the technical staff in the Bureau of Standards. Is that correct?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. That is correct. I have been so advised by those in responsible positions within the Bureau.

Mr. STENNIS. Does the Senator mean by the technical staff the men who really do the scientific and technical work in the important field of radio and other fields?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. In the matter of collaboration, and with respect to the other scientific work, the Senator from Mississippi is correct, according to the information which the Senator from Kansas has received.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point for a question?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator have the figures as to the amount of contractual work the Bureau of Standards has been doing increasingly during the past few years; that is, contractual work in competition with private and semiprivate research organizations?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I may say to the Senator, frankly, I do not have those figures.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the Senator aware that the Bureau of Standards may possibly be injecting itself directly into competition with private and semiprivate organizations, such as institutional research laboratories, which are already established and are doing a great deal of work, and that the Bureau is entering into the field of competition, seeking contracts, for example, which have heretofore gone to private institutions, or, by way of illustration, let us say, to colleges and universities and other research laboratories?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. My understanding is to the effect that the cutting of this

appropriation will cripple the work the Bureau actually does, outside the work to which the Senator is referring.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That, of course, will put a different light on it, in my mind, and in the Senator's understanding. I do not question the Senator's word, but I am fearful that, in recent years, the Bureau of Standards has been invading a competitive field; that it has not stuck to its knitting, as a very restricted arm and service of the Government, with its interests as a scientific laboratory, limited as they have been heretofore; but has entered into competition with research organizations, and thus getting into a field for which it never was intended or designed. In so doing, it has built plants at various places to enable it to accept and to carry out contracts which it has gone forth to seek; and it needs some of this money to maintain the expanded program which it has built up as a result of private contracts.

I am not sure about that. I am not on a committee which has gone into that matter. But I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas whether he can give us any light on that subject. I do not wish to destroy the normal, ordinary functions of the Bureau of Standards, but I am not disposed to support the Bureau when it enters into competition and builds plants to enable it to do so, and then wants more employees to man the plants, and more money with which it may seek contracts in order to keep going plants that are outside the scope of its normal activities. I do not say that is true; I am merely suggesting that there is that feeling on the part of many people. I should like to have some light on it, if the Senator can furnish it.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Iowa that I cannot give him detailed information on that subject, but my information is to the effect that this cut will affect the personnel and the services performed in the ordinary, regular, channeled activities of the Bureau.

It may well be that some of the activities to which the Senator has referred could be and would be objectionable. The Senator from Kansas is not going to say on the floor of the Senate that perhaps there has not been some expanded relationship; but I am talking this evening regarding the ordinary, regular, channeled activities of the Bureau of Standards in the scientific field, which have already been expanded tremendously, as I am sure the Senator from Iowa knows. I am not an expert on this subject, but when I note that \$1,600,000 is involved, it would not seem to me that the Bureau could expand too much with new plants and new activities.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas will yield further, I may say I am not raising the point or taking issue in regard to the particular amount. I am only raising the question as to the principle, in the matter of the new pattern of operation that may be developing. I shall be very frank about it. I think very highly of the Bureau of Standards. It has done some very excellent work in the past,

and I feel sure it will do some very excellent work in the future, in connection, for example, with the Army and the Navy, and its service to scientific groups, by way of research. But it runs in my mind, if we must also support some of the great research institutions, operating under our great universities and our colleges, that it is our duty to see that they do not suffer by reason of a governmental agency acting as a competitor taking work away from them in many places. I am a little apprehensive of the policy of the agency in expanding itself.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I may say in reply that the Senator from Iowa knows, of course, that there is a new head of the Department of Commerce. I am sure the Senator is aware that recently the Secretary of Commerce has taken action which has resulted in the appointment of the National Academy of Sciences to make a complete study of the functions of the Bureau of Standards in relation to present national needs. I shall cover that point a little later in my statement. I think it has a very substantial bearing on the question which the Senator has asked. I feel that with the present head of the Department of Commerce and the way in which he is approaching the question, if some of the activities which the Senator has mentioned exist, they will be corrected.

I wish to point out that the only time during the last generation the National Bureau of Standards has had to reduce its regular technical staff was during the fiscal year 1934. There is no question that a reduction in force, carried out at a time that the Bureau's backlogs of requirements for scientific information and tests of various kinds are greater than they have ever been, will represent a blow to the Bureau's effective efforts and to its capacity to keep and recruit a competent scientific staff which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to overcome in future years.

I am told that the backlog of work has tremendously increased, and if its appropriations are cut to this low figure, I cannot help but believe the work of the Bureau will be crippled.

Aside from the greatly diminished capacity of the Bureau to serve much greater needs than existed a few years ago, the Bureau's ability to carry out current and very important commitments for the weapons programs of the Department of Defense will be seriously impaired. It is true that neither of these two basic Bureau appropriations supports directly any of the work of the Department of Defense. However, the Bureau's abilities to maintain a competent scientific staff working on defense projects and to use, for consultation and advice on military programs, its entire senior technical staff, will be obviously reduced. I have been told that 85 percent of the Bureau's present total program is devoted directly to the interests of national security. I must take someone's word for it. I questioned representatives of the Department on that matter, and I am sure I have been correctly informed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Will the Senator repeat his last statement, please?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. The Bureau's abilities to maintain a competent scientific staff working on defense projects and to use, for consultation and advice on military programs, its entire senior technical staff, will be obviously reduced. Some 85 percent of the Bureau's present total program is devoted directly to the interests of national security.

In this connection, it should be made clear, however, that the availability of large amounts of funds from the Department of Defense does not, in any way, decrease the importance to the Bureau of its regular appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I shall be glad to yield to the acting majority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the hour is now approaching 8 o'clock, and if it be agreeable to the distinguished Senator from Kansas and to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, and if I may be permitted to interrupt without the Senator from Kansas losing his right to the floor, so that he will be in the same position when the Senate convenes tomorrow, I would propose that the Senate take a recess at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the distinguished acting majority leader that I had hoped we could finish the consideration of the bill tonight. The Members of the Senate have been very patient and tolerant. They have stayed so far this afternoon, and I know they have spoiled their evening. I was under the impression that the only amendment to be considered is that of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL]. I just heard by the "grapevine" that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has several amendments which he is going to propose. If that be the case, and his amendments are going to take some time, I do not want to keep Senators beyond a reasonable hour.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. It seems that there is considerable unanimity here with reference to the amendments of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thought that if the bill was to go over until tomorrow anyway, and there are some Senators who have amendments to offer while there was no commitment made that we would not have any more votes tonight, some Senators on this side of the aisle have pointed out that the hour is late, and the Senate might recess until tomorrow.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished acting majority leader that I shall certainly not have any objection to taking a recess at this time, providing I do not lose my place on the floor tomorrow.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The Senator has made such a persuasive argument with reference to this particular amendment, and in view of the fact that I have checked on this side and find no question in the mind of any Senator that the amendment should be adopted, I wonder if the chairman of the committee will not agree to the amendment and let us get it out of the way.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the acting minority leader that I have talked with various members of the committee, and most of the Senators to whom I have talked are absolutely opposed to the position of the Senator from Kansas. I have found only one Senator who favors his position. It is pointed out that the Bureau is getting two or three times the total appropriations and transfers from other departments than they are perhaps entitled to, and some Senators feel very strongly about it. So I would not have the backing of my committee if I acquiesced in accepting the amendment.

Mr. GORE. I withdraw the suggestion.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be printed, lie on the table, and be considered tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

THE AIR FORCE

During the delivery of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks,

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield, to permit me to request unanimous consent to have certain testimony and a memorandum printed in the body of the RECORD?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to pursue a little further the subject I have been discussing with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask unanimous consent to have some testimony and a memorandum relative to another matter printed in the body of the RECORD.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am glad to yield to the Senator from South Carolina, if it is understood that in doing so I shall not lose my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). Without objection, the Senator from South Carolina may proceed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I rise only to request unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD some testimony and a memorandum in regard to a matter which I consider to be of the greatest importance.

The testimony and the memorandum to which I refer will show in the future how correct Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg was in his testimony today before the Appropriations Subcommittee, where he stood firm in testifying that the United States should have proper and adequate air power.

I now request unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a copy of the testimony General Vandenberg gave to the subcommittee today, because the American people who read the RECORD should know of the necessity of our having a 143-wing Air Force, and should know the absolute necessity of having Congress provide for the proper air defense of the United States.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the testimony given today by Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, in his appearance before the Armed Forces Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee; and I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following that testimony, a memorandum prepared by General Vandenberg in connection with his budget statement before the House Appropriations Committee, on March 6, 1953.

There being no objection, the testimony and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY GEN. HOYT S. VANDENBERG BEFORE THE ARMED FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JUNE 3, 1953

Three months ago, on March 6, 1953, I appeared before the Armed Forces Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The purpose of my appearance there was to introduce the Air Force budget for the fiscal year 1954. The budget introduced at that time was designed to continue the buildup toward the 143-wing air force goal which had been fixed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, approved by the Department of Defense, and sanctioned by congressional action.

The statement I made before the House committee included a detailed review of enemy and friendly air strength. It provided a background of information which served to explain why an air force of at least 143 wings is an essential component of our worldwide resistance to Communist power. It stated that an air force of no less than 143 wings is the minimum force which can assure the ability of this Nation to resist successfully an all-out Communist attack.

In that statement I also expressed the hope that continued and uninterrupted progress toward an air force of this size and strength would deter the Soviet rulers from launching such an all-out attack against us.

An unclassified version of my statement was submitted to the House committee for its record. Since there has been no significant change in the facts there presented, or in my personal views, I am also submitting to this Senate committee the same statement and would appreciate its being made a part of this record. That will make it unnecessary for me again to go over the same ground.

In order to make my formal statement to this committee as brief as possible I have cast it in the form of answers to questions. I am aware that further elaboration may be necessary in some cases to clarify these issues, but I ask the privilege of completing this, my prepared statement, before answering other questions.

The first question: What is the origin of the 143-wing program for the Air Force? When and by whom was it established and approved?

Answer: Four principal events were instrumental in bringing about the formulation of the 143-wing air force:

The first was the exploding of an atomic bomb by the Soviet Union in September 1949.

The second was the Communist invasion of South Korea in June 1950, followed by the entrance of the Chinese Communist armies into Korea in November 1950—signifying the Communist intention to use armed might.

Third was the commitment of United States forces to assist in the defense of Western Europe.

Fourth, the calculation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, based on our best available intelligence, that by the middle of 1954 the Soviet Union would be able to launch an all-out atomic attack against the United States.

The decision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to recommend a 143-wing Air Force was not lightly made. Actually, the Air Force requested consideration of a 155-wing force consisting of 138 combat wings and 17 airlift wings. Although the Air Force requested a force of 155 wings, the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed to recommend only 143 wings.

In saying that the Joint Chiefs agreed, I am saying that the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and I, as Chief of Staff of the Air Force, agreed to the 143-wing plan. All the arguments against, as well as for, an Air Force of this size were presented and considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff before a decision was reached. I want to emphasize the fact that the 143-wing Air Force was agreed to by all the services as necessary to the security of the United States.

There was a detailed analysis of the tasks and missions charged to the Air Force and a careful evaluation of the forces which would oppose us in the event of a general war in 1954 or thereafter.

The year 1954, I repeat, was considered critical principally because of the estimate that the Soviet Union will, by that time, have a stockpile of atomic weapons sufficient to mount a devastating attack on United States military installations, industry, and population centers.

The size and composition of the proposed force was based on an examination of all factors such as the buildup of our own atomic stockpile, the improvements to be expected in our own weapons and in the enemy's weapons, and the expected size, nature, and disposition of Communist military forces. There have been no significant or unexpected changes in weapons development or in forces since the decision was made.

Question. Have there been changes in the strategic situation that indicate the desirability of reducing the 143-wing program or delaying the date by which it is achieved?

Answer. There has been very little change in the strategic situation. There are many indications, however, that Soviet military strength and particularly Soviet air strength, has increased tremendously in recent years. The priority given by the Kremlin to the buildup of Communist air forces has achieved results.

Question. Did the Air Force or its Chief of Staff approve the reduction of the Air Force to an interim goal of 120 wings?

Answer. The Air Force did not, and I did not.

Question. Have the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved a reduction of the Air Force program from 143 wings to 120 wings, either on an interim or any other basis?

Answer. They have not. As recently as March 1953 the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated to the Secretary of Defense that any reduction of the program of 143 wings to be attained as soon as practicable after fiscal year 1954 would increase the risk to national security beyond the dictates of national prudence.

Question. Are there any strategic factors which either reduce the Soviet threat below what it was when the 143-wing program was established or which reduce the air forces required to meet that threat?

Answer. There are no such factors known to me. I know of no change in the strategy

which the 143-wing Air Force was designed to enable us to carry out. Nor do I know of any alternate strategy designed to protect the security of the United States and its people which would not require an equal or greater Air Force than the 143-wing force toward which we have been building for 2 years.

Question. Would it have been possible for the Air Force to complete the 143-wing program by December 1955?

Answer. Six months ago our program of expansion and modernization was progressing in an orderly manner and there was no reason to doubt that we could attain 143 modern wings before December 1955. Base construction had already become a more serious bottleneck than aircraft procurement, but the solutions were in sight if we could have carried them out.

Question. Aside from the \$5.1 billion budget reduction, has anything happened during the past several months to delay the progress of the Air Force toward its goals?

Answer. Yes. Much of the confusion as to the effect of the budget reduction arises from the fact that a great many other limitations have also been imposed upon the Air Force. The effect of all these limitations must be considered in order to fully comprehend the impact of the administrative and fiscal actions of the past few months. Five principal types of restrictions have been imposed which have in one way or another weighed heavily upon Air Force progress.

First, limitations on base construction. Early in February a restriction was imposed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense which prohibited the letting of all new construction contracts pending another review and clearance by that office. This action caused a 3-month deferment in contracts amounting to more than a half-billion dollars and a consequent slippage of that portion of our base program.

Another directive later in February placed a freeze on advertising for bids on construction projects. Of construction funds appropriated by the Congress and again certified as necessary by the Air Force, over half a billion dollars has not been released.

Second, personnel limitations. Early in February further hiring to meet new civilian-personnel requirements generated by the Air Force buildup was prohibited, and on March 9 the Office of the Secretary of Defense required the Air Force to reduce its personnel by about 10,000.

Limitations on civilian personnel still in effect cause us to be short 93,000 of the number now required for the buildup toward 143 wings. More recently a ceiling has been placed on military personnel which requires the Air Force to reduce its uniformed personnel to a level of 20,000 below present strength within 2 years, despite the fact that we will organize and man new wings during that period.

Third, limitations on requests for appropriations. Requests for new appropriations for fiscal year 1954 are to be limited to \$11.7 billion. This is the figure which receives the greatest amount of attention because it is the most readily understood. However, statements have recently been made by the Department of Defense that the Air Force will, after all, buy the combat planes for a 143-wing force—but without the other elements of such a force. If a plan such as this is to be carried out, some further adjustment of the budget figure will, of course, be necessary.

This decision to purchase the combat aircraft for 143 wings in a program limited to 120 wings plus the modernization of the Air National Guard and Air Reserve, leaves most of these airplanes without units, people, or bases, and the only alternative is to store them.

Fourth, limitations on expenditures. Money to be paid out next year, mostly from appropriations of previous years, has been estimated by the Department of Defense not to exceed \$15.1 billion. At this moment we believe that an expenditure limitation above \$16 billion is more realistic.

Very recently, however, other statements from the Office of the Secretary of Defense have indicated that the expenditure figure was supposed to be elastic, and that it may be changed. Obviously, a change will be necessary if more combat airplanes than those required for a 120-wing force are to be purchased as has recently been indicated.

Fifth, limitations on force levels. The strength of an Air Force is generally expressed in terms of wings. We have been directed to plan and to program toward a so-called interim goal of 120 wings instead of the previously approved goal of 143 wings.

I must apologize if the picture I have presented appears somewhat confused. The numerous and sometimes contradictory administrative and fiscal actions of the past few months have caused the greatest amount of uncertainty and confusion in the Air Force and among allied activities that has existed since the demobilization after World War II.

Question. What has been the effect on the Air Force program of the administrative and fiscal actions of the past few months?

Answer. What disturbs me most about these actions is the fact that a modern Air Force, being composed of many interdependent parts, can be seriously weakened through tampering with any of those parts.

An Air Force consists of three principal elements—people, planes, and bases. The people include many kinds of specialists and most of these require extensive training. The planes are of many types and they all require extensive support in the form of spares, repairs, and auxiliary equipment. Bases also are of several types in a variety of locations, and most of them require a long time to build.

A shortage in any one of these many elements which go to make up a modern Air Force may render the remainder of that force ineffective. To keep everything in gear and to enable the entire program to move forward on schedule and with economy requires a consistent and orderly progression to established goals.

Great waste occurs when a setback in one aspect of the program causes a delay in all the other aspects. Viewed in this light, it should be clear that any one major element of an Air Force program is just as important as any other and that so-called supporting elements cannot be sacrificed without crippling combat strength.

For example, it is possible to train mechanics after they are assigned to combat units instead of in schools where they ought to be trained. To do so will produce a paper saving of personnel at no loss in number to the combat unit. But it is an inefficient procedure and it actually lowers combat strength instead of increasing it, since it constitutes a drain on the combat capability of a unit which should be ready to go. Also, it is possible to complete the training of pilots after they have been assigned to combat units, but this again is wasteful and dangerously deceptive, because it means that the combat units are never quite ready for combat.

It is relatively easy to make adjustments of this character in an effort to save money but such adjustments can only cause waste and a further postponement of the goal.

At the present time the principal limitation is the latest manpower ceiling placed upon the Air Force which compels us to make reductions in supporting units that are just as vital to the combat elements as the roots of a tree are vital to its branches. Program schedules such as training rates and flying hours have been adjusted downward because

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 5, 1953
For actions of June 4, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey urged support for his bill to ship surplus wheat to Pakistan. Sen. Schoepfel criticized F & DA's wheat cleanup program. Sen. Humphrey criticized reduction in USDA research funds. House passed bills establishing commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization. House committee ordered reported economic controls bill. Sen. Young introduced and discussed bill authorizing barter of surplus commodities for foreign military supplies. Sen. Aiken introduced bill for control of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep. Sen. Williams introduced and discussed bill limiting 90% parity support to 1953 crops.

HOUSE

1. **ORGANIZATION.** Passed S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, with an amendment substituting the provisions of H.R. 4406, which had previously been passed with amendments (pp. 6290-308).

Passed S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, with an amendment substituting the provisions of H.R. 992, which had previously been passed as reported (pp. 6309-12).

2. **ECONOMIC CONTROLS.** The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, with an amendment in the form of a substitute which "eliminates the wage, price and services freeze provisions, as well as all credit control provisions passed by the Senate; approved section 104 (fats and oils control provisions) as contained in the 1952 act; extends for 1 year instead of 2" (p. D512).

3. **DISBURSING.** Passed without amendment S. 1307, amending the act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers (pp. 6308-09). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. **SMALL BUSINESS.** Adopted a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5141, to create a Small Business Administration, but deferred consideration of the bill until today, June 5 (pp. 6312-13).

5. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Fountain was permitted to make certain corrections in the record of June 3 on the debate on Reorganization Plan No. 2 for this Department (pp. 6287-88).
6. HOLIDAYS. Rep. Hand spoke in favor of H. Con. Res. 14, to bring about observance of holidays on the Monday nearest to the day on which each such holiday occurs, and inserted a Philadelphia Bulletin article on this subject (p. 6308).
7. FARM CREDIT. Both Houses received the FCA audit report for the fiscal year 1952 (H. Doc. 165) (pp. 6232, 6324).
8. HAWAII. Received an Hawaii Legislature resolution favoring S. 49, Hawaii Statehood bill (p. 6325).
9. SCHOOL LUNCH. Received a Massachusetts Legislature memorial in opposition to a reduction of the national school lunch program appropriation (p. 6325).
10. FOREIGN TRADE; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Smith (Miss.) spoke on the costs to the American taxpayers of the Buy-American Act, using the Chief Joseph Dam case as an example (p. 6289).
11. BLACKBERRY JAM. Rep. Angell inserted an article on the development of wild-cross blackberry jam in Willamette Valley, Oregon (p. 6287).

SENATE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce, appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6254-69, 6271-80). Rejected a Douglas amendment barring funds to any State for Federal-aid highways which submits programs therefor in excess of 95% of amounts apportioned to that State for the fiscal year 1955 (pp. 6276-80). Sens. Bridges, Saltonstall, Ferguson, Smith (N. J.), McCarran, Ellender, and Hill were appointed conferees (p. 6280).
13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey urged support for his bill, S. 1782, to ship surplus wheat and other commodities to Pakistan, saying, "the administration would do well to offer its support, and not to insist upon having a special Republican bill introduced" (p. 6248).
Sen. Wiley inserted a National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. resolution favoring shipment of surplus wheat to Pakistan (p. 6233).
Sen. Humphrey inserted a summary of the American Farm Bureau Federation's recommendations on foreign aid legislation (pp. 6283-4).
14. WHEAT INFESTATION. Sen. Schoepfel criticized the "announced purpose" of the Food and Drug Admin. to divert all insect-infested wheat to animal feed, and claimed the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is so severe in its application as to prevent legal wheat shipments "out of the borders of my State" (pp. 6281-2).
15. RESEARCH FUNDS. Sen. Humphrey criticized the administration's cut in agriculture research funds, and inserted a New York Times article discussing President Eisenhower's recent visit to the Beltsville Research Center (pp. 6284-5).
16. EXPORT CONTROL. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 1739, providing for continuation of authority for regulating exports (p. 6253). This bill will now be sent to the President.

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1954, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
10 otherwise provided for, including (1) *the cost of transporting*
11 *to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-*

1 *niture and household and personal effects of an employee of*
2 *the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is*
3 *unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations*
4 *as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the*
5 *Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.*
6 *801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the*
7 *National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural*
8 *Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act*
9 *of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); ex-*
10 *penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities*
11 *provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to*
12 *exceed three for replacement only, including one at not*
13 *to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;*
14 *printing and binding outside the continental United*
15 *States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March*
16 *1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by*
17 *section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);*
18 *purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in*
19 *foreign countries when required by law of such countries;*
20 *dues for library membership in organizations which issue*
21 *publications to members only, or to members at a price lower*
22 *than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;*
23 *employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; re-*
24 *fund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;*
25 *establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and*

1 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
2 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
3 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
4 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
5 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
6 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
7 and alien seamen (2) *from United States vessels* in foreign
8 countries and in the United States Territories and pos-
9 sessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of
10 officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in res-
11 cuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
12 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses
13 of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institu-
14 tions for American convicts and persons declared insane by
15 any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners
16 and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law
17 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from
18 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-
19 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and
20 facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabu-
21 lation of technical information, (3) preparation of special
22 maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, im-
23 provement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties
24 in foreign countries, including minor construction on Govern-
25 ment-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Govern-

1 ment-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or
 2 lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,
 3 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign
 4 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;
 5 ~~(3)\$60,000,000~~ \$50,000,000 ~~(4)~~and in addition \$15,600,-
 6 000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available
 7 to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953 of which
 8 latter amount not to exceed \$5,600,000 may be used to cover
 9 the costs of reduction-in-force, including salaries, terminal
 10 leave, travel and transportation expenses of officers and em-
 11 ployees whose services are terminated, and travel and trans-
 12 portation costs in connection with transfers necessary as a
 13 result of reduction-in-force of which ~~(5)~~not less than
 14 \$8,000,000 ~~(6)~~shall may be used to purchase foreign cur-
 15 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
 16 United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c)
 17 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)),
 18 passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service
 19 abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allow-
 20 ances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal
 21 year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such
 22 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
 23 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case
 24 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
 25 (except that two such vehicles may be purchased at not to

1 exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such
2 vehicles except station wagons.

3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section
5 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
6 1131), \$500,000,

7 (7) ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

8 *For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings*
9 *Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), foreign*
10 *currencies and credits owed to or owned by the United States*
11 *in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$4,000,000 to*
12 *be available through June 30, 1954: Provided, That when*
13 *such foreign currencies and credits are made available for*
14 *purposes of said Act, as amended, the Department of State*
15 *shall issue certificates in equivalent dollar terms, and credits*
16 *shall be allowed in the proper accounts of Government de-*
17 *partments and agencies concerned: Provided further, That*
18 *section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953*
19 *(Public Law 547, Eighty-second Congress, approved July*
20 *15, 1952); or provisions relating thereto providing for re-*
21 *imbursement therefor to the Treasury from applicable appro-*
22 *priations of the agency concerned shall not apply to foreign*
23 *currencies or credits used for the purposes of this*
24 *authorization.*

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
2 SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
4 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
5 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
6 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
8 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
9 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
10 taining to certification of expenditures.

11 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, ~~(8)the Government of Panama,~~ and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, ~~(9)\$30,044,787~~ \$29,614,787.

17 (10) PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

18 *The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid*
19 *annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise*
20 *appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of*
21 *Panama in accordance with the Treaty of 1936 (53 Stat.*
22 *1818).*

23 **(11)** *Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Com-*
24 *merce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, as*
25 *amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At*

1 *the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and be-*
 2 *fore the period, insert: “, Caribbean Commission and the*
 3 *Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation*
 4 *Organization”*

5 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
 7 certain international organizations in which the United States
 8 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
 9 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
 10 Acts and Conventions providing for such representation;
 11 attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned
 12 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
 13 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
 14 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
 15 801-1158) ; purchase (not to exceed one for replacement
 16 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
 17 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
 18 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for
 19 guards and chauffeurs; ~~(12)\$1,300,000~~ \$1,100,000: *Pro-*
 20 *vided*, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations
 21 Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations there-
 22 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act,
 23 may be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in
 24 connection with United States participation in the Interna-
 25 tional Civil Aviation Organization.

1 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

2 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
3 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
4 national activities which arise from time to time in the
5 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
6 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
7 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
8 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries,
9 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
10 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
11 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel
12 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
13 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
14 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
15 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsist-
16 ence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
17 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
18 business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
20 United States in expenses of international organizations; and
21 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the
22 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111; ~~(13)~~\$1,300,000
23 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may
24 be expended for representation allowances as authorized by

1 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.
2 1131) and for entertainment.

3 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
4 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

5 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
6 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
7 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
8 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
9 the United States Section, International Boundary and
10 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
11 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
12 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
13 power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects;
14 detailed plan preparation and construction (including
15 surveys and operation and maintenance and protection dur-
16 ing construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection;
17 expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101
18 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.
19 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles
20 for replacement only; purchase of planographs and litho-
21 graphs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
22 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to
23 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
24 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
3 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
4 gations, \$500,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For detailed plan preparation and construction of
7 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
8 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
9 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
10 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
11 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),
12 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects
13 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and
14 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,
15 \$6,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
16 That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande
17 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
18 easement in connection with this project except such as has
19 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
20 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
21 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion Dam shall
22 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in
23 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been
24 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the
25 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall

1 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of
2 State.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
5 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
6 ~~(14)\$1,000,000~~ \$900,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for
7 the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the
8 provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
9 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
10 (59 Stat. 89).

11 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

12 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
13 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
14 ventions between the United States and Canada signed
15 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
16 Stat. 1351), treaties between the United States and Great
17 Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909
18 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102),
19 the treaty between the United States and Canada signed
20 February 27, 1950, and Convention between the United
21 States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including
22 stenographic reporting services by contract; purchase (not
23 to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
24 motor vehicles; the United States share of the expenses of
25 the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the

1 International Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American
 2 Tropical Tuna Commission, which except for the expenses
 3 of the members, may be advanced to the respective Commis-
 4 sions; ~~(15)\$500,000~~ \$543,889, to be disbursed under the
 5 direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for
 6 additional expenses of the American Sections, International
 7 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

8 International Joint Commission, United States and
 9 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
 10 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
 11 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
 12 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
 13 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
 14 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
 15 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in at-
 16 tending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
 17 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
 18 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
 19 special and technical investigations in connection with matters
 20 falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That
 21 transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
 22 Government for the performance of work for which this
 23 appropriation is made.

24 International Boundary Commission, United States,
 25 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work

1 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
2 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
3 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
4 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not
5 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
6 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
7 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
8 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
11 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
12 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section
13 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

14 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
15 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
16 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
17 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
18 U. S. C. 543).

19 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
20 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
21 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
22 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
23 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
24 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
25 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that

1 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
2 tion may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

3 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
4 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
5 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
6 transportation of United States Government employees from
7 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
8 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*,
9 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
10 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

11 SEC. 106. During the current fiscal year and when pur-
12 chases are made with foreign currencies, the Department
13 of State is authorized to purchase for use abroad any pas-
14 senger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and
15 station wagons), at a cost of not to exceed the equivalent
16 of \$2,200 for each such vehicle.

17 SEC. 107. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
18 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
19 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
20 ment of the General Services Administration for security
21 guard services for protection of confidential files.

22 SEC. 108. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
23 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
24 (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-

1 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
 2 away from their own countries to foreign participants in any
 3 exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnish-
 4 ing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction
 5 of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed
 6 without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

7 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
 8 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
 9 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
 10 the several States of the United States or any political
 11 subdivision thereof.

12 SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this
 13 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribu-
 14 tion to any international organization which engages in the
 15 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of
 16 one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
 17 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
 18 one world government or one world citizenship.

19 ~~(16)SEC. 111. No part of any appropriation contained in~~
 20 ~~this title shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in~~
 21 ~~connection with, participation in the International Materials~~
 22 ~~Conference.~~

23 ~~(17)SEC. 111. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-~~

1 *munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-*
 2 *bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.*

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 4 Appropriation Act, 1954".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 9 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 10 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for
 11 replacement only; miscellaneous and emergency expenses
 12 authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
 13 Administrative Assistant; and examination of estimates of
 14 appropriations in the field; (18)\$~~2,495,000~~ \$2,375,000.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
 17 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
 18 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 19 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 20 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 21 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; (19)\$~~10,160,000~~ \$9,960,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 24 and kindred laws, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 25 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
2 Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
4 AND MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
7 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six pas-
8 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one
9 van at not to exceed \$3,000 and one van at not to exceed
10 \$6,900; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
11 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
12 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000,
13 of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the
14 employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
15 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

16 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

17 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
18 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
19 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and ex-
20 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
21 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
22 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States
23 Code; (20) ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part
24 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any

1 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
2 day.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
4 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

5 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
6 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
7 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$225,000.

8 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
11 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
12 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
13 classification and preservation of identification and other
14 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
15 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
16 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
17 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
18 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
19 General, including purchase (not to exceed two hundred
20 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of
22 one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not
23 to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range
24 facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
25 Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxi-

1 cab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth
2 in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of
3 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
4 purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and
5 not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
6 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
7 of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on
8 his certificate; \$77,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
9 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
10 emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extor-
11 tion, and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in
12 such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General
13 may determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation
14 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum
15 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

16 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
17 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
18 any civil-service employee.

19 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
22 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
23 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
24 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
25 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1

1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
2 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
3 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
4 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
5 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
6 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
7 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
8 priation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
9 two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms
11 and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
12 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
13 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits
14 to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,
15 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the
16 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of
17 the General Services Administration for security guard serv-
18 ices for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care,
19 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien
20 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including
21 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
22 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
23 General; \$42,250,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions in Alaska; not to exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ;

(21) ~~\$25,770,000~~ \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as

1 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
 2 for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for
 3 inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

4 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

5 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
 6 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
 7 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
 8 by contract or force account, \$190,000: *Provided*, That labor
 9 of the United States prisoners may be used for work per-
 10 formed under this appropriation.

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
 13 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including
 14 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;
 15 \$2,475,000.

16 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
 19 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
 20 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
 21 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
 22 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
 23 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
 24 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
 25 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed (22) ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$2,500,-

1 000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general
 2 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, in-
 3 cluding rent of private or Government-owned space in the
 4 District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meet-
 5 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this au-
 6 thorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1
 7 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
 8 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
 9 the House of Representatives giving detailed information
 10 on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred
 11 during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the
 12 activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*,
 13 That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of
 14 \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Sal-
 15 aries and expenses, general administration", Department of
 16 Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 ~~(23) SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$750,000 in the aggregate from~~
 19 ~~the appropriations made in this title for general adminis-~~
 20 ~~tration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys~~
 21 ~~and marshals shall be available, without regard to the Clas-~~
 22 ~~sification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to exceed~~
 23 ~~\$14,000 per annum) of United States attorneys and special~~
 24 ~~attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General~~
 25 ~~and to United States attorneys not otherwise provided~~

1 for: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress
2 on the 1st of July and January showing the names of
3 the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the
4 annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid
5 to each, together with a description of their duties.

6 *SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the aggregate*
7 *from the appropriations made in this title for general*
8 *administration, general legal activities and United States*
9 *Attorneys and Marshals shall be available for compensation*
10 *of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States At-*
11 *torneys, special attorneys and special assistants to the At-*
12 *torney General and to United States Attorneys without re-*
13 *gard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: Provided,*
14 *That in no event shall the annual salary of any United*
15 *States Attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000*
16 *and in no event shall the annual salary of any Assistant*
17 *United States Attorney or any special attorney or special*
18 *assistant be less than \$6,000 or more than \$12,000: Pro-*
19 *vided further, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only*
20 *apply to the Chief Assistant United States Attorney in each*
21 *office.*

22 *SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title*
23 *may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-*
24 *after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-*
25 *ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly*

1 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
2 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
4 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
5 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
6 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
7 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
8 of the District of Columbia.

9 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
10 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
11 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
12 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

13 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in
14 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

17 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit
19 in the United States District Court for the Southern District
20 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of
21 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public
22 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

23 (24) SEC. 208. *Not to exceed 10 per centum of the appro-*
24 *priations for legal activities and general administration in*

1 *this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval*
 2 *of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appro-*
 3 *priation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum and*
 4 *any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be re-*
 5 *ported to the Congress in the annual budget.*

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
 7 Appropriation Act, 1954".

8 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 11 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
 12 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service
 13 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; ~~(25)\$1,875,000~~ \$1,533,281 ~~(26)~~;
 14 *and in addition, in order to provide for additional organiza-*
 15 *tion and management surveys of the Department of Commerce,*
 16 *the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this ap-*
 17 *propriation from any other appropriations available to the*
 18 *Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the*
 19 *current fiscal year and in addition not to exceed \$450,000*
 20 *of the unobligated balances of all annual appropriations*
 21 *available to the Department of Commerce during fiscal year*
 22 *1953 to be used to cover the costs of reduction-in-force of*
 23 *officers and employees whose services are terminated, which*
 24 *amount may be allotted by the Secretary, to be used exclusively*

1 *for terminal leave expenses of the offices and bureaus con-*
 2 *cerned.*

3 Technical and scientific services: For expenses necessary
 4 for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineer-
 5 ing information to business and industry as authorized by
 6 the Act of September 9, 1950 (Public Law 776),
 7 \$200,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-
 10 lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
 11 provided for by law; and for general administration, includ-
 12 ing enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the
 13 Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and purchase
 14 of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
 15 ~~(27)\$6,770,000~~ \$6,000,000.

16 ~~(28)~~Censuses of business and manufactures: For expenses
 17 necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses
 18 of business and manufactures as authorized by law, includ-
 19 ing personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to
 20 be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to
 21 the Classification Act of 1949 as amended; and additional
 22 compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for
 23 field work under this appropriation; \$9,400,000, to remain
 24 available until December 31, 1956.

1 **(29)** *Census of Agriculture: For expenses necessary to pre-*
 2 *pare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 census*
 3 *of agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal*
 4 *services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the*
 5 *Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification*
 6 *Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of*
 7 *Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under*
 8 *this appropriation; \$2,200,000 to remain available until*
 9 *December 31, 1954: Provided, That the unexpended balance*
 10 *of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal*
 11 *year 1953 shall be merged with this appropriation.*

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 14 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
 15 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
 16 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.
 17 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety
 18 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation
 19 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service
 20 to States and other public and private agencies in connection
 21 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-
 22 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including
 23 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$295,000); the operation
 24 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; fees and mileage of
 25 expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of ap-

1 appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed fifty for
 2 replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase
 3 and repair of skis and snowshoes; ~~(30)\$105,500,000~~ \$104,-
 4 500,000: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
 5 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities,
 6 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
 7 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an ad-
 9 ditional amount for the acquisition and establishment by
 10 contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, in-
 11 cluding the equipment of additional civil airways for day
 12 and night flying; the construction of additional necessary
 13 lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating
 14 structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization
 15 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the
 16 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-
 17 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-
 18 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Ad-
 19 ministration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil
 20 where such accommodations are not otherwise available;
 21 ~~(31)\$7,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 22 pended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made from this ap-
 23 propriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil
 24 Aeronautics Administration", for costs of maintenance and

1 operation of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities
2 established under this appropriation (not to exceed \$283,-
3 000) ; for necessary expenses in connection with the transpor-
4 tation by air to and from and within the Territories of the
5 United States of materials and equipment secured under this
6 appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary
7 administrative costs (not to exceed \$325,000).

8 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
9 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
10 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
11 tive to such developmental work and service testing as tends
12 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-
13 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-
14 ances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of neces-
15 sary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance
16 of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number au-
17 thorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
18 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; ~~(32)\$1,000,000~~
19 \$750,000.

20 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
21 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
22 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
23 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
24 placement only; purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms;
25 and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.

1 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an ad-
 2 ditional amount for "Construction, Washington National Air-
 3 port", including improvements to existing paving and utili-
 4 ties ~~(33)~~, ~~\$400,000~~ (*boilers*), \$200,000, to remain available
 5 until expended.

6 ~~(34)~~ Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not
 7 to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the
 8 appropriation made available under this head in the Depart-
 9 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be
 10 available during the current fiscal year for expenses neces-
 11 sary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946,
 12 as amended ~~(49 U. S. C. 1101-1119)~~, including mainte-
 13 nance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to
 14 exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
 15 for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
 16 Aeronautics Administration".

17 *Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For*
 18 *carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of*
 19 *May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), to be*
 20 *available until June 30, 1958, \$12,500,000, of which (1)*
 21 *\$10,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance*
 22 *with section 6 of said Act, (2) \$400,000 for projects in*
 23 *Puerto Rico, (3) \$25,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands,*
 24 *(4) \$400,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii,*
 25 *(5) \$175,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and*

1 (6) \$1,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary
2 planning, research, and administrative expenses; including
3 purchase (not to exceed ten for replacement only) of passenger
4 motor vehicles; of which \$1,500,000 not to exceed \$250,000
5 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and
6 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide for
7 necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance
8 and operation of aircraft: Provided, That the appropriation
9 under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby
10 merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization
11 heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter
12 be accounted for under this head.

13 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liq-
14 uidation of contract authorization) : For liquidation of obli-
15 gations incurred under authority heretofore granted under
16 this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

17 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory
18 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance,
19 improvement, and operation of public airports in the Terri-
20 tory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ;
21 including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and
22 cleaning of uniforms; \$500,000.

23 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary
24 for planning and developing a national system of aids to
25 air navigation and air traffic control common to military and

1 civil air navigation, including research, experimental investi-
 2 gations, purchase and development, by contract or other-
 3 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
 4 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of
 5 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under
 6 contracts for research or development work; and not to ex-
 7 ceed \$85,000 for administrative expenses; ~~(35)\$1,500,000~~
 8 \$1,085,000.

9 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 11 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic
 12 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a
 13 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of
 14 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
 15 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
 16 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
 17 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and
 18 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, main-
 19 tenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,750,000.

20 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 22 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
 23 883a-883i), including purchase of not to exceed three pas-
 24 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of sites
 25 and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic

1 or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation,
 2 maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation
 3 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
 4 of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument
 5 observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station
 6 to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceano-
 7 graphic observations or tending seismographs; pay, allow-
 8 ances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household
 9 effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by
 10 law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the active
 11 list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in accord-
 12 ance with law; ~~(36)\$12,200,000~~ \$12,000,000: *Provided,*
 13 That during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be
 14 reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts pub-
 15 lished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for
 16 the official use of the military departments of the Department
 17 of Defense.

18 Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station: For
 19 expenses necessary for construction and equipment of a
 20 geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13,
 21 1952 (66 Stat. 70), \$750,000, to remain available until
 22 expended.

23 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

24 Departmental salaries and expenses: For necessary ex-
 25 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

1 at the seat of government, including the purchase of com-
 2 mercial and trade reports, ~~(37)\$2,750,000~~ \$2,500,000:
 3 *Provided*, That expenses of field studies or surveys conducted
 4 by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable
 5 from the amount herein appropriated.

6 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
 7 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
 8 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
 9 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
 10 the United States and its possessions, \$1,650,000.

11 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

12 Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) :
 13 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the
 14 payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946,
 15 pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head to
 16 enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning, and
 17 betterments, ~~(38)\$64,000,000~~ \$59,000,000, to remain avail-
 18 able until expended.

19 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
 20 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted
 21 on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant
 22 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations here-
 23 tofore made to the United States Maritime Commission,
 24 ~~(39)\$25,000,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 25 pended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-

1 differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity)
2 is represented on the operator's books by a contingent ac-
3 counts receivable item against the United States as a partial
4 or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1)
5 shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve
6 fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit
7 of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treat-
8 ment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve
9 fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by
10 the United States reduces the balance in the operator's con-
11 tingent receivable account against the United States, such
12 amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be
13 considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Mer-
14 chant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further,*
15 That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropri-
16 ations Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided
17 in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
18 amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a
19 long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to
20 make future payments in accordance with the terms of such
21 operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further,*
22 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available
23 for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an
24 operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages,

1 during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred,
 2 which number shall include the number of voyages under
 3 contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall
 4 be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July
 5 1, 1952.

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
 7 ing into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other
 8 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the
 9 Maritime Administration, ~~(40)\$16,300,000~~ \$15,500,000,
 10 within limitations as follows:

11 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
 12 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,125 for
 13 entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically
 14 authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed
 15 \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be avail-
 16 able exclusively for ship structure research, testing and
 17 models; ~~(41)\$8,000,000~~ \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That funds
 18 transferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations
 19 Revolving Fund established under the provisions of the Act of
 20 June 2, 1951 (46 U. S. C. 1241 (a)) shall not exceed a sum
 21 sufficient to provide for the average employment of two hun-
 22 dred and ninety employees during the current fiscal year;

23 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-

1 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-
2 ing not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,300,000;

3 Reserve fleet expenses, \$7,000,000, including not to
4 exceed \$7,490 for expenses of travel.

5 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
6 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of train-
7 ing stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay,
8 New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Mari-
9 time Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,500,000
10 for personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
11 where which may be used to provide pay and allowances
12 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-
13 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by
14 law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of
15 two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not
16 to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,
17 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended
18 in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of
19 travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable
20 appropriations of the Public Health Service for services
21 rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,480,000, includ-
22 ing uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midship-
23 men, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per
24 cadet: *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uni-
25 form and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not

1 be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or
2 cadets.

3 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
4 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
5 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-
6 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support
7 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act au-
8 thorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth,
9 approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-
10 1123); ~~(42)\$349,800~~ \$379,800 for the maintenance and re-
11 pair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States
12 for use in connection with such State marine schools including
13 necessary expenses of converting one vessel from laid-up
14 status to State training status; and \$320,200 for allowances
15 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State
16 marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations
17 established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b));
18 ~~(43)\$860,000~~ \$890,000.

19 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
20 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
21 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
22 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
23 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
24 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
25 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and

1 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
2 against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce,
3 War Shipping Administration functions, December 31,
4 1946".

5 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
6 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
7 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
8 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime
9 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to
10 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-
11 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts
12 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers ad-
13 visable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such
14 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunk-
15 ers over and above such minimums shall be removed from
16 the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

17 No money made available to the Department of Com-
18 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act
19 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is
20 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-
21 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or
22 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost
23 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor
24 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine
25 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-

1 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsec-
2 tion is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

3 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
4 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
5 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
6 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
7 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
8 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
9 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be
10 credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof:
11 *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, con-
12 tract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utili-
13 ties, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury
14 as miscellaneous receipts.

15 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal
16 year from the construction fund established by the Mer-
17 chant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
18 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in
19 any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise
20 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered
21 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 PATENT OFFICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15
25 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates

1 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed
2 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-
3 missioner of Patents; \$12,000,000.

4 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

5 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of
6 administration, including advertising (including advertising
7 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas
8 adjacent thereto), purchase of thirty-five passenger motor
9 vehicles for replacement only, and the maintenance and
10 repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accord-
11 ance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau
12 of Public Roads.

13 Of the total amount available from appropriations of the
14 Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses,
15 pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of No-
16 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000
17 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the
18 President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public
19 Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
20 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
21 the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat.
22 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the
23 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
24 construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for per-
25 forming engineering service in Pan-American countries for

1 and upon the request of any agency or governmental corpora-
 2 tion of the United States.

3 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions
 4 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented
 5 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available
 6 until expended, ~~(44)\$510,000,000, which sum is composed of~~
 7 ~~\$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be~~
 8 ~~appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$119,500,000~~
 9 ~~\$475,000,000, which sum is composed of \$387,500,000, the~~
 10 ~~balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the~~
 11 ~~fiscal year 1952, \$84,500,000, a part of the amount author-~~
 12 ~~ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and~~
 13 ~~\$1,570,352, \$867,307 and \$562,341, the latter sums being~~
 14 ~~for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or re-~~
 15 ~~construction of highways and bridges which have been~~
 16 ~~damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as~~
 17 ~~provided by section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938,~~
 18 ~~section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and section~~
 19 ~~9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended~~
 20 ~~(23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).~~

21 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided
 22 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23
 23 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as
 24 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until
 25 expended, ~~(45)\$15,000,000, which sum is composed of~~

1 ~~\$3,400,000~~, the remainder of the amount authorized to be
 2 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and ~~\$11,600,000~~
 3 ~~\$14,000,000~~, which sum is composed of \$3,400,000, the
 4 remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
 5 the fiscal year 1952, and \$10,600,000, a part of the amount
 6 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953:
 7 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the
 8 rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and
 9 sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and
 10 supplies used for road construction and maintenance, but the
 11 total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not
 12 exceed \$15,000.

13 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of
 14 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-Ameri-
 15 can Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the
 16 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by
 17 section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66
 18 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950) : For an addi-
 20 tional amount for "Access roads (Act of September 7,
 21 1950)", for carrying out the provisions of section 12 of
 22 the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, as amended,
 23 ~~(46)\$7,500,000~~ \$5,500,000 to remain available until ex-
 24 pended.

25 Public lands highways (liquidation of contract author-

1 ization) : For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
2 the contract authorization granted by section 10 of the
3 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789), \$1,750,-
4 000, to remain available until expended.

5 Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract
6 authorization) : For an additional amount for payment of
7 obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1916,
8 as amended and supplemented, for the elimination of hazards
9 to life at railroad grade crossings, to remain available until
10 expended, \$2,211,925, which sum is the remainder of the
11 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
12 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 869) .

14 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the
15 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
16 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
17 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to
18 remain available until expended.

19 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of
20 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
21 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid to
22 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
23 shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to
24 labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

25 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or

1 other services in connection with the survey, construction,
2 and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed
3 for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign coun-
4 tries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for
5 such services (which may include depreciation on engineer-
6 ing and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to
7 the appropriation concerned.

8 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the
9 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for
10 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
11 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for
12 distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
13 of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Govern-
14 ment activities, cooperating foreign countries and State
15 cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and mate-
16 rials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
17 transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current
18 applicable appropriations.

19 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be
20 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
21 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
22 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and
23 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
24 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for
25 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C. 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); building of temporary experimental structures; and purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; as follows:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,000,000.

Research and testing: For research, testing and other activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, ~~(47)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,500,000.

Radio propagation and standards: For development and maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in

1 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the
 2 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and
 3 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency:
 4 **(48)**~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,306,500: *Provided*, That during the
 5 current fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation
 6 for employees appointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950
 7 (15 U. S. C. 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum.

8 Construction of laboratories: For an additional amount
 9 for relocation of laboratories, \$440,000.

10 **(49)***Working capital fund: Hereafter the working capital*
 11 *fund created by the Act of June 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 279),*
 12 *may be credited with advances from applicable appropria-*
 13 *tions for the cost of facilities and services to be financed by*
 14 *said fund, and said advances shall cover the same charges*
 15 *as those for which reimbursements are made to the fund.*

16 WEATHER BUREAU

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 18 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of
 19 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
 20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 21 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing
 22 office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; and
 23 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 24 only; **(50)**~~\$24,700,000~~ \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That dur-
 25 ing the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized

1 under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C.
2 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Govern-
3 ment agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological ob-
4 servations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate
5 of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for em-
6 ployees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic
7 region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than
8 five of such employees at any one time may receive a base
9 rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such employees may be ap-
10 pointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable
13 appropriations and funds available to the Department of
14 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in
15 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the
16 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

17 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
18 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available
19 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
20 cerned with the activities for which the appropriations are
21 made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for
24 individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
2 Appropriation Act, 1954".

3 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

4 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
5 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and
6 borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and
7 in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and com-
8 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
9 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
10 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
11 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
12 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

13 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

14 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
15 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-
16 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed
17 \$438,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
18 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual
19 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-
20 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,
21 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,
22 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to
23 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired

1 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and
 2 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-
 3 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of
 4 facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or
 5 in which it has an interest.

6 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

7 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the
 8 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
 9 Not to exceed (51) ~~\$240,000~~ \$480,000 shall be available for
 10 administrative expenses, including not to exceed (52) ~~\$6,000~~
 11 \$12,000 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the
 12 manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the
 13 Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the
 14 Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1,
 15 1947) ; and funds available for operating expenses shall be
 16 available for hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That
 17 no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees
 18 normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
 19 amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
 20 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation
 21 of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees
 22 as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates
 23 prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area

1 (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees,
2 but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed
3 as establishing a different leave system within the meaning
4 of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21,
5 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

6 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
11 against the Government of the United States or who is a
12 member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
15 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
16 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
17 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
18 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
19 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
20 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
21 member of an organization of Government employees that
22 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
23 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and

1 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
2 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
3 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
4 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
5 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
6 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
8 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
9 the Government of the United States by force or violence
10 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
11 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
12 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
13 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
14 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
16 any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
19 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

20 (53) SEC. 503. *No part of any appropriation contained in*
21 *this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in*
22 *connection with, participation in the International Materials*
23 *Conference.*

1 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,
2 Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 5, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 4 (legislative
day, May 28), 1953.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4974

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, RELATIVE TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
May 27, 1953.
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF
NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to my letter of April 3, 1953, concerning the personnel report covering departmental and field employees which the Post Office Department has been submitting to your committee each month.

Inasmuch as factual data have not been compiled for the month of April it is requested that you use for the April report the same number of employees as were listed on the January report.

Let me again assure you that concerted effort is being made to develop accurate data for these reports and that your committee will be furnished the information as soon as it has been tabulated.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES R. HOOK, Jr.,
Deputy Postmaster General.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Reports to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures compiled today show that civilian employment by executive agencies of the Federal Government during April was reduced by 24,029, bringing the total to 2,502,790.

As in March, this reduction again was the largest monthly cut since the Korean war began. It brought the total reduction for 10 months of the fiscal year, which began last July 1, to 96,568. This reduction, by months, follows:

Month	Total employment	Increase	Decrease
June 1952.....	2,599,358		
July.....	2,601,803	2,445	
August.....	2,592,769		9,034
September.....	2,574,203		18,566
October.....	2,569,054		5,149
November.....	2,565,607		3,447
December.....	2,560,479		5,128
January 1953.....	2,554,824		5,655
February.....	2,546,954		7,870
March.....	2,526,819		20,135
April.....	2,502,790		24,029

Again in April, as in each month since January, the total reported employment is subject to revision upon receipt of actual figures by the Post Office Department which has not submitted a personnel report since that time pending development of more accurate reporting. During reorganization of its personnel reporting procedures, the Post Office Department is reporting January employment figures.

INCREASES

The April reduction figure is net, after taking into account substantial increases during the month reported by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Veterans' Administration, along with lesser increases reported by the Department of Justice, the White House, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, Renegotiation Board, Small Defense Plants Administration, American Battle Monuments Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, Export-Import Bank, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Gallery of Art, National Labor Relations Board, National Science Foundation, Railroad Retirement Board, Securities and Exchange Commission, Smithsonian Institution, Soldiers Home, and Tariff Commission.

DECREASES

Increases in these agencies totalling 3,671 were offset by decreases totalling 5,282 in civilian agencies and 22,418 in civilian employment by the Department of Defense. All of the component agencies within the Department of Defense showed substantial reductions both inside and outside continental United States, and in both white-collar and industrial employment.

Substantial decreases among the civilian agencies were reported by the Departments of Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare, State and Treasury, the Economic Stabilization Agency, and Panama Canal, along with lesser decreases by 29 other agencies.

April employment by civilian agencies totaled 1,221,674, and civilian employment by the Military Establishment during the month totaled 1,281,116.

April employment inside continental United States totaled 2,320,414, a reduction of 21,653 under March, and outside continental United States Federal civilian employment totaled 182,376, a reduction of 2,376 under March.

CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY FOR REGULATION OF EXPORTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1739) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 12 of the Export Control Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 7), as amended by Public Law 33, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 43), is hereby amended by striking out "1953" and inserting in lieu thereof "1956."

Mr. CAPEHART. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1941, RELATING TO APPORTIONMENT OF CERTAIN MONEYS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 117) to amend section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1941 relating to the apportionment of moneys received on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 7 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved August 18, 1941, as amended (33 U. S. C. 701c-3), is amended by striking out "situated:" and inserting in lieu thereof "situated, or for defraying any of the expenses of county government in such county or counties, including public obligations of levee and drainage districts for flood control and drainage improvements:."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works explain the nature of the House amendment?

Mr. MARTIN. The House amendment simply makes clear that the bill would apply to public obligations of levee and drainage districts for flood control and drainage improvements.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is the House amendment agreeable to all members of the Senator's committee?

Mr. MARTIN. It is agreeable to all members of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

WEARING OF UNIFORM OF ARMED FORCES BY CERTAIN PERSONS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, last week the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the bill (S. 1550) to authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom.

On June 2 the Senate agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, providing that the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in signing Senate bill 1550 be rescinded, and that the House be requested to return to the Senate its message announcing its agreement to the House amendment.

The House of Representatives has now agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, and has returned the papers.

The House amendments were faulty, in that they referred to the President, rather than to the Secretary of Defense.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it agreed to the House amendments on May 28, last.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the motion to agree to the House amendments; and in lieu thereof, to move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House of Representatives, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 35) to provide for the repair and rehabilitation of public airports damaged by the armed services during the present national emergency, to extend beyond June 30, 1953, the availability of previous appropriations for payment of claims under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference

asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WOLVERTON, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota, Mr. PRIEST, and Mr. HARRIS had been appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) authorizing the printing of United States wall maps for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now recurs on the amendments offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL].

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Monroney
Barrett	Griswold	Morse
Beall	Hayden	Mundt
Bennett	Hendrickson	Neely
Bricker	Hennings	Pastore
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Payne
Butler, Md.	Hill	Potter
Byrd	Hoey	Purtell
Capehart	Holland	Robertson
Carlson	Humphrey	Russell
Case	Jackson	Saltonstall
Chavez	Jenner	Schoepel
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Cooper	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Kennedy	Sparkman
Duff	Kilgore	Stennis
Dworshak	Knowland	Symington
Eastland	Kuchel	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thye
Ferguson	Malone	Tobey
Flanders	Mansfield	Watkins
Fulbright	Martin	Welker
George	Maybank	Wiley
Goldwater	McClellan	Williams
Gore	Millikin	Young

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the two amendments offered by the Senator from Kansas, which are being considered en bloc, the first amendment being on page 50, line 12; the second on page 50, lines 19 and 20.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I do not know how many Senators presently on the floor were here last night when I presented my two amendments. Briefly, the two amendments seek to restore the amount originally requested by the Bureau of the Budget for the National Bureau of Standards when the matter was presented to it by the Department of Commerce. The two amendments seek to increase the appropriations to the extent of \$1,613,000.

Yesterday questions were asked of the Senator from Kansas relative to the use of the funds for certain purposes. First, I desire to make it perfectly clear that the amendments do not propose to increase the amounts allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for this item, which I think relates to an important function and an important adjunct of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, yesterday evening, I, myself, raised certain questions with the Senator from Kansas, along the line of inquiry as to whether the granting of the increase in the appropriations as proposed in his amendments would be in the nature of furthering certain expanding activities of the Bureau of Standards in its contractual field. The Senator assured me that in his opinion it would not be, that the proposed increase in appropriations was, he believed, for the normal, ordinary functions of the Bureau of Standards, and that without the increase, those operating functions would be curtailed.

I have checked with the Senator from Kansas and with other sources, and I am now thoroughly convinced that the increase in the appropriation which he proposes is very important to the normal, current operations of the Bureau of Standards, and that it does not apply to the subject matter which I raised in my questions on yesterday.

I wish to say to the Senator from Kansas that I am convinced that his amendments are worthy amendments, and that they are very important for the continuation of some important work of the Bureau of Standards in its normal operating functions. I assure the Senator further that, as a result of my discussions with him later, and as a result of inquiries, I am convinced that he is justified in requesting the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. President, I desire to make that correction, in case anyone thought my remarks of yesterday might continue to be construed as an objection in some way to the amendments of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I desire to say to the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa that I appreciate very much his remarks with reference to his inquiries of yesterday.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I wish to join with the able Senator from Kansas in recommending that the appropriation for the Bureau of Standards be increased. I know quite a little about the operations of the Bureau. I know what it means to employment in America, and what it means to business; and business, of course, is the segment of our economy which furnishes the jobs, and which gives employment.

In my opinion, we would be making a very serious mistake if we were to hinder laboratory research and development in our Nation, because it is through research and the development of new ideas that we are able to maintain and to increase employment. It seems to me that the recommended increase of appropriations for the Bureau of Standards is good insurance of continued employment. We make a mistake when we do anything which would in any way reduce or limit research and the development of new ideas, the testing of new ideas, and the testing of products.

I hope the appropriation for the Bureau of Standards will not be reduced to such a point that the Bureau cannot continue to function properly, because, if one reviews the history of this Nation, he will learn that it is as a result of research and development and engineering that we have been able to develop new products, such as the automobile, the tractor, the radio, television, the washing machine, and all of the many other things the people have, the production of which results in employment to millions and millions of our people. In other words, we have full employment today, in my personal opinion, by reason of the fact that there has been research, development, and engineering. To limit or to impair the means of research, development, and engineering would, I believe, tend to destroy employment in America, and would eventually result in a great deal of unemployment. I urge the Senate to support the amendments of the able Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I appreciate the contribution of the Senator from Indiana, and his understanding of the seriousness of the situation, and of the disastrous results which would result through a failure to maintain the Bureau of Standards in its work of making possible high standards of efficiency from the scientific standpoint.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. I wish to associate myself with the efforts of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], this morning. I desire to read a telegram which I have received from Mr. R. E. Sanders, Jr., president of Sanders Associates, Inc., a powerful research agency in the State of New Hampshire. The telegram reads:

Strongly urge you reconsider restoring Bureau of Standards budget to 4 million for next fiscal year. Despite the need for budget economy the basis work of Bureau of Standards with which I am familiar is invaluable to both commercial and defense work alike. Furthermore the specialists employed by Bureau of Standards are underpaid by commercial values and their absorption by commercial concerns will not be to the best interest of the Government.

Mr. President, our Bureau of Standards is a great research agency. The most beneficial research is that which is conducive to extending the borders of knowledge, and it is that type of research the Bureau of Standards is doing. Let us not hamper it, but let us make it possible for the Bureau to go ahead. I am glad to endorse the effort of the distinguished Senator from Kansas this morning.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I yield to the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. As I understand, the Senator from Kansas has stated that the increase in appropriation which he is advocating was originally approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. The Senator from New Jersey is correct.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That is very important, because, I may say, for the information of my colleagues, that in view of my interest in the research work of the National Science Foundation, I have had conferences with the Bureau of the Budget regarding the coordination of all the research work that is being done in the various departments of the Government to the end that our scientific work may be concentrated as far as possible in the National Science Foundation. Therefore, it was arranged with the Bureau of the Budget that in certain areas the previous appropriations for scientific research would be reduced and would be concentrated in the National Bureau of Standards.

I understand from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that the program which the Senator from Kansas is advocating has been considered definitely and approved as part of the major, overall research program. Therefore, the question of economy is not involved, but rather the question of efficiency in the matter of allocations for research in the different bureaus.

Therefore, as a result of my study last night, after the distinguished Senator from Kansas had raised his point, I am

entirely satisfied that the Senator's proposal is in line with the policy on which we have been working for some months, and regarding which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Dodge, wrote me a letter, giving full approval. So I am glad to join with the Senator from Kansas in support of his amendments. I believe they will restore the figures which the Bureau of the Budget worked out very carefully, so that the Bureau of Standards would not be handicapped by any uncalled for and unjustified reductions in the research allocation.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Jersey. He has put his finger upon a most important subject, that of scientific research. The questions the distinguished Senator has asked me have indicated his understanding to be exactly that of the Senator from Kansas.

I may say to the distinguished Senator that only last night, and again this morning, I received a telephone call from Dr. Kelly in Albuquerque, N. Mex. I know that there are those present today, particularly the senior Senator from New Jersey, who are very well acquainted with the notable work of Dr. Kelly. I am glad to say for the record that Dr. Kelly, in response to questions I asked him, stated that the proposed cut in the budget was made by the House, and which is indicated by the bill as it is now before the Senate, would be a most serious blow to the normal activities of the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Kelly said, "I cannot say too strongly that the cut should not be allowed."

I know that certain questions were raised on the Senate floor yesterday, and earnestly so, relative to the military phase of the Bureau's activities. I am sorry I did not have all the data on that point last night, but I do have a breakdown.

There was some suggestion that possibly the Bureau of Standards was going outside of its regular routine work and arrogating unto itself additional functions. I find that is not the case. I find that the Ordnance Bureau has come to the Bureau of Standards requesting it to do specific things with reference to scientific military exploration work and detailed implementation of highly technical classified work. I find the same thing has been done with reference to certain contracts. For instance, one phase of the work of the Bureau of Standards ties in very closely to atomic energy and the work connected with that great scientific defense organizational activity. I find, also, that the amount which the Department of Defense, directly or indirectly, has allocated to be handled through the National Bureau of Standards in connection with its very important work in connection with fuses was \$11,575,000. I shall not go further into this item, because certain phases of it are of a highly classified nature.

The sum of approximately \$11,360,000 was allocated in connection with a supplementary program to assist industry which had defense contracts approved by the highest echelon of our Military Establishment.

The sum of \$15,793,000 was allocated for guided-missile work which the Bureau has been doing.

One specific thing which I wish to make crystal clear is that the work which the Bureau of Standards is doing and for which it is receiving certain allocated sums of money from different departments of the Defense Establishment is mandatory work; it is not discretionary work on the part of the Bureau of Standards. It fits very importantly into the defense of our country.

Mr. President, I could go on and enumerate some of the other important vital matters which tie into defense.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I understand the Senator's amendments would merely restore the figures to the amount of the Budget recommendation.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. The Senator from Mississippi is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. I further understand that if these figures are not restored to the budget recommendation, a 25-percent reduction in the basic technical research program would result.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. That is exactly the information upon which I am relying, which has been relayed to me by high officials of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. STENNIS. That is the way the Senator from Mississippi understands the situation. I do not have much personal knowledge of this particular item, but I am acquainted generally with agricultural research. I know that there has been such a demand for top men in industry and defense research, especially within the past 10 or 12 years, that it has been difficult to secure the high type of research men, the better level of research men, required to go into these various Government programs.

I think it is highly important that we not reduce the modest programs which are already in progress. I think the Senate should vote for the amendments, to restore the budget figure. If there is any change in policy, that is another question to be considered on another occasion.

I thank the Senator from Kansas for permitting me to make this statement.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

I should like to point out one other thing which I think is most important. There may be in the minds of some the thoughts that the work of the Bureau of Standards is not available to all categories of business, but one thing I desire to make clear is that there is in this country a segment of business known as small business constantly call upon the Bureau for assistance. Several Members of the Senate are serving on the Small Business Committee of the Senate. We have been relatively free from too much difficulty in channeling defense contracts—slowly, to be sure—into many of the small-business concerns of the country. The contracts which have been allocated to small business have been per-

formed according to detailed specifications. I have been informed that the Bureau of Standards has worked out, under the guidance of the Defense Department and with the close precision work which must attach to some of the defense contracts, detailed information and background material that can be utilized by small businesses all over the country in the performance of defense contracts.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Can the Senator tell us, offhand, whether the increase asked for makes the amount larger or smaller than that which was used last year by the Bureau of Standards?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I believe it is a smaller amount than was requested last year. I think I am absolutely correct in that statement.

Last year, if my information is correct, the amount was \$7,779,000. In 1953 it is \$7,943,000. If my amendments are adopted the amount for 1954 will be \$7,613,000. I think I am relatively correct.

Mr. President, I wish to point out one other thing before I close. When the difficulty in which we now find ourselves began to accelerate—and I am speaking of the attitude of the communistic nations, and particularly with reference to Russia—following World War II we found that the Russian authorities, who were in responsible positions, reached out into Germany and into other European areas, as quickly as they could, and laid their hands upon scientific men to build up their scientific staffs for the production of scientific materials to meet the challenge of the rest of the world. If we stifle research, if we stifle an activity upon which so much of our defense is predicated, I think it will be a shortsighted policy. I say that most earnestly. I get rather tired at times of hearing that this or that is tied to the national defense, and that we should do thus and so. But here is something on which I do not want my country to be short. We are in a gadget age.

Believe me, Mr. President, unless we keep abreast of scientific defense we shall be outdistanced. I am offering no criticism of those who want to reduce expenses, but let us look to some other place than in the scientific field. Guided missiles, guided planes, proximity fuses—all those things to which we are so closely tied for our defense and protection—are closely related to the work of the Bureau of Standards.

When Dr. Kelly spoke to me about the importance of the work of the Bureau of Standards I felt constrained, despite the fact that I have stood on this floor many times and voted against increases in the interest of economy, to think that this is one place and one time when I should vote for an increase, and that is the reason why I favor the pending amendments.

Finally, before closing, I wish to say that many Senators know that recently the Secretary of Commerce has taken

action which has resulted in the appointment to the National Academy of Sciences of the head of this country's largest scientific engineering laboratory, as chairman of a committee to make a complete study of the functions of the National Bureau of Standards in relation to present national needs. I believe that is a fine contribution.

Dr. Marvin Kelly, whose name I mentioned a while ago, and with whom I spoke again this morning, the president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who is chairman of the committee, has strongly urged that the Bureau's capabilities for its basic functions should not be decreased at this time. Since preparing this statement, he has talked to me and urged me to do everything I could to ensure an adequate appropriation. He said, "Senator, I am sure you know my position. My position is a realistic one. I believe we should not cripple this department."

Under Dr. Kelly's leadership, I am certain that by the utilization of these funds we shall get a determination as to the goals toward which the work of the Bureau of Standards and the other technical help shall be directed in the future.

In the light of these circumstances, I naturally feel that the amendments should prevail. I know the increase has not been recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. I regret very much that I did not have the information I now possess at the time the matter was before the committee. If I had had it, and if I had had an opportunity, as I now have, to go to men in whom I have confidence on the scientific side, I assure the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in whom I have the greatest confidence, that I would have been before the committee to present the matter in my own way, which would not have been a scientific approach. There are Senators who could have presented the subject much better than I could have, but I would have asked for a restoration of the funds the Bureau of the Budget allotted to the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Kansas for the information he has brought to us. Great things have been accomplished by the Bureau of Standards, particularly in relation to the defense program, and also with respect to independent enterprise. I think it fair to say that some of the Government research that is done at the Bureau of Standards finds its way into many more economic enterprises than that which is done by some of the larger private institutions. There is a large place for both types of research. Under no circumstances would I wish to see the Government usurp the field. On the contrary, I like to look upon the research and scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Standards as supplementary and complementary to the work which is being done in the private areas of our economy.

I think it is well that we protect the integrity and scientific standards of the Bureau of Standards, and I am of the opinion that the proposal of the Senator from Kansas will do just that. As I understand, the amount of money which is proposed by the Senator's amendment is very modest, it is not beyond the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, and it is not as large as the amount appropriated in previous years.

On that basis, I think the amount can surely be justified, in view of the very definite need for increased scientific analysis and scientific study. We are confronted these days with real competition from all over the world. The Senator from Kansas has properly made note of the contest and competition between the areas of scientific inquiry in the free world as compared to that of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries. Regardless of the questions of communism or freedom, it is still good business to keep the Bureau of Standards on a high level of performance.

I wish to join with the Senator from Kansas in the offering of the amendments, and to express personally my gratitude for his leadership in the matter.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have listened to the able and distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] discuss this matter. I have great affection for and confidence in him. I know that basically he is for economy, in spite of the effort on his part for an increase in funds in this instance.

This subject was considered by the committee. Both the subcommittee and the full committee heard testimony on it. The Senate Committee on Appropriations arrived at the same decision as did the House of Representatives, namely, that \$3 million for this item was sufficient.

The Senator from Kansas, in so ably stating his case for an increase, has said that the Bureau of Standards has made a great contribution to national defense. I agree that it has, but it has also been paid for its work. The Bureau is paid for whatever it does. Whenever the Bureau performs services for another commission or department it is paid for that work by a transfer of funds. Therefore, despite the fact that, as far as I know, an assembly of talented and experienced personnel is available to do the work required, a transfer of funds is made, because that certainly has been testified to in the hearings.

I think the Senator from Kansas could have made a pretty good case for this item before the committee. I will not argue with him along that line. He has presented a case for his amendments. I believe that the agency should have presented a more forceful and better case for the committee. Based upon the evidence which we had, I think we were justified in taking the position we took.

Since the hearings, like the Senator from Kansas, the Senator from New Hampshire has talked with the various persons about this appropriation. Having mind the idea that there might be

some way of reaching a compromise figure to take to conference, the Senator from New Hampshire talked with various members of the committee yesterday to see what latitude of discretion the Senator from New Hampshire might exercise. I spoke with several Senators yesterday, both in and out of the Chamber. With two or three exceptions, they were opposed to any increase in the figures for these items. So in the light of the action of the subcommittee and the full committee, followed by an informal poll of members of the committee, the Senator from New Hampshire can do nothing else than oppose the request of the distinguished and able Senator from Kansas, which I admit he very eloquently supported. It is the feeling of the committee that the funds allowed in the bill will be adequate, and that whenever the Bureau of Standards does any work for other agencies or for the farmers, it will be adequately paid. I ask the Senator from Kansas if he expects to ask for a record vote on his amendments. What is his pleasure?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I should like to have the Senate pass upon this question, but I am not particularly concerned about a record vote. I know that several Senators are absent from the Chamber today for various reasons. However, I feel that this is such an important matter that we ought to have a better attendance of Senators before a vote is taken.

I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as to the first amendment, I will say to the Senator from Kansas that, in view of his expression of interest, and in view of the fact that many Senators are unavailable at the moment, and also because I do not wish to delay action on the bill, I should be willing to take to conference a figure of \$3,500,000 instead of \$3,000,000, if the Senator from Kansas will agree to that. I may say frankly that I am speaking on my own authority, without the concurrence or approval of other members of the committee; I wish to make that very clear. I am willing to split the difference and take to conference the sum of \$3,500,000 instead of \$3,000,000. That would place the subject in conference, where the facts could be determined, and any later information or evidence that might become available could be offered before the conference committee.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to see the subject go to conference on that basis, especially in view of what the Senator has just said, to the effect that in the light of other circumstances additional evidence may be presented to the conference committee.

Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the committee what he would be willing to do as to the second item of \$2,613,000. I think that is a very important matter.

Mr. BRIDGES. With respect to that item, if we could reach an agreement, I would be willing to take to conference a similar split. The Senator from Kansas is asking for \$2,613,000. I am willing to take to conference a figure of

\$2,306,500, which represents a similar split with respect to this item.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I had hoped that the distinguished Senator might be a little more generous with respect to the second item. I had hoped he might be willing to take to conference the figure of \$2,400,000. This item represents a very important program in the electronic field.

Mr. BRIDGES. I know that the Senator from Kansas is a distinguished midwestern trader. I think it is a very fine thing to be a good trader. However, I am a New Englander, and have some roots in the soil so far as trading is concerned. I think if I go halfway with the Senator that is about as good a trade as anyone could make.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am willing to have the distinguished Senator take the items to conference on the basis suggested. However, I am sure that when he goes into the subject earnestly he will be inclined to be a little more generous than he has indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas wish to modify his amendments accordingly?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am glad to modify the amendments accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments, as modified, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500,000."

On page 50, lines 19 and 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,306,500."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Kansas, as modified.

The amendments, as modified, were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last night the Senate, after a trying day, found itself confronted with a motion to reconsider the vote by which we had previously saved \$4 million from the funds recommended for the State Department palace-purchase program. The move succeeded, and thereby the taxpayers lost \$4 million. At the conclusion of my remarks I shall move to reconsider the vote by which this increase was inserted. I wish to make a statement at this point to indicate the reasons for my action.

FOREIGN CREDITS CAN BE USED FOR MANY PURPOSES

This money was voted, as we all know, because the majority of the Senate thought that the purchase of buildings was the only way we could use our available foreign credits. This notion—and I say this deliberately—is absolutely and unequivocally incorrect, and I shall prove it without question.

Let us trace very briefly the development of this amendment. When the subject was being considered by the Appropriations Committee, the committee was led to believe that these foreign credits would be lost if they were not spent for buildings or for education.

In a letter dated May 1, 1953, from the Under Secretary of State, Donald B. Lourie, to the Senator from New Hamp-

shire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he stated:

It is debatable as to whether we should retain millions in paper credits or convert a reasonable amount to physical property which collaterally reduces our national outlay for rented space. In my judgment, we should not permit unused credits to deteriorate or be defaulted (as in the recent case of Czechoslovakia) where land or building titles might more readily assure ultimate settlement and reduce our recurring annual expense.

I do not question the good faith of Mr. Lourie, but I submit that the evidence will show that he was taken in by the gentlemen of the State Department, who naturally want elaborate quarters. However, this being the information before the committee, they approved \$4 million for this program. I wish to make it clear that I do not blame the committee. I do not blame the chairman of the subcommittee, or the committee as a whole.

On the floor of the Senate, in the debate on this amendment, I pointed out, as did the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and other Senators, that these funds could be used for a variety of purposes to alleviate the taxpayers' burden. We stated that they could be used not only for the so-called Fulbright educational exchange program, but also for strategic materials; for pay of foreign nationals working for the Departments of State and Defense abroad, and for various supplies needed by our Government abroad.

The taxpayers must foot the bill for these purposes; and, to the extent that foreign credits can be used, the taxpayers will gain. To the extent that they are used for sumptuous offices and quarters the State Department will gain at the expense of the taxpayers. It was on this basis that the Senate, by a roll-call vote on Monday voted to eliminate the item.

On Tuesday a motion to reconsider this action was entered. Yesterday the motion was voted upon. It was asserted by certain of our colleagues—and I wish to say that I am sure they, too, were acting in good faith—that the Senate had been misled by me and by other Senators, and that it was really a move for economy to spend the \$4 million, because if we did not spend it we would lose it. A list of agreements with respect to these credits was produced on the floor, and as a result of cross-examination certain details were elicited, but the full information with respect to the credits was not available until this morning, when the details appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on pages 6210 and 6211.

AGREEMENTS SHOW THAT CREDITS NEED NOT BE SPENT FOR BUILDING

The agreements with Great Britain and France were cited in the debate yesterday, allegedly to show that the credits could be used only for the acquisition of real estate and for education. The only trouble with the list, as it is printed in the RECORD, when used to support the \$4 million item, is that it bears out my contention rather than that of the State Department. That is true because the

credits can be used for any purpose—any purpose, I repeat—in the eight countries in which the State Department palaces are sought to be constructed, with one single exception, namely, France. I refer to the list which is printed in the RECORD beginning at page 6210. I read from page 6212:

Asuncion—

Which is in Paraguay—

Office building and principal officers' residence, \$315,000.

Tangiers—

The same type of construction—

\$500,000.

Mexico: Office building and staff housing, \$650,000.

Helsinki—

That is in Finland—

Office building, \$600,000.

The Hague: Office building, \$525,000.

New Delhi: Office building and staff housing, \$1 million.

Bangkok: Officer housing, \$60,000.

Djakarta: Office building, \$350,000.

The total is \$4 million.

I ask Members of this body to read what the actual agreements are with the respective countries concerned. The list of agreements was placed in the RECORD by the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and can be found at pages 6210 and 6211. I invite the attention of the Members of the Senate on the floor and their staffs to look at the RECORD at that point, and to check my remarks as I go along.

I refer to pages 6210 and 6211 in the RECORD of yesterday.

The first country in which buildings are to be erected is Paraguay. There is no agreement listed for Paraguay. Therefore there are no restrictions. Two hundred thousand dollars of the \$315,000 is to come from dollar reserves, according to the footnote on page 6212. No credits whatever are listed in the table of outstanding balances under credit agreements available for payments in foreign countries, as shown in the table on page 6212 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Let us next take France.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As was stated 2 days ago, credits in Italy can be used to purchase marble and other materials, which can be transported and used in Paraguay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes. Italy, however, is not included in the list of countries in which buildings are to be erected.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand, but as I have indicated, credits in other countries can be used with which to purchase materials for use in such countries as Paraguay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is an item for France—Tangier—\$500,000. I wish to say that there are restrictions in force so far as France is concerned, but that is the only country where there are such restrictions in effect. Moreover, credits even here can be used for acquisition of property for airstrips and other purposes. They need not be spent for the State Department exclusively.

Let us take Mexico, which is listed in the first column on page 6210 of the RECORD. I ask Senators to read the last sentence:

Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses in Mexico.

The next office building to be erected is in Helsinki, Finland. I ask Senators to refer to the Finland item. I read from page 6210:

The Finland agreement has no annual limitation and funds received thereunder are available for any United States expenses.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. I refer to the item which the Senator from Illinois has read with respect to Mexico. The language which I should like to read is the sentence before the one read by the Senator from Illinois:

A new settlement arrangement will be worked out at that time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to point out that under the existing agreement the funds can be spent for any purpose.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. The point is they cannot be spent until an arrangement is worked out with Mexico.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. If Mexico is not willing to work out an agreement, what then?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The State Department naturally wants to work out an arrangement to restrict the use of funds to acquire the buildings. But an agreement could be reached to spend the credits on something beneficial to the taxpayers.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. That is not the point at all. The point is: If and when a new settlement is worked out these funds may be used for any United States expenses. However, if Mexico is unwilling to work out a new arrangement or a new agreement, those funds cannot be used for any United States expenses. I think I am correct in my interpretation of the language.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from North Carolina contend that under the existing agreement these funds are restricted in use, and can be used only for acquiring real estate or erecting buildings?

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. I do not know. I asked the question yesterday, because it seemed to me we were not getting the facts. I am asking for the facts. However, the language certainly does not, in my opinion, bear out the statement of the Senator from Illinois that the funds can be used for any expenses. The Senator from Louisiana knows more about it than I.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from North Carolina asking me a question?

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. I did ask the question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I point out that the source of the funds obviously was a lend-lease agreement with Mexico, as is stated. There had to be an agreement under which the lend-lease arrangement could be made. The description of that agreement is that funds acquired under the

agreement are available for any United States expenses in Mexico.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Does not the Senator from Illinois understand that when he speaks of "funds acquired under this agreement," he is referring to an agreement which is proposed to be entered into?

Mr. DOUGLAS. How can it refer to something in the future, which has not been entered into, as being binding? The presumption is that the statement refers to an existing agreement, not a future agreement.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Does the Senator believe it represents a presently existing agreement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I continue on this point? I read from page 6210 of the RECORD:

The Finland agreement has no annual limitation and funds received thereunder are available for any United States expenses.

Let us take the Netherlands, because it is proposed to erect a building in The Hague costing \$525,000. The statement on the Netherlands reads:

This agreement is available for any United States expenses and has no annual limitation on the amount that may be drawn.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. May I inquire as to which paragraph the Senator is referring. In other words, what is meant by "this agreement"?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The surplus property agreement.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Does the Senator from Illinois have before him a copy of that agreement, so we may look at it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I must go on the basis of the evidence introduced by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] in support of the contention that these funds could be used only for building. I am using the evidence he presented. Of course, it is not his evidence. He had no intent to deceive in this matter. Undoubtedly it was material which was given to him by Government agencies. I am merely taking the material and showing that according to the evidence which was advanced in support of these expenditures, the conclusion is exactly opposite to what was stated yesterday.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Illinois permit me to repeat what I said yesterday, namely, that before any of these funds can be expended for buildings in the host country or to buy material to be used in some other country, an agreement must be entered into between our country and the country in which we have the credit balance—for instance, in this case, between Finland and the United States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But the point made yesterday was that agreements existed restricting the use of these credits. If we are talking about future agreements, that leaves the whole question open. The summary statement for this material reads as follows, as it appears at the top of page 6210 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in the first column on that page: "Statement of Limitations and Restrictions Against Use of Foreign Currencies Made Available Under Credit Agreements, as of December 31, 1952."

In other words, it is a statement of conditions existing as of December 31, 1952, and it does not refer to any potential agreements in the future. The statement covers the agreements which were in force. We have seen that in the case of Mexico, Finland, and the Netherlands, thus far there have been no restrictions upon the use of the funds.

Now let us refer in this connection to India. If we examine the second column on page 6211 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 3, 1953, we find that paragraphs A, B, and C do not give any statement of restrictions. If there were restrictions and limitations, presumably they would be included. However, we do not find in these three paragraphs any statement of restrictions or limitations.

Now let us consider Bangkok which is located in Thailand, as referred in the third column on page 6211 of the RECORD. I ask my colleagues to notice the first sentence of that paragraph, which reads as follows:

A. Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses.

If we consider the situation regarding Djakarta, Indonesia, as shown at the top of the third column on page 6211, we find the following:

Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses and without annual limitation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Illinois read the next sentence?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It reads as follows:

The agreement provides that \$7 million may be used for an educational program and \$1.3 million for buildings both subject to change by negotiations.

Mr. ELLENDER. All of that demonstrates what I have stated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am not accusing the Senator from Louisiana of having any desire to mislead the Senate. I simply say that unintentionally he was misled by the material which was furnished to him; and I point out that this material states that \$7 million "may" be spent for educational purposes and \$1.3 million "may" be spent for buildings; but there is no statement that the money "must" be spent for those purposes. In fact, I point out that the money can be spent for virtually any purpose. This analysis shows that, in practice, there are no restrictions upon the use of any of these credits, in cases where buildings are desired to be constructed, except in the case of France. For instance, the credits could be spent for the Air Force; they do not have to be spent for the State Department.

I wish to say in all charity that yesterday the Senate acted under a misapprehension as to the real facts. I wish to make clear that I do not blame any Senator for that.

But I presume the gentleman in the State Department who prepared this data, gave to someone a false impression regarding what the data actually indicated, if analyzed. Upon analysis, it is seen that the funds really were available for other purposes in every country, and that in France the funds could certainly

be used for the Air Force or for other branches of our Armed Forces.

I believe we should return to the right track; and now that we have the true facts, I believe we should save this \$4 million for our taxpayers.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now enter a motion that the vote by which this item was approved yesterday be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). The motion will be entered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana will state it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I believe the Senate considered this matter yesterday.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in line with the point of order raised by the Senator from Louisiana, I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry, in order to state the matter in a somewhat more formal way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it in order for a Senator to move for reconsideration of a reconsidered motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first vote was on the question of agreeing to the committee amendment, and the committee amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 to 38.

Yesterday, that vote was reconsidered, and the amendment was agreed to. Therefore, the Senate did not affirm its first decision. A motion to reconsider, such as the one now submitted by the Senator from Illinois, would therefore be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Chair.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon for a question.

Mr. MORSE. I am not sure that I can put what I have in mind in the form of a question, so I shall wait until I can obtain the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Louisiana modify his motion? The effect of his motion, as he well knows, is to shut off debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has moved to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	Millikin
Barrett	Gore	Morse
Bridges	Hennings	Mundt
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Case	Hill	Russell
Cooper	Hoey	Schoeppel
Cordon	Holland	Smathers
Douglas	Jackson	Sparkman
Dworshak	Johnson, Tex.	Taft
Eastland	Knowland	Thye
Ellender	Lehman	Tobey
Ferguson	Maybank	Watkins
Flanders	McClellan	Williams

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DUFF, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is my understanding correct that with the motion to table of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] debate on this issue is shut off?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for reconsideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask unanimous consent that, before debate is shut off, I may be permitted to speak for about 5 minutes, in order to explain the reasons why I have asked for a reconsideration of the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to speak for 5 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I temporarily withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. DOUGLAS. With the understanding that I do not lose my right to the floor, and with the understanding that the time used by the Senator from Oregon is not subtracted from the time which is assigned to me—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No time is allocated to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] for his courtesy in withdrawing the motion to table, which, if it had been persisted in, would have shut off debate on the issue before the Senate.

I think I should explain why I have asked for reconsideration of the vote by which an expenditure of \$4 million for buildings for the Department of State was approved yesterday. In order to do so, I should like to state the history of this matter and make clear what has happened.

I preface my statement by saying that there has been complete good faith in this matter on the part of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. However, I think the Senate acted yesterday under a misapprehension as to what the facts are, and I now ask the attention of the Senate, in order that I may discuss the issue.

I invite the attention of Senators to pages 6210 and 6211 of the RECORD of yesterday, which is on their desks. Last night, after a trying day, the Senate found itself confronted with a move to reconsider the vote by which it had previously saved \$4 million from funds recommended for the State Department's palace-purchase program. The move succeeded, and thereby the taxpayers lost \$4 million.

This money was voted because a majority of the Senate felt that the purchase of buildings was the only way in which we could use our foreign credits. The notion that this is the only way in which we can spend our credits is not true, and I think I can prove it without any question.

When the matter was first under consideration by the Committee on Appropriations, the committee was led to believe that foreign credits would be lost if they were not spent for buildings. In a speech several minutes ago, I referred to a letter from Under Secretary of State Donald B. Lourie to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the committee. I am sure Mr. Lourie's letter also was written in good faith, but was based on incorrect information. It was on the basis of the incorrect information that the committee, acting in perfect good faith, approved \$4 million for the program.

In the debate on Monday, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and other Senators, including myself, pointed out that these funds could be used for a variety of purposes in order to reduce the burden upon taxpayers. We said then that foreign-dollar credits could be used for strategic materials, for the pay of foreign nationals working for the Departments of State and Defense abroad, and for various supplies needed by our Government abroad.

On Monday a motion to reconsider this action was entered, and it was asserted by certain Senators—and again I wish to say that their statements were made in good faith—that the Senate had been

misled by other Senators and by myself; that it was really a move for economy to spend the \$4 million, because if it were not spent, it would be lost.

A list of agreements with respect to these credits was produced. However, it was not available to the majority of the Members of the Senate. Agreements with Great Britain and France were cited to show that the credits could be used only for the acquisition of real estate and education.

The only trouble with this list, which has now been printed on pages 6210 and 6211 of the RECORD of yesterday, which I hope Senators will examine, is that it bears out my contention rather than that of the State Department. This is true, because in all the countries where it is proposed to erect buildings, with the single exception of France, the credits can be used for any purpose whatsoever.

I wish to read a list of the proposed expenditures, which was placed in the RECORD yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. According to the RECORD of yesterday, at page 6212, the first building was to be erected at Asuncion, Paraguay, and was to cost \$315,000.

The next building was to be built at Tangier, which is a French possession, at a cost of \$500,000.

A building was to be erected in Mexico City at a cost of \$650,000.

A building was to be constructed at Helsinki, Finland, for \$600,000.

Another building was to be constructed at The Hague, the Netherlands, at a cost of \$525,000.

An office building was to be constructed in New Delhi, India, at a cost of \$1 million.

At Bangkok, Thailand, a building was to be constructed for \$60,000.

At Djakarta, Indonesia, a building was to be constructed at a cost of \$350,000.

The total cost of construction would have been \$4 million.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. MORSE. In order to clear up a matter in my own mind, I wonder if the Senator would answer two or three questions.

First, do I correctly understand the Senator's position to be that when the Senate voted yesterday, and a majority of the Senate voted to restore the \$4 million item, we did so on the basis of a false assumption that the money could not be used for any other purpose than for building construction?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should say that our action was based on a mistaken assumption. I wish to be very careful about this. I am certain that no Senator gave information with any intent to deceive; it was simply mistaken information.

Mr. MORSE. I also wish to make that very clear. In my judgment, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], made their statements on the basis of their good-faith belief, as I am satisfied the Senator from Illinois now is making his state-

ment on the basis of his good-faith belief. However, since the Senator from Illinois objects to my phrase "false assumption," let me rephrase my question.

Is it the Senator's position that he believes the Senate acted on mistaken information, namely, that the Senate acted under the mistaken belief that the \$4 million could be used only for buildings?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Senators who were present at the time will remember that that was the point which was made—that the use of dollar credits was restricted to buildings.

Mr. MORSE. Second, am I correct in my understanding that it is the argument of the Senator from Illinois that the Department of State failed to make clear to the Senate that in all these countries, save and except France, the money could be used for so-called general purposes, and that even in France the money could be used for the purpose of construction of air strips and other Air Force needs? Is that the position of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. Let me put it this way. The letter of Under Secretary Lourie to the Committee on Appropriations undoubtedly contains misleading information. I presume that what operated on the Senate between Monday, when it rejected the expenditure, and yesterday, when it approved it, undoubtedly came from the State Department. But I did not hear any conversations between officials of the State Department and other Senators.

Mr. MORSE. Third, is it the argument of the Senator from Illinois that in the references in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to which he alluded, setting forth the so-called arrangements with these countries, there is no such restriction as a restriction limiting the funds to buildings, but there is a general restriction, already referred to, in respect to France.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct; and I invite the attention of the Senator from Oregon to the title of the memorandum which the able Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] inserted in the RECORD. It is headed:

Statement of Limitations and Restrictions Against Use of Foreign Currencies Made Available Under Credit Agreements, as of December 31, 1952.

Therefore, presumably, it refers to the situation existing as of the time the expenditures were authorized.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from Illinois agree, as represented by the Senator from Louisiana—and it seems to me his position is correct—that there is the requirement in regard to these funds, as there is with respect to other funds, that an agreement must be entered into as to how they shall be spent?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the basic controlling agreement there are no such restrictions.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Individual agreements can be made with respect to specific expenditures. If our State Department is willing to enter into such

agreements, undoubtedly they will be made.

Mr. MORSE. However, as I understand, it is the position of the Senator from Illinois that the fact that in the expenditure of funds there must be an understanding or agreement entered into is no argument for our taking the position that, therefore, we should not require the State Department to enter into certain agreements for expenditures of funds which we think would be more in the interest of the American people than the building of what the Senator refers to as more luxurious quarters for employees of the State Department abroad.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Oregon is completely correct. I have always thought of the State Department as the instrument of national policy, but not as the creator of national policy. Certainly it is the function of Congress to govern the expenditure of money.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Does not the argument get down to this point, so far as the economy feature is concerned: The Senator from Illinois seeks to point out to the Senate that when we come to spend these funds we ought to propose what he considers to be a more economical expenditure of the funds than an expenditure for these particular purposes, because the needs of those countries are such that we could strengthen our relationship with those countries by spending the money for other purposes—purposes of greater benefit to us and to them than the building of luxurious quarters for State Department employees abroad. Is not that the position of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is exactly correct. The Senator from Illinois argued, both Monday and yesterday, first, that the money could be expended for better purposes—for strategic materials, for example. That is particularly true in Indonesia and India, where copper, tin, and manganese could be purchased. It could also be used for the payment of foreign nationals who work for our Defense Department and for the State Department in those countries, thereby reducing the burden on the American taxpayer. There are possible uses in connection with air bases, which could be covered as well. So the money could be used to better purpose.

Furthermore, I tried to make the point that it is actually a national disservice to build extravagant quarters for State Department personnel in countries where the standard of living is low. It excites envy, jealousy, and hostility, and plays into the hands of our enemies. It breeds hatred instead of friendship. In my judgment, the State Department is following a very selfish policy in this connection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I gladly yield.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator agree with me that if we do not earmark this money, as it was earmarked by the action which has already been taken by the

Senate, for expenditure in the erection of buildings which he and I agree may not be necessary, we might conceivably work out an agreement with those countries whereby the money could be spent, for example, to pay for manpower in taking care of and manning some of our bases abroad, which would make it unnecessary to keep so many American boys abroad?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Exactly so.

Mr. MORSE. In other words, the Senator from Illinois is taking the position that with all the possibilities we have open to us for the expenditure of such funds by agreement, this proposal is one of the most uneconomic, one of the most unnecessary, one of the most wasteful, and one that will serve our national interest the least. Is not that the position of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Oregon is correct.

Mr. MORSE. To that extent there is involved the issue of economy. To reverse ourselves would, in effect, amount to at least a better expenditure of the funds, which is, in and of itself, a form of economy.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

I now invite Senators to examine pages 6210 and 6211 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and check with me on the eight countries where it is proposed to erect buildings. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that there is no mention, on pages 6210 and 6211, of the country of Paraguay, where the Asuncion building is to be erected. Since the memorandum is headed "Limitations and Restrictions Against Use of Foreign Currencies," I presume, since Paraguay is not included, that there are no such restrictions in Paraguay.

Skipping over France for a moment, I wish to take the case of Mexico, which is listed as the fifth country in column 1. I call the attention of the Senate to the last sentence:

Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses in Mexico.

Under Finland, which is the next to the last item in column 2, the statement is:

Funds received thereunder are available for any United States expenses.

In the case of the Netherlands, paragraph A reads:

This agreement is available for any United States expenses and has no annual limitation on the amount that may be drawn.

In the case of India, which is covered in the second paragraph on page 6211, there is no restriction stated in paragraphs A, B, and C.

In the case of Indonesia, the first sentence reads:

Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses and without annual limitation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. What the Senator is bringing out in this discussion disturbs me very much, because of this question: Does the Senator think this all adds up

to what appears to be the fact, namely, that the State Department did not make a full disclosure to the Congress of the true facts in regard to the possibilities for the expenditure of these funds?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am afraid that is so. I wish to say that I am one who has not attacked the State Department in the past. I think a great many of the criticisms of the State Department have been ungenerous and unjust, and I do not wish to reflect upon the patriotism or loyalty of any member of the State Department. However, I do think that in this case—and I am afraid also in certain other cases which I have detected—the State Department did not tell the Congress all the truth. It failed to make full disclosure, and therefore, by inference, it deceived the Congress. Those are harsh things to say, but I think they are true.

That makes it very difficult for us to trust the State Department on those matters with respect to which the Department enters a specific denial. We have been deluded so many times that we begin to wonder when we are getting the truth. I urge the State Department to come clean in these matters. I speak as one who has been a defender of the State Department. We cannot be expected to trust the State Department if the State Department will not trust us with the facts.

I wish to go back to the case of France, because that is one country where we are putting up buildings. I call attention to Tangier, French Morocco, where there is a restriction. There is a restriction with respect to France. I wish to call attention to the last sentence of paragraph A, which reads:

One surplus property credit agreement in the total amount of \$300 million provides that \$15 million thereof may be used for the acquisition of property and that \$10 million thereof may be paid in French currency that may be used for buildings or an educational program.

I should like to point out that buildings need not necessarily be State Department buildings. They could be buildings for our defense forces, and to that degree they would reduce the outlay which we must make in credits to foreign countries.

It is because of these facts that I entered my motion to reconsider the vote, and I believe the Chair has upheld it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Does not the Senator agree with me that it should be made clear in the RECORD that the only purpose for making the motion to reconsider, after we had had one reconsideration—so the matter will not go on ad infinitum—is because the Senator in good faith feels new facts are now available to the Senate which were not available yesterday, and therefore the Senate may now take a final vote on the question on the basis of all the facts?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. The Senator from Illinois feels that he has now discharged his duty and that he has laid the information before the Senate.

He now yields the floor and submits the matter to the Senate.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Is it not a fact that 2 or 3 days ago, the Senate decided to throw out this appropriation for \$4 million for the acquisition and construction of new buildings, which it considered unnecessary under present circumstances?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from New York say we threw out the appropriation?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, but yesterday the Senate voted to reconsider its action of the previous day. The Senate took that action under the mistaken notion that this \$4 million appropriation to be paid out of counterpart funds was quite different from the usual appropriation, and that it involved no cash or use of funds of the United States Government, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was merely a camouflaged appropriation. It permitted the use of the \$4 million in credits, or counterpart funds which, were the equivalent of a cash expenditure, since those credits or counterpart funds can be used for other purposes by our Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the action of yesterday was based on misinformation.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly when the Senate voted to reconsider the action which it had previously taken, it did so under the mistaken belief that these credits, if not used, would become entirely valueless to the United States Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We were told, I am sure in good faith, that these were frozen credits, which, if not used for buildings, could not be used at all.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to refresh the recollection of the distinguished Senator from Illinois by quoting one of many similar remarks which were made on the floor of the Senate yesterday. The remark I am about to quote was made by the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. It reads:

I earnestly urge Members of the Senate to consider that the amendment does not involve the expenditure of money out of the Treasury of the United States. It is derived from credits which we already have in foreign nations and which will eventually go down the drain if we do not use them.

That is unwittingly, of course, an incorrect statement. Those funds would not go down the drain.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to yield later. First I should like to say that, just as the Senator from New York has recognized, so has the Senator from Illinois recognized that this statement of the Senator from Iowa was made in perfectly good faith. I have tried again and again, in the course of the discussion, to make clear that I do not question the good faith of any Member of the Senate. On the contrary, I affirm it.

I merely say that incorrect information was furnished to Senators, which, in the pressure of work, made them think that the circumstances were other than what they actually are.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe I should first yield to the Senator from Iowa, to reply.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to reply to the uninformed statement of the Senator from New York.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New York did not impugn the good faith of the Senator from Iowa, nor did I.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from New York characterized the Senator's statement as having been made unwittingly, and he quoted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 6209. I shall be glad to repeat the statement for the benefit of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I heard the statement read. Will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield very gladly.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I made that statement yesterday, and I did not make it unwittingly. I made it on the basis of what I believed to be ample evidence which has accumulated over a number of years from experience with our foreign operations. These funds are in blocked currency. They can be destroyed, and, in my judgment, they will be destroyed. They will be destroyed by one device or another, perhaps by the manipulation of these foreign currencies, if we do not use them. They can be destroyed by the device of currency inflation or currency deflation, or they will remain there until the pressures on us get so great that we will abandon the currencies to those countries.

I said that we had better get some use out of the money while we could, because, in my judgment, if we do not use them that money will go down the drain eventually, either by donation from us or by currency manipulation by the countries involved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is not the contention of the Senator from Illinois that these sums should be unused. It is my intention that they be used for better purposes. That is all.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield gladly.

Mr. LEHMAN. I again wish to say that the Senator from New York certainly was very careful not to impute any wrong motive or conscious inaccuracy to the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. I merely quoted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I should like to draw the attention of the Senate to the fact that there is no indication that these credits will be allowed to pass down the drain. Some of them are being repaid. Many are being used for useful purposes in the countries of their origin. Right now, I should like to say to the Senator from Illinois and my other colleagues on the floor that such is the situation with respect to Mexico. I read from page 6210 of the RECORD:

5. MEXICO

(Source: Lend-lease)

A. The balance due under this settlement arrangement, \$3,250,000, is payable \$1 million in January 1953 (payment has been made) and \$750,000 each January 1954, 1955, and 1956. The Government of Mexico will still owe a balance of \$6,750,000 after the above payments are made. A new settlement arrangement will be worked out at that time. Funds acquired under this agreement are available for any United States expenses in Mexico.

These repayments would seem to me clearly to indicate that we would be using the equivalent of cash if we were to erect the proposed buildings, which are not necessary at all, in view of the effort which is being made to economize and save our resources for defense and for health and research and welfare and education, all of which are so greatly necessary for the security and welfare of the people of the United States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say, in reply to my colleague, we have been carrying on an extensive program, as the Senate knows, for the eradication of the hoof and mouth disease in Mexico, so that contaminated cattle in Mexico will not spread the disease in the United States. The fund could be used for that purpose, and I think to much better advantage than for the construction of a \$650,000 palace for the State Department people in Mexico City.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. Yesterday the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] stated that the amount of money involved is one-half of one percent of the total credits owed to us. That statement is to be found on page 6208 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

However, as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] pointed out, as shown on page 6209 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, some of these credits would not become available to us until the year 2000.

Therefore, in the case of the total amount now owed to us—which is slightly more than \$42 million—that means that the amount under discussion today is not one-half of one percent of what is owed to us, but is 10 percent of the credits we have today; is not that correct?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I renew my motion to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 5, after line 11, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Bridges	Case
Barrett	Butler, Md.	Chavez
Beall	Byrd	Clements
Bennett	Capehart	Cooper
Bricker	Carlson	Cordon

Daniel	Jenner	Potter
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Purtell
Duff	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Dworshak	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Eastland	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Ellender	Kennedy	Schoeppel
Ferguson	Kilgore	Smathers
Flanders	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Fulbright	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
George	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Goldwater	Lehman	Sparkman
Gore	Malone	Stennis
Green	Martin	Symington
Hayden	Maybank	Taft
Hendrickson	McClellan	Thye
Hennings	Millikin	Tobey
Hickenlooper	Monroney	Watkins
Hill	Morse	Welker
Hoey	Mundt	Wiley
Holland	Neely	Williams
Humphrey	Pastore	Young
Jackson	Payne	

YEAS—64

Alken	Gore	Mundt
Barrett	Green	Payne
Beall	Hayden	Purtell
Bennett	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bricker	Hennings	Russell
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Hill	Schoeppel
Byrd	Hoey	Smathers
Capehart	Holland	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. J.
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. C.
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Stennis
Cooper	Kefauver	Symington
Cordon	Kilgore	Taft
Daniel	Knowland	Thye
Duff	Kuchel	Tobey
Dworshak	Langer	Watkins
Eastland	Malone	Welker
Ellender	Martin	Wiley
Ferguson	Maybank	Young
Flanders	McClellan	
George	Millikin	

NAYS—16

Clements	Jenner	Pastore
Douglas	Kennedy	Potter
Fulbright	Lehman	Sparkman
Goldwater	Monroney	Williams
Humphrey	Morse	
Jackson	Neely	

NOT VOTING—16

Anderson	Griswold	Mansfield
Bush	Hunt	McCarran
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	McCarthy
Dirksen	Kerr	Murray
Frear	Long	
Gillette	Magnuson	

So Mr. ELLENDER's motion to lay Mr. DOUGLAS' motion on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated as "6-3-53-B" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 48, to strike out lines 3 to 7, inclusive.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this amendment seeks to strike from the bill, on page 48, lines 3 to 7, inclusive, which lines read as follows:

Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

A number of years ago, Mr. President, when I was a member of the War Investigating Committee known as the Truman committee, I was sent by that committee to make an investigation of the Pan-American Highway. I discovered that there was a Rama Road being constructed, running east and west, which was no part at all of the Inter-American Highway.

After looking into the facts, I discovered that the President of the United States had, without authority of Congress, allotted \$4 million for the construction of a highway known as the Rama Road, which was to be some 165 miles long. The money was taken from the emergency fund of the President. That is the only money which the United States has given for that purpose, and it was spent in 1942.

Some money on the road has been spent by Nicaragua. I feel that when we are going into the red on our budget, and it is impossible for the United States to balance its budget and still provide for its national defense, the time has come when we should, if possible, save a million dollars on this item. There are many, many places in America where there is more urgent need for funds for highway purposes. The Inter-American Highway is being constructed, and Congress is appropriating money for that purpose. There is an opportunity to save a million dollars on this item.

On page 48 of the bill is an item of \$1 million for the Inter-American Highway. I have no objection to that, but I feel at this time that even though the money was authorized in 1952, there is a need for economy in America, and this is one item on which we can save a million dollars.

The question has previously been debated on the floor of the Senate, and I hope we may eliminate this appropriation from the bill so that the question can be in conference, and we can discuss it with the House in order to be in a position to save a million dollars.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. COOPER. I was not a Member of the Senate in 1952, when the authorization was made, and I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan if it is not true that the United States, through its representative, the President, or whoever it might be, made an agreement with Nicaragua through which we received a quid pro quo, and in return agreed to construct the highway, or, at least, to supply funds for that purpose?

Mr. FERGUSON. There was no consideration whatever. A treaty had been entered into between the United States and Nicaragua allowing the United States to construct a canal across Nicaragua, but there was no agreement whatever to build the canal. In 1942, the President of the United States gave Nicaragua \$4 million, at a time when Nicaragua needed some economic support. That was one means of providing economic support. There was no agreement to give Nicaragua any further money. The money was a gift from the United States. I know of no commitment, other than the statement of the State Department that Nicaragua would like to build this highway.

Mr. COOPER. I should like to make it clear that I have not talked to anyone in the State Department about the matter. I do have some independent knowledge of it, and I want the subject clarified. I should like to ask the Senator if, at the time the treaty was entered into, this country made any representations to Nicaragua that a highway would be constructed?

Mr. FERGUSON. None whatever. The highway was not even considered. The treaty involved the construction of

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. GRISWOLD] is absent on official business at the Pentagon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COOPER in the chair). A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the senior Senator from Louisiana to lay on the table the motion of the senior Senator from Illinois to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment beginning on page 5, line 12, and extending through line 4 on page 6, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. GRISWOLD] is absent on official business at the Pentagon.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 16, as follows:

a canal, and that treaty is still in existence.

Mr. COOPER. Then, I ask the Senator, if it is not the fact that at the time the later arrangement was made by the President of the United States, and, in further consideration of our right to build the canal, if need should ever develop, that it was agreed to appropriate or to make available funds to Nicaragua for the highway?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; because the treaty remained in effect.

Mr. COOPER. What was the basis, then, of the original appropriation for the highway?

Mr. FERGUSON. We never appropriated for it. The President of the United States had an emergency fund, and out of that emergency fund he took \$4 million, unknown to the Congress of the United States or to the people of the United States, and gave it to the Government of Nicaragua to help to survey and build the highway. That \$4 million was used on the construction of the highway.

Mr. COOPER. What was the basis of the act in 1952?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was an authorization act.

Mr. COOPER. What was the basis of making the authorization? Was it not to carry out the moral obligation, entered into in our interest, in time of war?

Mr. FERGUSON. Congress decided that it would provide more money to complete the highway, but the House first authorized it, and I believe that is how the matter came to the Senate.

Mr. COOPER. Was not the proposal connected with the availability of a route which might be needed for the construction of a canal helpful to the defense of the United States? And for a coast-to-coast road between the oceans also helpful to our defense?

Mr. FERGUSON. At present I know of no question of defense involved. I feel that if ever there was an item in a bill where we could save a million dollars in cash, it is the item in the bill now pending for the construction of this highway.

Mr. COOPER. I realize that a million dollars could be saved. But the question goes to our moral obligations to a sister American country.

Mr. FERGUSON. The fact that Congress has authorized an appropriation is no reason why, when we are trying to avoid an unbalanced budget and a deficit, and are unable to reduce our own taxes, we should include in the bill an item of a million dollars of the taxpayers' money to build this highway. I want the Senator to understand that the proposed road is not a part of the inter-American highway.

Mr. COOPER. Certainly I agree that a million dollars could be saved. That is not the question. It is a question of our representations and agreements. A question of good faith on the part of the United States toward a sister nation, one of the Latin American countries. We must keep faith with our promises and toward our friends.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have in mind keeping our legitimate legal agreements, but we have no legal agreement with

respect to this road. The President had a right, by means of the emergency fund, and without the consent of Congress, to allocate \$4 million. That is not disputed. He could have given it to anyone, for any reason whatsoever. But at this critical time, in the economic conditions with which we are faced, I know of no reason why we should appropriate in this bill a million dollars for this road.

When the Bureau of the Budget has halted all construction programs in America so that they can be resurveyed in order to determine whether or not the budget can be balanced and taxes reduced, I see no reason why we should include a million dollars for a highway in Nicaragua. No work has been done on that highway since the appropriation in 1942, and again in 1943, when the money was expended.

Mr. COOPER. Does the Senator believe that his analogy is correct? I do not think it is. The freezing of some public works is one thing. But that has nothing to do with the matter of our agreements and good faith toward Nicaragua. That is most important to our relations with our Latin American friends. I will vote for the appropriation.

Mr. FERGUSON. In my opinion, we ought to consider our moral obligation to American taxpayers. Every day we are considering what people call moral obligations to other nations, but I believe the time has come when the taxpayers of the United States, with the heavy burdens that are upon them, must be considered. The United States Congress owes a moral obligation to the taxpayers of our country.

When projects in the United States are being deferred, why cannot a project in Nicaragua be deferred? Under another agreement, pertaining to the Inter-American Highway, we are giving Nicaragua, in this bill, another million dollars. I do not believe there is any economic condition which indicates that we owe the obligation to Nicaragua to build this Rama Road at the present time. Therefore, I ask the Senate to vote to strike this item from the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sorry I am not able to agree in any aspect of this issue with the distinguished Senator from Michigan. In the first place, I believe there is a moral obligation involved. In the second place, I think that Congress had an actual understanding, made in wartime, and only last year agreed to again in Congress by the action which was taken last year.

Let me state the facts in brief. During the Second World War, Nicaragua declared war against our enemies. I believe her declaration was made almost on the identical day when the United States declared war. Nicaragua offered the United States naval bases, both on the Caribbean and the Pacific coasts. We established wartime naval bases in Nicaragua.

There is no road across Central America, except in the Canal Zone, so at that time it was thought to be desirable, and

it still is desirable, to have a highway from the Caribbean to the Pacific.

Aside from that, an argument arose at that time because Nicaragua interpreted our earlier treaty differently from the interpretation which the United States placed upon it. We regarded the treaty as simply giving the United States an option to be taken up at some future time, if we decided to build a second interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. Nicaragua, to the contrary, felt that we were under obligation to build such a canal, and at that time there was a real argument between the President of Nicaragua and our own President.

The President of the United States, under war conditions—and it makes no difference whether he was a Democrat, a Republican, or a member of any other party, he was a wartime President of the United States—entered into an agreement with the President of Nicaragua, under which Nicaragua would drop its claim that the United States was obligated to build a canal, but, instead, would allow us, in exchange for the building of a road, which is relatively inexpensive as compared to a canal, to put the canal treaty on the basis which we had insisted it ought to occupy, namely, as an option to build a canal at some time in the future, at our discretion.

The President of the United States entered into that agreement, and he applied, as the first construction funds, some of the war emergency funds which were given to him by Congress for spending, because in time of war such a course of action is regarded as reasonable in order to hold up the hands of our Commander in Chief and the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Mr. President, this road is not the most important in the world, but it runs from the Inter-American Highway near Managua, on or near the Pacific Coast, to El Bluff, which is at the head of navigation on a navigable river on the Caribbean. It is more than half constructed.

My recollection is that this subject was debated in the Senate at great length last year, and the Senate, by a decided majority, finally added its approval to the approval which had already been given in the House to the completion of the highway, by authorizing \$4 million, \$2 million of which was to be spent this year and \$2 million next year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. In just a moment, after I have completed this part of my statement.

I am not speaking from second-hand information as to what the documents prescribed, because I served on the committee which saw the documents only last year. Those documents were mentioned and quoted upon the floor of the Senate last year.

In addition, I had the responsibility, which was also a privilege, to represent the Congress at the Pan-American Highway Congress in Mexico City last fall. I wish to say to the Senate that not just from one of those countries, but from numerous countries, there came expressions of gratification that Congress had recognized an obligation entered into during wartime between our Chief Ex-

ecutive and the President of Nicaragua, and had proposed to see this project through.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to invite the attention of the Senator to the vote on the Ferguson-Bridges amendment, which sought to eliminate section 6 of the authorization bill, which authorized \$8,000,000 for completion of the Rama Road in Nicaragua. The language was stricken out in the Senate and restored in conference. Then the conference report was agreed to. As we all know, a conference report must be voted up or down. The Senate cannot strike out any particular item. It must accept or reject a conference report as a whole.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct, of course. However, the fact of the matter is, as I have stated, that the Senate joined the House in the passage of that measure; and, to the degree that the authorization of the money needed to build this highway would serve as a recognition of the obligation made in wartime, we did just that last year.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the Senator from Florida will be kind enough to indulge me for just a moment, I should like to make one or two observations.

Mr. HOLLAND. I gladly yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Aside from the saving of the terrific expense which would have to be incurred in order to construct a canal, the authorization by Congress of a comparatively small amount is the law. That is recognized. Whether the President was a Democratic President or a Republican President, the authorization by Congress is the law.

Let me say to my good friend from Michigan that, of course, I wish to save money. I think a great deal more money could be saved by eliminating some of the foolishness in the Voice of America broadcasts to South America. Many millions of dollars could be saved in that field. The appropriation involved in this case really represents a saving, in addition to the fact that it is an investment in good will so far as Latin America is concerned.

If we fail to carry out our solemn obligation we shall be saying, in effect, "We who have the power of might say that we will not fulfill our solemn obligation." We can do so. But are we trying to teach the world that that is our intention? Is that what we are trying to impress upon the so-called free countries? Are we to say, in the case of a small country which cannot defend itself, that we do not propose to carry out an obligation after we have entered into it?

Let us consider the subject from the economic standpoint. What kind of automobiles do Senators suppose would roll on the Rama Road? They would be automobiles built in the State of my good friend from Michigan—in Lansing, Detroit, and other places.

I know that money has been wasted throughout the world, as well as in Latin America. Not only would this appropriation not be wasted, but it would be in keeping with the dignity of a powerful nation. That is the point I wish to make. Of course we can fail to make an appropriation for this purpose. We do not have to provide one penny. But should we take such a course? That is the question.

I thank the Senator from Florida for yielding.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the contribution of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. He has placed the argument on the proper basis. There is an obligation on the Congress to support our solemn action taken last year, after this question had been argued ever since World War II. The present Bureau of the Budget has not been too generous this year in approving projects. It did not approve this project for the full \$2 million authorization. It recommended an appropriation of \$1 million, to show that we intend to carry out the obligation, an obligation into which we entered last year.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not true that the original budget recommendation was for \$2 million?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am unable to say. All I know is that the present Budget Bureau recommended and the House approved an appropriation of \$1 million, and that the authorization was for \$2 million.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not also true that the present administration recommended \$1 million?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The House, following not the Truman recommendation of \$2 million, or the authorization of \$2 million, accepted the recommendation of the present administration, made through the Budget Bureau.

Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield for a further observation?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield further.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] if it is not true that the present President of the United States, at the time when he was Assistant Chief of Staff, back in 1942 or 1943—

Mr. ELLENDER. In 1942.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that in 1942 he recommended this particular project?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; and I intend in a few moments to document that statement for the benefit of the Senate.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a very brief question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Florida will remember that this subject was rather thoroughly discussed and debated after the hearings were held in the Public Works Committee.

If the Senator will permit a statement, I was not originally in favor of this project, in view of the facts as I under-

stood them. After going into all the proof, however, I became fully convinced that the United States has a moral obligation with reference to the agreement and understanding entered into. I think we are fortunate in being able to meet that obligation with such a relatively small expenditure. For these reasons I think we are bound to support this appropriation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont would like to associate himself with what the Senator from Florida has said. We all know that during the past 10 years or so our country has made many unwise commitments. However, it is even more unwise to fail to meet a commitment, particularly to one of our Latin-American neighbors, than it is to make a bad commitment in the first place. I presume this is one of our good commitments. I feel that it is quite essential, having once entered into an understanding that we would go through with this project, for the Congress to make provision for continuing it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator. I agree entirely with his comment.

Mr. President, this relatively small neighbor of ours is recognized as one of the best neighbors we have in this entire area, because of her continued loyalty to this country. The obligation involved is relatively small from the financial standpoint. Only last year we authorized this project. Countless millions are being spent on intangibles, which vanish and dissolve quickly, without leaving a good, tangible asset. The pending proposal involves completing the construction of what is really a transcontinental highway for 165 miles across the Central American area, from the Caribbean to the Pacific. It will be the only such highway in existence, except at the Panama Canal. It has real importance from many points of view.

Furthermore, we are looked upon daily with concern by our small neighbors, some of whom are wondering whether or not we intend to fulfill our obligations, and whether we intend to do for those who are close to us things which are at least in some small degree comparable to what we are doing for people much farther away, and in such an intangible and extravagant manner in some cases.

I think this is an obligation which we should continue to recognize, and which we should live up to.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

OUR STRATEGIC TRADE AREA

Mr. MALONE. Does the distinguished Senator from Florida agree with the junior Senator from Nevada that if we are to have a trade future it will be with South America and Asia, and not with Europe?

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly agree with the distinguished Senator that one of

our greatest opportunities for trade in the future, and for peaceful living and development in the future, will be through our associations with South America and Central America.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. It may be that this Nation will at some future time reassess its danger and its need for strategic and critical minerals and materials, including fuels, which we must have in time of war. It may be possible that at some future time such strategic and critical minerals and materials can be obtained only where land transportation is available.

Mr. HOLLAND. That might become the case.

SELF-SUFFICIENT

Mr. MALONE. If the distinguished Senator from Florida will allow me to make a statement, I should like to say that in the opinion of many distinguished engineers in this country the United States can be made self-sufficient in the production of strategic and critical minerals, materials, and fuels which are needed to support the economy of this country in order to fight a war in the event it should have to be done.

TRADE BETWEEN MANUFACTURING AREAS

Trying to promote trade between old Europe, a processing and manufacturing group of countries, and a manufacturing and processing country such as the United States, has always reminded the junior Senator from Nevada of two barbers in the same block trying to make a living shaving each other. On the other hand, the countries of South America, have products to sell which we need.

VITAL RAW MATERIALS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Nevada will permit me to compliment him on his colorful illustration of the situation.

Mr. MALONE. The countries of South America produce what we can use, and we produce what they will be able to buy during the next 50 years before they reach the point of mass production in manufacturing.

EUROPE AND UNITED STATES BOTH MANUFACTURING AREAS

In the case of Europe, we must proportionately reduce our production here in an amount equal to what we buy from them, and everything they buy from us which they also manufacture requires that they reduce their volume of production proportionately.

BILLIONS TO INCREASE EUROPE'S PRODUCTION

Still we will send perhaps six or seven billion dollars over there this year with which they can build plants to produce in competition with us and sell their products to Russia and the other Iron Curtain countries.

I believe the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and the junior Senator from Nevada took a trip through Nicaragua in 1950.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; with the Senator from Missouri.

SPEND SOME MONEY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. MALONE. We spent some time in Nicaragua. It is time that we spent

some money in some places where it will be of benefit to us. If we are to spend some money abroad, let us spend some of it in Central and South America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In my opinion, this is the kind of obligation that we should meet, because it will save more millions of dollars than all the point 4 programs and the Voice of America put together.

EUROPE AND IRON CURTAIN LINKED BY TREATIES

Mr. MALONE. The point 4 and Voice of America programs in Europe will merely further arm our potential enemies.

Mr. President, what is being disclosed before the McCarthy investigating committee is evidence with which all of us on the floor of the Senate were familiar 4 years ago.

The junior Senator from Nevada debated with the distinguished Senator from Michigan, Mr. Vandenberg, on the floor of the Senate and showed him that the treaty which England had with Russia, dated May 26, 1942, provided in article VI that the high contracting parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war and revealed to the Senate that the North Atlantic Treaty which we were then about to ratify contained a similar provision. That treaty between Great Britain and Russia is still in good standing, as anyone can see for himself, if he will read it. France has a similar treaty with Russia on mutual security, signed December 10, 1944. These treaties are similar to the treaty that Communist China has with Russia. England, of course, recognizes Communist China. Yet, in spite of these alliances, we will send \$6 billion overseas, I suppose, this time in cash, and perhaps even more in offshore purchases. That fact could be brought out by investigation.

Mr. President, we are being taken advantage of with respect to contracts and as to the repairs for which we are letting contracts abroad. Investigation would show that to be the fact, if the Committee on Armed Services saw fit to investigate it.

WE SUPPORT THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

Nevertheless, we are supporting every one of those nations, each one of them with either a King or a Queen. They will not trade among themselves. For example, it is impossible to sell Italian oranges in Belgium, or Belgian steel in Italy. They all look to us to furnish them the markets.

A bill is now before the House of Representatives and is being studied in committee which proposes to extend for another year the so-called Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; in other words, to extend free trade. Eventually it will come to the Senate.

If the Senator from Florida will yield for a statement—

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

TWO WAYS TO DESTROY THIS NATION

Mr. MALONE. There are two ways to destroy this Nation. One of them is by political means. It can be done with communism or any other ism. There is no doubt that the final objective of socialism and communism is complete Government ownership. The only difference is the method. A Communist

shoots a person, and a Socialist spends him into Government ownership. We have been doing that for 20 years. Communism is merely impatient socialism.

We have identified communism, but we have not identified the economic approach to destroy this Nation. This economic approach is the sending of billions of dollars to Europe to build their production capacity far beyond their ability to consume and then succumb to their free-trade plan to give them the American markets and destroy the workingmen of America. The free-trade conspiracy is designed to do exactly that.

Therefore, I say that if we are to spend money, let us spend a little of it where it will still accomplish some good.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I did not intend to speak at such length. Before closing, I may say to the distinguished Senator from Nevada that if I had not already been of the conviction that the proposal to build the Rama Road was a good program, my visit in Mexico City and the Pan-American Road Congress last fall certainly would have led me to that conclusion.

To me it was an inspiring sight to see 500 delegates from 20 friendly Republics, including our own, speaking 4 different languages, yet being able to speak and understand the same language on the subject of road development and road construction.

In deference to the Senator from Nevada, who happens to be a member of the great engineering profession, I will say that as I saw these engineers, gathered together from various countries, putting through enterprises which are of great importance to all countries, including our own, it seemed to me that there was more common understanding, more mutuality, and a greater ability to understand and speak the same language—than in any other group of men I had ever observed in my life.

I think it would be a great mistake not to go through with this Government's obligation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Florida has covered most of the ground that I had intended to cover. However, I should like briefly to document the various steps that were taken by our Government and the Government of Nicaragua which finally led to the proposal by our Government to build the Rama Road.

There is no doubt that the reason why the Nicaraguan Government agreed to grant to us in perpetuity the right to build another canal across the isthmus was because of the expected trade that would flow and which would benefit Nicaragua, which extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Having acquired the right to build the canal in 1916, the project seems to have been pushed into the background, the Panama Canal having been completed in the meantime and put into successful operation. Except for a survey and report by an Inter-Ocean Canal Board, authorized by Congress in 1929 and completed in 1931, nothing more was done until 1938, when apparently the President of Nicaragua made inquiries as to whether or not the Government of the United States intended to

build the new canal. On a visit to Washington in 1939, conversations were had between President Roosevelt and President Somoza of Nicaragua, and there was discussed at that meeting the feasibility of building a barge canal, instead of the deep-water channel originally proposed. Following those conversations there was an exchange of notes between the two Governments. I should like to read at this point the proposal that was submitted to our President by the President of Nicaragua, under date of May 22, 1939:

Adequate transportation facilities are a prime requisite to the development of the production and trade of a nation. It is the opinion of the Government of Nicaragua that it is of paramount importance to link together the productive regions of the east coast of Nicaragua with the more densely populated productive regions of the interior and the Pacific coast, and to provide a more direct channel of communication for commerce between Nicaragua and the United States. This objective could effectively be attained by the canalization of the San Juan River for vessels of moderate draft and, if possible, by a complementary waterway from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific. I desire to inquire whether the assistance of the Government of the United States might be extended to assist my Government in the realization of this project. Specifically it would be necessary in any event as a first step to have precise surveys and estimates, and I am hopeful that it will be feasible for the Government of the United States to send engineers of the United States Engineer Corps for this purpose.

President Roosevelt answered President Somoza's inquiry on the same day, May 22, 1939, as follows:

Regarding your suggestion for the canalization of the San Juan River for vessels of moderate draft, I have been pleased to instruct the United States Army Engineer Corps to make the necessary studies and surveys of a canalization and highway project to link the eastern and western regions of Nicaragua. I am impressed with the thought that such a project would very greatly facilitate and expedite communications between your country and mine, and by opening new areas to the production of complementary non-competitive products, would provide new bases for an increase in commerce between those areas and the United States. Moreover, it is obvious that should occasion arise, the existence of such a waterway would have a very important bearing upon the defense of the hemisphere.

As soon as the necessary financial arrangements can be made in this country, a board of four officers of the Corps of Engineers, accompanied by an official of the United States Engineer Department and an officer of the Army Medical Corps will be sent to Nicaragua. It is expected that the board would leave for Nicaragua next July and would be able to carry out the studies of the project within a few months. Upon the basis of their reports we can take such further action as seems in the common interest of our two countries.

Mr. President, following the exchange of those notes, the President of the United States sent to Nicaragua several engineers from the Corps of Engineers; and a survey was made to determine whether it was feasible to build the barge canal under discussion.

In 1942 a report was submitted by the Corps of Engineers, in which the conclusion was reached that the building of the barge canal was not feasible.

Our Secretary of State communicated this information to the Nicaraguan Government, under date of April 8, 1942, and in the same document recommended that instead of the barge canal, a road be built; our Government to construct the road between San Benito and Rama, at our cost, and also furnish the survey for a highway from Rama to El Bluff.

I shall quote from the document which was sent by our Government to the Government of Nicaragua, in which we indicated the impracticability of building the barge canal, and offered instead to build a road from San Benito to Rama:

APRIL 8, 1942.

His Excellency Dr. MARIANO ARGUELLO,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

EXCELLENCY: With reference to conversations which your Excellency has held with officials of this Government and to conversations held by His Excellency President Somoza during his visit to Washington in 1939, I have the honor to inform you that careful and sympathetic consideration has been given by the appropriate officials of this Government to the matter of developing communications between the eastern and western sections of Nicaragua. In this connection I refer particularly to the Nicaraguan Legation's memoranda of November 30, 1938, and August 10, 1940, and to the exchanges of views with regard to the possible canalization of the San Juan River.

I regret to inform Your Excellency that these studies have clearly shown that the construction of the proposed barge canal is economically impracticable and that, therefore, I consider the project to be one to which the two Governments will wish to give no further consideration. However, my Government is fully aware of the importance of linking the east coast regions of Nicaragua with the regions of the interior and the Pacific coast. The matter is one which has been frequently discussed by representatives of our two Governments. It has now been agreed that the most promising method of achieving the objective would be the construction of a road from San Benito on the Inter-American Highway north of Managua to Rama on the Escondido River, from which point river communication to El Bluff and Bluefields on the Atlantic is available.

It is the opinion of my Government that the existence of the road mentioned would have, under present circumstances, a very important bearing upon the defense of the hemisphere.

Therefore, taking into account the spirit of the communications which were exchanged on May 22, 1939, between President Somoza, of Nicaragua, and President Roosevelt, of the United States, my Government is willing, at its own expense, to carry out the following:

(a) The construction of a highway between San Benito and Rama.

(b) The survey and recommendation of the route of a highway from Rama to El Bluff; the construction and financing of such a road being a matter for the decision of the Nicaraguan Government in the light of the survey, and no obligation in regard thereto being contemplated by this Government.

The construction of the road from San Benito to Rama and the survey from Rama to El Bluff will, in the opinion of my Government, constitute a complete execution by my Government of any obligation which it may have incurred particularly under numbered paragraph "I" of the aforesaid exchange of letters of May 22, 1939.

From the technical and administrative point of view, it would seem desirable that the construction of the proposed highway from San Benito to Rama and the survey from Rama to El Bluff be carried out in the manner contemplated in the subsidiary

agreement to be reached between the pertinent Nicaraguan authorities and the United States Public Roads Administration for the completion of the Inter-American Highway.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. President, that was the proposal which was made by our Government and was transmitted by our then Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles. That proposal, made by our Government to the Government of Nicaragua, was accepted by the Nicaraguan Government, and pursuant to it, the President allocated \$4 million out of a special fund to survey and construct the highway. This allocation of funds was made available in August 1942.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the document of acceptance by the Government of Nicaragua.

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1942.

No. 693.

His Excellency BENJAMIN SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

EXCELLENCY: I have the high honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note of the 8th instant, in which Your Excellency is pleased to advise—

(a) That in connection with the conversations held by President Somoza during his visit to Washington in 1939 and recently by myself with officials of the Government of the United States, the latter have carefully studied the question relative to the development of communications between the eastern and western parts of Nicaragua; and in that connection, Your Excellency refers particularly to the memoranda of the Legation of Nicaragua in Washington of November 30, 1938, and August 10, 1940, and to the exchange of opinions between the two Governments concerning the possible canalization of the San Juan River;

(b) that Your Excellency regrets to inform me that the studies made with regard to the said canalization show that the work is economically impracticable and that, for that reason, Your Excellency considers that the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua will not desire to give new consideration to this project;

(c) that, notwithstanding, Your Excellency's Government is fully convinced of the importance of connecting the regions of the east coast of Nicaragua with those of the interior and with the Pacific coast, and that now it has been considered that the best means of accomplishing this objective would be the construction of a highway from San Benito, in the section of the Inter-American Highway to the north of Managua, to Rama, on the Escondido River, from which river communication to Bluefields and to El Bluff on the Atlantic is possible;

(d) that, in the judgment of Your Excellency's Government, the said highway would have great importance for the defense of this hemisphere in the present circumstances; and

(e) that, as a consequence, taking into consideration the spirit of the communications exchanged on May 22, 1939 between President Roosevelt of the United States and President Somoza of Nicaragua, Your Excellency's Government is prepared to carry out at its own expense the construction of the highway between the said points, San

Benito and Rama, as well as the study and recommendations for a highway from Rama to El Bluff, with the construction and financing of the latter highway a matter to be determined by the Government of Nicaragua without any obligation in this respect on the part of the Government of the United States of America.

Your Excellency adds, in the courteous note to which I have the honor to refer, that the construction of the San Benito-Rama highway and the study of the route from Rama to El Bluff will constitute, in the judgment of your Government, the complete performance of any obligation which it may have incurred, particularly in accordance with paragraph I of the said letters of May 22, 1939; and that from a technical and administrative point of view it would be desirable that the construction of the proposed highway and the study in question be performed in the way contemplated in the supplementary agreement to be concluded between the Government of Nicaragua and the United States Bureau of Public Roads with regard to the Inter-American Highway.

In reply I am much pleased to advise Your Excellency that my Government accepts the valued offer made to it in the communication to which I am replying and expresses its appreciation to the Government of the United States which, upon this occasion, reveals once more its good will and high spirit of cooperation in solving the highly important problem of joining the Atlantic and Pacific regions of Nicaragua.

At the same time, I am pleased to advise Your Excellency that my Government, consistently with its international policy, and deeming, like Your Excellency's Government, that this route toward the Atlantic side of Nicaragua will have great strategic importance, is immediately offering it for the use of the defense of the United States of America in the conflict in which our countries now find themselves engaged.

I avail myself [etc.].

MARIANO ARGUELLO,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the building of the road was commenced in 1942 by the Government of Nicaragua. By October of 1946 it became evident that the estimates which previously had been made of the amount necessary for the building of the road were inadequate and the Government of Nicaragua made attempts to obtain more funds from our Government. However, those attempts failed, and when the United States funds were exhausted the Government of Nicaragua spent considerable funds of its own.

At the time when the road was being built and at the time when our President made the offer to Nicaragua we were engaged in World War II, and the question was whether it would be beneficial to us from a standpoint of national defense to build the road. The Department of Defense was brought into the picture, and took the position that the road was necessary for our defense.

At this time I should like to read a letter which was sent to the Acting Secretary of State. The date of the letter is April 2, 1942, which was before President Roosevelt allocated the \$4 million; but it was at about the same time that we agreed to build the Rama Road. It was submitted by the War Department to the Secretary of State, and bears the signature of our present Chief Executive, General Eisenhower, in his capacity at that time as Assistant Chief of Staff.

I now read the letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,
OPERATIONS DIVISION,
Washington, April 2, 1942.

The honorable the ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: During a recent conversation which I had with Ambassador Boal and Mr. Bonsal, of your Department, I was requested by the latter to forward to you the War Department's opinion as to the desirability, from a military point of view, of building the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

The subject of munitions of war under lend-lease for Nicaragua and certain other military questions were also discussed.

With respect to the building of the Rama Road, it is the opinion of the Operations Section that the execution of this project will tend to increase the stability of the country, and so minimize the possibility of trouble which disaffected elements. The road would have a decided tactical value, should it become necessary for United States troops to intervene, either because of attempted uprising by the enemy nationals along the western coast, or because of an attempted hostile raid.

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Major General,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

Mr. President, the appropriation that we are now being asked to make was recommended in the so-called Truman budget, and it was recommended in the Eisenhower budget. The House has already passed upon the issue, and it has recommended an appropriation of \$1 million. Aside from the documents to which I have just referred, this Congress is on record as having authorized completion of the project. As pointed out by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Florida, a bill was enacted, Public Law 413, 82d Congress, chapter 462, 2d session. In that bill, in section 5, there is included this language:

SEC. 5. Recognizing the mutual benefits that will accrue to the Republic of Nicaragua and to the United States from the completion of the road from San Benito to Rama in said Republic of Nicaragua, the construction of which road was begun and partially completed pursuant to an agreement between said Republic and the United States, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, for the construction of such road, to be available until expended. No expenditure shall be made hereunder for the construction of said road until a request therefor shall have been received by the Secretary of State from the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua nor until an agreement shall have been entered into by said Republic with the Secretary of State which shall provide, in part, that said Republic—

There are then quoted certain provisions which shall be included in the agreement before the money is made available. Mr. President, I ask that the remainder of section 5, as well as all of section 6 of said act, be incorporated in my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the remainder of section 5 and all of section 6 were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(1) will provide, without participation of funds herein authorized, all necessary right-of-way for the construction of said highway, which right-of-way shall be of a

minimum width where practicable of 100 meters in rural areas and 50 meters in municipalities and shall forever be held inviolate as a part of the highway for public use;

(2) will not impose any highway toll, or permit any such toll to be charged for the use of said highway by vehicles or persons;

(3) will not levy or assess, directly or indirectly, any fee, tax, or other charge for the use of said road by vehicles or persons from the United States that does not apply equally to vehicles or persons of such Republic;

(4) will continue to grant reciprocal recognition of vehicle registration and drivers' licenses in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union in Washington on December 15, 1943, and to which such Republic and the United States are parties; or any other treaty or international convention establishing similar reciprocal recognition; and

(5) will maintain said road after its completion in proper condition adequately to serve the needs of present and future traffic.

(b) The funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the terms of this act for the survey and construction of the said road from San Benito to Rama and for the survey but not for the construction of a road from Rama to El Bluff in the Republic of Nicaragua without being matched by said Republic, and all expenditures made under the provisions of this act for materials, equipment, and supplies, shall, whenever practicable, be made for products of the United States or of the Republic of Nicaragua.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperation with Central American Republics in the construction of the Inter-American Highway" approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section 11 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, approved September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 785), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore authorized, the sum of \$8 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, to be available until expended, to enable the United States to cooperate with the Governments of the American Republics situated in Central America—that is, with the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—in the survey and construction of the Inter-American highway within the borders of the aforesaid Republics, respectively. Not to exceed one-third of the appropriation authorized for each fiscal year may be expended without requiring the country or countries in which such sums may be expended to match any part thereof, if the Secretary of State shall find that the cost of constructing said highway in such country or countries will be beyond their reasonable capacity to bear.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there is no doubt that we are under both legal and moral obligation either to furnish the money to the Nicaraguan Government for completing the Rama Road or to complete it ourselves. I hope that the Congress will again vote in favor of upholding the good faith of our great country by the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Rama Road as provided in the pending bill. From an economic standpoint alone it will pay big dividends, and there is no way by which we can measure the returns in friendship and good will that will accrue to

our Nation if we carry out our bargain with our southern neighbor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am ready to yield the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Before yielding the floor, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Does not the Senator from Louisiana agree with me that, apart from the legal and moral obligation we have, in my opinion, to follow through on this matter, the very fact that we are a powerful Nation should impel us at least to keep our obligations with the smaller country?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no question about that. It was my privilege to visit all of the countries of South America, during November and December of last year. I was really and truly impressed by the vast developments which had taken place in those countries, made possible by American capital. It is my sincere belief that we should work very closely with the countries to the south of us. I can visualize a time not too far distant when we shall be in need of natural resources, in order that we may continue the great industrial development that is now taking place in our own country. If we are to replenish materials that will be needed in order to enable us to carry on that development in the future, we shall have to look to the countries to the south of us for them. And, Mr. President, let me say that not only does this apply to mineral resources, but as our population increases it will also apply to food and fiber.

The Senator well knows that our population is increasing today at the rate of over 6,000 per day. Our land resources in the United States are very limited. It is estimated that by 1975 our population will have increased to approximately 190,000,000. In order to provide the American people, 25 years hence, with the same standard of living which our people of today are enjoying, we not only will have to produce more food on the acreage we now have under cultivation, but we shall probably have to import some of our food requirements. I know of no better place for us to look than to the countries to the south of us for supplies of food to meet such shortages as may face us 25 or 30 years hence. It occurs to me that what we ought to do is to try now, if possible, to enmesh our economy with the economies of the countries of South America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is not this also true, that we have developed our country through industrialization and through the construction of good roads? I have always been under the impression, and I have been convinced, that good roads have been more toward the economic development of the country and for the obtaining and maintaining of the standards about which we now talk, than anything else that we may have done heretofore. In the visit to Latin America by the Senator from Louisiana, what automobiles, other than American-made

automobiles, did he see rolling along the streets and roads?

Mr. ELLENDER. Very few.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not true that, in Nicaragua, Argentina, or Brazil, and in every part of South America, if there is a road, one may observe American cars rolling along on the streets and highways?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. There is no doubt about it. And you will also find that American products of almost every kind are in great demand. The quantities of American products sold in these countries is limited only by the level of purchasing power of the peoples of those countries.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And will there not be American trucks rolling along with oil, generally from an American refinery?

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to the Senator from New Mexico that the thing which contented me was the fact that investments of American capital were in plentiful evidence in those areas.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I want to see our friendly relations with the people of the countries to the south of us maintained; and I am deeply apprehensive that if we were to fail to appropriate the small sum about which we are talking, it would go far toward disturbing that relationship.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It would disturb the peace of mind of our friendly neighbors in those countries, would it not?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no doubt about it. We have made a solemn promise to the Government and people of Nicaragua, and we should live up to it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Millions of dollars have been spent by the Voice of America upon radio programs, including speeches, instrumental and vocal music, plays, and so forth. Does not the Senator from Louisiana agree with me that the place at which to economize is in connection with a program of that kind, devoting our efforts to the development of industry both in our country and in the countries to the south of us.

Mr. ELLENDER. I agree with the Senator.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT LAW

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, my attention has been called to a major loophole in our civil-service retirement law whereby citizens of foreign countries are being given full benefits under our retirement system as a result of their employment by the United States Government under some program in their respective countries.

It was never the intention of the Congress when enacting the civil-service retirement law that its benefits be extended to anyone who was not an American citizen, and unless this situation is corrected it will mean that in the years to come United States Government checks will be flowing all over the world.

To determine how far this movement has expanded toward bringing aliens under our retirement system I requested the Civil Service Commission to make a

sample check of the new annuitants for the month of December 1952. As a result they have identified 30 employees who were being added to the annuity rolls for that month as not being citizens of the United States.

The Commission points out that in view of the fact that United States citizenship is not now a requirement for membership in the Civil Service Retirement System, the employees are therefore not so classified and there is a possibility that the list of 30 furnished would not comprise all the aliens retiring for that month.

Before inserting this report in the RECORD I call attention to the first listed case and point out that this employee, who is not an American citizen, gained advantage not only of the loophole in our retirement law allowing aliens to acquire the retirement benefits but also of the loophole to which I have called the attention of the Congress on repeated occasions and one which I have attempted to have corrected through legislation; namely, those instances whereby an employee who has not contributed anything to the fund can qualify for the benefits at a slightly reduced rate.

In this instance, through what is described by the Commission as an administrative error the employing department failed to make retirement deductions from his salary through his period of employment.

After his final separation when it was discovered that he had not made any contributions to the retirement fund he was given the option of first, making a deposit retroactively covering his service, or second, receiving an annuity of 90 percent of what he would have received had he made the normal contributions to the fund.

This individual elected not to pay the back assessments and is therefore drawing a lifetime pension of \$29 per month with the compliments of the American taxpayers.

While some of these monthly pensions may seem small to us in this country, nevertheless we must remember that the cost of living in other countries of the world is often much less than here and that these pensions which are being paid in American dollars represent a substantial monthly income.

Likewise, it should be noted that this 1-month sample check lists many employees who are residents of the Philippines and the most of whom have a record of many years of service.

It is understandable how since the Philippines were once a dependency of the United States that these employees would have been given the same classification as employees in this country. However, the Philippines at their request were given their independence, and with independence goes responsibility. The American Government certainly should have stopped qualifying these employees as of that date.

I point out that some of those qualified received full employment after the Philippines gained their independence.

I was unable to obtain an estimate as to the total number or percentage of annuitants who are now on the rolls and

who are not citizens of this country; however, for the month of December 1952, according to the Civil Service Commission records, there were 30 such additions.

I have been advised that new legislation will be necessary in order to correct the loophole, and I have already discussed the problem with the chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, who has promised to promptly call this to the attention of his committee.

Unquestionably it is necessary that the United States Government at times employ citizens of other countries in the same manner in which perhaps Americans are employed by other countries; however, it is not necessary that we extend to that group the same liberal

retirement benefits as provided for our citizenry.

It certainly would be the height of folly for the United States Government, at a time when we can barely meet expenses, to adopt a worldwide pension system at the expense of the already overburdened American taxpayers.

This is another loose practice of the former administration which should be immediately corrected.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a list by case numbers of the 30 cases identified as aliens who went on the retirement rolls during the month of December 1952.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Annuityants who are not citizens of the United States

Claim No. CSA	Residence	Title of last position	Period of service			Total contributions	Monthly pension	Date of birth
			Years	Months	Days			
317172	Canal Zone.....	Laborer.....	9	1	11	0	\$29	Apr. 17, 1887
317294	Turkey.....	Clerk.....	31	10	16	\$2,217.38	135	Oct. 7, 1899
317891	Canal Zone.....	Rigger.....	26	5	10	199.53	65	Feb. 19, 1895
318060	Germany.....	Foreign Service clerk.....	8	6	26	744.07	34	Dec. 19, 1885
318556	do.....	Research assistant.....	24	10	23	800.65	93	Dec. 18, 1881
319719	Cuba.....	Cement worker.....	9	0	28	317.11	26	Aug. 13, 1907
320174	British West Indies.....	Carpenter.....	10	3	29	706.00	33	Apr. 6, 1890
321500	Canal Zone.....	Quartermaster laborer.....	11	0	14	238.06	31	Nov. 16, 1886
321508	do.....	Janitor.....	15	7	8	266.37	41	Feb. 5, 1882
219944	Philippines.....	Molder.....	18	4	10	28.00	35	Apr. 13, 1890
227407	do.....	Sheet metal worker.....	15	18	17	102.53	22	Aug. 28, 1897
240022	do.....	Patternmaker.....	20	2	26	224.47	54	Nov. 17, 1890
260689	do.....	Flatwork iron operator.....	29	6	27	107.00	21	Mar. 28, 1896
265163	do.....	Carpenter.....	13	11	7	93.08	39	Feb. 25, 1888
297514	do.....	Guard.....	10	5	19	72.82	32	Dec. 8, 1899
302632	do.....	Painter.....	7	9	9	60.64	17	Feb. 5, 1889
303249	do.....	Plumber.....	14	0	25	108.00	56	Feb. 15, 1880
308270	do.....	Crater and packer.....	28	3	16	310.09	51	Aug. 16, 1896
308291	do.....	do.....	27	5	28	356.71	51	Feb. 22, 1896
310296	do.....	Firefighter.....	31	19	18	198.91	69	June 24, 1882
310901	do.....	Senior auto mechanic.....	6	0	23	107.33	19	Nov. 7, 1917
313531	do.....	Fire chief.....	6	1	4	188.25	19	Jan. 10, 1899
314565	do.....	Quartermaster electrician.....	6	0	4	82.58	17	Nov. 22, 1890
314719	do.....	Diesel-equipment mechanic.....	24	11	21	323.23	21	Dec. 3, 1905
314721	do.....	Electrician.....	8	0	18	191.82	17	Nov. 24, 1911
315249	do.....	Warehouseman.....	25	11	26	106.98	46	Aug. 7, 1897
315260	do.....	Armory keeper.....	6	4	0	136.17	16	June 21, 1926
315553	do.....	Claims examiner.....	6	8	13	195.11	19	Nov. 25, 1922
317731	do.....	Training officer.....	30	6	3	988.66	118	Feb. 27, 1886
317795	do.....	Guard.....	32	15	17	250.33	47	Dec. 30, 1896

¹ Includes military service.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, it seems to me the Senator from Delaware has opened up and disclosed a very startling loophole in our civil-service retirement legislation, if I understand the purport of the Senator's remarks. Does the Senator mean that the aliens who are employed in many parts of the world are receiving the full benefit of all the retirement legislation which is on the statute books, insofar as it applies to Federal employees? Do they receive the benefit of all the retirement privileges available to civil-service employees?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. Mr. Young, in a letter dated May 18, 1953, stated that American citizenship is not a requirement for membership in the civil-service retirement system.

Mr. MUNDT. Would that apply as well to the widow of a deceased civil-service employee?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the ruling these aliens are entitled to all the benefits now accorded to American citizens. Therefore, they are entitled to the survivorship benefits.

Mr. MUNDT. How about the offspring, the alien children of these alien parents? Would they also be entitled to these benefits?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is my understanding. I asked the same question of the Commission and was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. MUNDT. May I inquire, then, whether the marriage laws of this country or the marriage laws of the foreign nation would apply in such a case?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think I know what the Senator is driving at. I had the same question in mind, and I asked that particular question of an official of the Civil Service Commission and was advised that they would recognize the marriage laws of the country in which the persons were employed. That meant even to the extent that if they were employed in a country in which the laws recognized polygamy.

Mr. MUNDT. Would that apply to the man's children?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I asked that same question of a representative of the Civil Service Commission, and he said, "We only hope and pray that we never have to answer that question."

Mr. MUNDT. May I ask whether, since a Mohammedan may take 4 wives, and, consequently, a Mohammedan family frequently numbers from 35 to 60 or 70 children, in the opinion of the Senator from Delaware, under this strange loophole, we may find the American taxpayer forced to take care of 40 to 60 surviving children of some Mohammedan civil-service employee who was qualified under our program?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There may be some who think that is a rather ridiculous question, but I framed that same question to the Civil Service Commission, and the answer to it was in the affirmative. They feel, since it has been ruled that United States citizenship is not a requirement for benefits under the retirement system, they would have to recognize the legitimate offspring as they are recognized in their respective countries.

That is all the more reason, Mr. President, why we should correct this defect before we go too far afield.

Mr. MUNDT. There are hundreds of Mohammedans working in various missions overseas who are qualifying under this strange interpretation of retirement rights and who properly, under the religious teachings of Mohammed and under the guidance of the Koran, can have 4 wives and frequently have 50 or 60 children in the course of a lifetime. Unless the loophole is plugged, the poor American taxpayer who is being called upon to build hydroelectric plants in the Po Valley in Italy, to build rubber plants for Russia, and to engage in the point 4 program in many countries of the world, may well find himself called upon to pay pensions to literally tens of thousands of aliens scattered in every country under the canopy of heaven.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct, because there is no limit. If we are going to embrace foreign employees under the system, there certainly is no limit, in view of our widespread commitments throughout the world. As time goes on we shall continue to add to them at a rapid rate. In view of that fact I have taken this occasion to invite the attention of the Senate promptly to the situation and to the extent to which it can go.

Mr. MUNDT. The Republican orators in the last campaign, it seems to me, the present speaker included, should be subjected to rather severe criticism because of the fact that we so understated the difficulties the New Deal had presented to the American taxpayer. We talked about the possibilities of the welfare state, the great step toward socialism, and the fact that we had accumulated in America the greatest national debt that any organized government in the world had ever seen. But, what pikers we actually were. The New Dealers were not establishing a welfare state but a welfare world and asking the nations of the world simply to send the bill to Uncle Sam for providing them with pensions, retirement privileges, tutelage for their children, and taking care of all their needs because some bright-eyed young men in the New Deal had dreamed up this trick legislation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is no doubt about it. The longer we allow the law to

remain on the books the more complicated the situation will become, because those people are going to feel that they have a commitment from the United States Government. The only thing to do is to stop it immediately.

Mr. CARLSON and Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from Kansas first, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I want to commend the Senator from Delaware for inviting our attention to what I consider to be a very dangerous loophole in the civil-service retirement legislation.

In checking the record, I find that this goes back to the act of January 24, 1942, when Congress amended the Retirement Act to cover most people generally.

I may state that the Treasury Department has stopped the issuance of checks to persons who live behind the Iron Curtain. As a matter of fact, some persons living behind the Iron Curtain are eligible for these payments and have received these checks, and that practice has been stopped.

The 82d Congress passed Public Law 855, which authorized the appointment of a Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel. President Truman appointed Mr. H. Eliot Kaplan, of New York, to be chairman of that committee. He, with other members of Federal agencies who were appointed on the board, was asked to serve under President Eisenhower.

Last week the Senate voted to extend the time in which this committee may make its report to June 30, 1954. I am hopeful that they can make their report by December 31, 1953. This is action that should be taken to preserve and protect retirement rights that have been built up under civil service. Certainly as a nation we cannot be expected to furnish retirement for foreigners who are not United States citizens, and whose only claim to such rights is that they were hired by this Government to do work in foreign countries.

As chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I may say that the committee expects to take up this matter and discuss it at our meeting next Tuesday and, if necessary, to take immediate action. If the committee deems that action is necessary then action will be taken.

Again I say to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] that we are indebted to him for calling this matter to our attention.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator from Kansas. I may say that in discussing the matter with the Civil Service Commission, corrective legislation was recommended. I thank the chairman of the committee for promising immediate attention to this problem.

While it is true that a committee is making an overall study of our retirement system I think the matter is so important that it cannot await the results of the study in 1954. I believe prompt action should be taken to amend the present law.

Mr. CARLSON. Our committee will look into the matter promptly, and legislation is deemed to be necessary,

will be but a very short time before a bill will be introduced in the Senate to correct the situation if the situation is as the distinguished Senator from Delaware has called to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] has injected a partisan note into the discussion by charging the Democrats with establishing a welfare state for the world, would not the Senator from Delaware admit, with his characteristic honesty, that his party has very frequently fostered, by tariffs and subsidies, a welfare state for the wealthy?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not wish to get into your private argument, but unquestionably the truth is that the law having this loophole was passed under a Democratic Congress. To the extent that the Republican Party was in Congress at the time, we accept our share of the responsibility.

In discussing the matter with the Civil Service Commission 2 or 3 top officials have told me that they are, and have been for many months, very much concerned about the dangerous implications behind this procedure, but as yet they have failed to explain why they did not call it to the attention of Congress, so that Congress could have corrected it. I am confident that had the matter been called to the attention of Congress, either when the Republicans or the Democrats were in control, it would have been corrected immediately. To the extent that there was negligence on the part of the last administration in not calling the matter to our attention, the Democrats will have to accept responsibility.

Should we fail to correct this loophole now that it has been called to our attention, then the responsibility will be ours.

Mr. CARLSON. I think the law should be amended. A former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Robert Ramspeck, has suggested that our present retirement system, which is comprised of about 13 different staff systems, should be studied with a view to corrective action. I believe it is the obligation of the Senate to look into the matter, to see if we cannot legislate to correct some of the injustices and inequities, and protect the retirement of the civil-service workers of the Nation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Kansas is correct. I think so too. I have had my differences with the former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, but in that particular I say he has been rather insistent that Congress should make an overall study of the retirement system because, as many Senators know, many inequities exist.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the Ferguson amendment be deferred, because the author of the amendment, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Armed Services of the Committee on Appropriations, is detained in the holding of hearings.

I have consulted with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who desires to offer several amendments, to ascertain if we might defer action on the Ferguson amendment and allow the Senator from Illinois to offer his amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we have been on this appropriation bill for four long days, including yesterday from noon until well after 8 o'clock in the evening. It seems to me that we could speed up the consideration of the bill and have it passed today. I see no reason why we should not.

With respect to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota, if we can rapidly take up the Douglas amendments and vote on them, certainly I shall not raise any objection, because I know that the Senator is carrying out the wishes of his colleague.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire imply that the Senator from Illinois is holding up the proceedings?

Mr. BRIDGES. No.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from New Hampshire has that understanding, I shall be glad to facilitate matters by taking up the amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Illinois does not need to get on his high horse.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not doing so.

Mr. BRIDGES. My statement was made in the interest of the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senators will please address the Chair.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire was not addressing himself to the Senator from Illinois. If the Senator from Illinois feels at all guilty about the delay—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not feel guilty.

Mr. BRIDGES. I certainly was not addressing myself to the Senator from Illinois. I was simply making general remarks to the Senate as a whole, and they still stand. I do not see any reason why we should not speed up action and finish with the bill this afternoon.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In order to speed up action, I suggest that the Senator take up the amendment of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, that will not facilitate matters at all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the face of the desire of the majority leadership to speed up the proceedings, it is the duty of the Senate to take up the pending matter, which is the amendment of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MUNDT. I seriously suggest that that would not speed up the procedure;

it would only necessitate a quorum call, which would break up a committee meeting.

Mr. DOUGLAS. According to the rules of the Senate, committee meetings may not be held during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. MUNDT. If the Senator from Illinois would not object to a unanimous-consent request to proceed to the consideration of his amendments, I feel certain that we could proceed with greater dispatch and everybody would be happy.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say also to my good friends, the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from South Dakota, collectively, that if they would stop trying to legislate on appropriation bills, that, too, would speed up the process very markedly.

Mr. MUNDT. I was under the impression that that was what the Senator from Illinois was about to do in the amendments he proposes to offer.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I am indulging in that practice, it is simply in reprisal for the legislation on appropriation bills that has been indulged in by the majority leadership.

Mr. MUNDT. Would the Senator from Illinois be willing to proceed with that practice at this time?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senate should consider the Ferguson amendment. I do not believe the unanimous-consent request has been granted.

Mr. MUNDT. It has not.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was about to give unanimous consent when the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], with his somewhat sly remarks, rose. Now I think I am inclined to refuse consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the request of the Senator from South Dakota that consideration of the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] be deferred temporarily until the Senator from Michigan can return. Is there objection?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I object.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURTELL in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Monroney
Barrett	Griswold	Morse
Beall	Hayden	Mundt
Bennett	Hendrickson	Neely
Bricker	Hennings	Pastore
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Payne
Butler, Md.	Hill	Potter
Byrd	Hoey	Purtell
Capehart	Holland	Robertson
Carlson	Humphrey	Russell
Case	Jackson	Saltonstall
Chavez	Jenner	Schoeppel
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Cooper	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Kennedy	Sparkman
Duff	Kilgore	Stennis
Dworshak	Knowland	Symington
Eastland	Kuchel	Taft
Ellender	Langer	Thye
Ferguson	Lehman	Tobey
Flanders	Malone	Watkins
Fulbright	Martin	Welker
George	Maybank	Wiley
Goldwater	McClellan	Williams
Gore	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURTELL in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to strike out lines 3 to 7, inclusive, on page 48.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota regrets he was not present during the debate on the pending amendment. However, with the permission of the Senate, the Committee on the District of Columbia has been in session during the session of the Senate.

When I return to the floor I find that a motion was made to strike out a million dollars appropriated by the House for the construction of the Rama Road. The Senator from South Dakota was not aware that the issue was coming up this afternoon or he would have brought with him data available to the Committee on Public Works. As chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, the Senator from South Dakota feels it would be a very grave mistake, from the standpoint of our relations with Latin American countries, to strike out the million-dollar appropriation.

It is true that the project for building the so-called Rama Road cannot be said to have been written down in an express agreement, and it is true, probably, that the original arrangement for it was the result of a conversation between the late President Roosevelt and a representative of Nicaragua as a sort of peace offering for the abandonment of what Nicaragua thought was an agreement on our part to build the Nicaraguan canal. But the fact is that the road has been started. It is a fact that it serves as an auxiliary to the inter-American highway, and will, when completed, mean an outlet from the inter-American highway to the gulf, and that it could serve, in an emergency, as an alternative to the water passage through the Panama Canal.

A considerable amount of money has already been spent on the road. To deny an appropriation of even \$1 million, which is far less than was expected to be allowed, would be regarded as a breach of faith, and would have repercussions not merely in Nicaragua, but through several other Latin American countries, Mexico and Guatemala among them, and on down to the Panama Canal. I think it would be a serious mistake to abandon the project at this time. Cutting the million-dollar appropriation out of the bill would be regarded as an abandonment of the project. The original plan certainly contemplated the expenditure of more than a million dollars. The reduction to a million dollars is regarded as a serious enough breach of what had been expected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. About 10 days ago the Ambassador from the United States to Nicaragua was at the Capitol. One of the reasons for his coming was to bring to the attention of some of us the very important matter about which the distinguished Senator from South Dakota is

now speaking. Ambassador Thomas Whelan, who is perhaps the outstanding American Ambassador to South American countries, impressed upon a large number of those of us that the people of Nicaragua are counting on the continuation of the building of this road. He stated that it would result in ill feeling if we did not appropriate the \$1 million to complete the project. As a matter of fact, he said he thought the amount was too small. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from South Dakota had opportunity to speak to Ambassador Whelan when he was at the Capitol.

Mr. CASE. I am sorry I did not have the opportunity to talk with Mr. Whelan at that time. I conferred with him about a year ago. I am sure that what the Senator from South Dakota has stated is entirely correct, that the Ambassador feels very strongly about it. I received a notice the other day of a forthcoming meeting of some people who are interested in the Inter-American Highway. I think it would be a very serious discourtesy, in face of the forthcoming meeting, if, without notice, we were to toss this appropriation out the window.

The Senator from South Dakota regrets that he does not have on the floor of the Senate the figures bearing on the road, but his recollection is that the information was placed in the RECORD last year, and that the total cost of the road is something like \$8 million—about half of which has been provided. We should not abandon it at this time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words with relation to this subject. I know how difficult it is to balance the budget and to cut taxes. I realize we ought to keep our promises, but I find no promise, outside of the statute authorizing the expenditure, that was ever made that we would provide \$8 million more to complete the Rama Road.

I feel that the people of the United States have received from Senators on this side of the aisle promises to balance the budget and to reduce taxes. The item now under consideration presents one avenue by which we can keep our promise to the people of the United States, who pay the taxes. They are the ones who have to provide not only for the security of the United States, but also for the security of South America and of Central America. Senators speak of the importance of keeping our promises. I feel that the time has come when we should keep the promises which have been made to the American taxpayers.

Mr. President, the Ambassador from the United States to Nicaragua came before the committee and lobbied in behalf of the appropriation of \$1 million. I think the time has come when our Ambassadors should represent the United States and American taxpayers, instead of representing other countries.

Let us keep our promise to the American taxpayers.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the facts are not at all as the distinguished Senator from Michigan has stated. The Ambassador did not come before the committee to lobby at all. He is one of the most loyal Americans in the entire

country. He is one of the legislative heads of the American Legion and one of the most distinguished leaders of the American Legion, and he has been such for many years. The distinguished Ambassador told us how the people of Nicaragua feel about this road.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan has voted, and will continue to vote, he says, for appropriations of billions and billions and billions of dollars for Asia and Europe. I say it is time that we spend some money on our own continent, and it is time that we make friends in Mexico and in the South American countries. Certainly money can be spent with much more benefit in this case than in China or in some other countries in which the distinguished Senator from Michigan has voted that large amounts of the funds of the United States taxpayers be spent.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this bill contains an appropriation of \$1 million for the Inter-American Highway, which we have agreed to build.

Mr. LANGER. But the Senator from Michigan knows that that is not sufficient, and he knows that the people of Nicaragua have been relying for a long, long time upon the building of the Rama Road.

Mr. President, I believe our promise to Nicaragua should be kept, and that the representations made by this Government, through its duly authorized agents, should be scrupulously, honestly, and expeditiously carried out. By voting for this appropriation we will back up our distinguished Ambassador and help him in his unparalleled efforts to establish goodwill with Nicaragua. He already has done an outstanding job, as witness the continued support of the United States by Nicaragua in the United Nations.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I should like to call attention to page 29 of the committee report. Senators will note that the budget estimate for this item is \$2 million. The committee has recommended an appropriation of only \$1 million, which is a 50-percent reduction in the amount of the budget recommendation.

With all due respect to what the Senator from Michigan has said about balancing the budget, let me say that the Bureau of the Budget has requested the appropriation of \$2 million for this item, and the committee has recommended that that amount be cut in half.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield, to permit me to make a statement in reply to the statement made by the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The revised estimate of the Bureau of the Budget is for \$1 million.

Mr. CASE. The committee report shows that the amount of the budget estimate is the same as the amount voted by the House of Representatives and is \$1 million below the 1954 budget estimate.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the Truman budget estimate.

Mr. CASE. Very well. Then the revised budget estimate is \$1 million; is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. CASE. And the Senator from Michigan proposes that we do not provide a single cent, although the revised budget estimate calls for \$1 million and the Truman budget estimate called for \$2 million.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wish my good friend, the Senator from Michigan, would not insist on this amendment.

The United States, a very large country, has made an agreement with a smaller country. We are sermonizing to the entire world about justice and equality for free peoples everywhere. What will Nicaragua think of us if we go back on the promise we have made? It seems to me that the present proposal is tantamount to saying that because we are large and strong, we should decide not to keep a moral obligation we have to a smaller country.

So far as balancing the budget is concerned, let me say to the Senator from Michigan that as far back as 1942 this project was approved by the head of the present administration, President Eisenhower, who at that time was Assistant Chief of Staff, with the rank of major general. As was stated earlier today by the Senator from Louisiana, in 1942 Major General Eisenhower stated that this project was desirable for the national defense of the United States. The letter to that effect, written in 1942 by Major General Eisenhower, was inserted in today's RECORD by the Senator from Louisiana.

Let me say to the Senator from Michigan that instead of spending millions of dollars for songs to be sung over Voice of America programs and instead of spending millions of dollars for plays to be produced on Voice of America programs, we would accomplish more by spending the \$1 million recommended for this road. The expenditure of that \$1 million would accomplish more for our country than the expenditure of \$10 million or \$20 million on programs for the Voice of America.

Furthermore, let me point out that the cars that will roll on that road will come from Cleveland or Detroit, and the trucks that will roll on that road will come from the United States, and will create jobs for the people of the United States.

Mr. LANGER. They will help create jobs for the people of Michigan, who work in their truck and automobile plants—so we are killing 2 birds with 1 stone, and helping Ambassador Whelan besides.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. President, I am ready to have the vote taken on this amendment. In the interest of the dignity of our country, I believe we are compelled to vote against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan on page 48, to strike out lines 3 to 7.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I desire to make an announcement for the information of the Senate.

Assuming that the Senate completes action this evening on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, it will be the purpose of the acting majority leader to move that the Senate take a recess from this evening until Monday, after making as the unfinished business House bill 1730, Calendar No. 317, an act to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation. That measure would then succeed the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill as the unfinished business.

On Monday of next week we propose to have the calendar called, from the beginning of the calendar, instead of beginning at the point where the last calendar call ended.

In addition, if Senate Resolution 106, Calendar No. 159, increasing the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 333, 82d Congress, for the Committee on Rules and Administration, and if Senate bill 690, Calendar No. 321, amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 8 years, but not in excess of 25 years, and for acquisition of title to such property and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes, are not adopted or passed, respectively, during the call of the calendar, we would propose to have them taken up later in the week.

We hope by that time to have the Agricultural Appropriation bill before the Senate. There is also a possibility that some other measures, including some coming to the Senate from the House of Representatives, will be before the Senate next week.

The Appropriations Committee has been meeting in connection with its consideration of the armed services appropriation bill, and during the last several days it has been necessary for the members of the committee to go back and forth between the committee room and the Senate Chamber; the Foreign Relations Committee wishes to have time to mark up the Mutual Security bill; and the Judiciary Committee and a number of other committees have very heavy schedules, and if the agricultural appropriation bill is not read for Senate consideration by Tuesday, I would probably move, although we wish to maintain some flexibility, to have the Senate take a recess from Monday evening to Wednesday; and if the Agricultural appropriations bill is ready for consideration on Wednesday, we could proceed to consider it then.

I wish the Senate to be advised of the program as far in advance as possible; and the minority leader has asked me to announce the program, inasmuch as he

has received a number of inquiries regarding the program for the remainder of this week and for next week.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE,
AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, in line 18, it is proposed to strike out "sixteen hundred" and insert in lieu thereof "fourteen hundred and forty."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment would reduce the operating differential subsidy by 10 percent.

The bill as it now stands authorizes 1,600 trips. The average subsidy per trip is approximately \$31,000. So the appropriation thus proposed by the committee would mean a total expenditure of approximately \$50 million.

As I pointed out on Monday, this type of subsidy has been increasing very rapidly. The subsidy amounted to less than \$200,000 in 1947, but during the current year it has increased to 250 times that amount.

If we examine the report of the committee hearings, on page 580 we find that the total voyages in 1952 upon which subsidies were paid amounted to 1,327. The total number of voyages in 1953 or projected for 1953 is 1,504. So that the committee, by permitting the limitation or maximum of 1,600 trips, is making it possible for a subsidy of around \$50 million to be paid.

I had originally intended to take the ax to this appropriation, and to propose a cut in the number of voyages to 500, which would have saved approximately \$34 million. But I can see that the Senate is in no mood for economy, and that we rather exhausted our moral energy when we dealt with and eliminated the subsidy for ship construction; so my proposal, now, is for a much more modest limitation. It is a proposal for a limitation on the total number of trips to 1,440, of which 100 are to be given to new lines and small operators, so that the right of the small operator to enter would be preserved; but the total liability is restricted to \$45 million instead of \$50 million.

This represents a very handy saving of \$5 million, which I think we should make, in a period in which it is said that the country is in such bad financial condition that we have to reduce the air security of the country. Rather than reduce the number of airplanes, I submit it would be better slightly to reduce the number of subsidized ship voyages. My proposal of 1,440 trips, as a matter of fact, is higher compared to the

actual voyages in 1952, and lower than the number of voyages which have been authorized in fiscal 1953. It is about midway between the two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRISWOLD in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, under section 601 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the Maritime Administration has entered into contracts for operating subsidies with 15 steamship lines. The contracts are based on determinations by the Administration that operation of the vessels of these lines in foreign commerce is required to meet foreign-flag competition and to promote the foreign commerce of the United States.

The contracts between the Maritime Administration and the shipping companies make it mandatory for the companies to furnish vessels for a specified number of sailings over specified foreign-trade routes. Six of the 15 companies whose sailings are now provided for in operating-subsidy contracts have applied for additional routes. Two companies not now under contracts have applied for routes.

The maximum number of voyages provided for by contracts or applied for is 1,907. Of this total, the Administration has estimated 1,807 as the number of voyages required in order to assure that this country will be furnished with enough regularly scheduled sailings to move a substantial part of the passengers and goods requiring ocean transportation between the United States and foreign countries.

The bill as reported would reduce this figure to 1,600. A further cut would not only imperil the ability of our shipping lines to carry out the purposes of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, but would involve serious breaches of contract.

With respect to the purpose of the act, the importance of regularly scheduled sailings between the United States ports and foreign ports has been of vast importance in promoting our commerce with foreign countries concerned. To insure the most effective implementation of the act, the Maritime Administration should have a degree of discretion in determining how many voyages between given points are justified by the business available.

If the business is available, an increase in the number of authorized voyages can bring into the black an operation otherwise in the red. This in turn can bring into play the recapture provisions by which the Government is enabled to get back its subsidy payments. For this reason, the Administration's contracts provide for maximum and minimum numbers of voyages on the routes which the contracting companies are required to serve. The maximum number of voyages provided for by contracts in effect prior to July 1, 1952, is 1,637. The committee in reducing this number to 1,500 has gone as far as it seems safely possible to go in restricting the discretion of the Administration. I refer to 1,500, although the bill provides for 1,600, because there are 100 voyages included

which are left for contracts entered into after July 1, 1952; so that today a leeway is provided by law for new companies not now under contract. That was first done 2 years ago in order to make it possible for new companies to come in under the terms of the operating-subsidy acts. For contracts in effect before July 1, 1952, the committee has authorized only 1,500 voyages, whereas 1,637 are now provided for by contract.

To reduce the total to 1340, which would be the purpose of the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, would be poor economy, in that it would defeat the effort of many lines to bring their year-round operations to a level at which the Government's right to recapture 50 percent of the profits above 10 percent could be invoked. It would, moreover, breach the Maritime Administration's contracts with the companies.

This is the opinion of the acting general counsel of the Maritime Administration, Mr. Elmer E. Metz, as shown by his letter, dated June 4, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE,
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION,
June 4, 1953.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: In response to your inquiry as to the effect of arbitrarily imposing limitations on the number of voyages for which subsidy can be paid, you are advised as follows:

In return for the operating subsidy the operator must agree to make at least a minimum number of sailings with the best available vessels on the ocean trade route which the Department of Commerce, in carrying out the duty imposed by section 211 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, has determined to be essential for the promotion, development, expansion and maintenance of the foreign commerce of the United States. By section 211 this determination must take into account specifically, among other things, the necessary number of sailings and types of vessels. The subsidy contract binds the operator to make at least the minimum number of sailings determined to be essential, and, if required to properly service the route, up to the maximum. The operator would be in default if it performed less than the service required. An arbitrary reduction by the Government in the number of sailings eligible for subsidy would be unilateral violation of the Government's contract with the operator, which under section 611 may entitle the operator to transfer its vessels to foreign flag.

Very truly yours,
ELMER E. METZ,
Acting General Counsel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If my colleague will permit, I have 1 or 2 more thoughts I should like to present before I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to wait.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The opinion of Mr. Metz calls into question even the effect of previous bills, which have imposed ceilings on the number of voyages which could be authorized by the Maritime Administration. But more than

that, it makes clear beyond doubt that the proposed amendment would force upon the Administration breaches of contract now in effect. The proposed amendment would reduce the authorized number of voyages by lines, under contract prior to July 1, 1952, to 1,340. This is even below the minimum number of voyages provided for by contracts with these lines.

As a matter of economics, the effect of the proposed restrictions will in time inevitably be to eliminate American ships from foreign trade routes. In concrete terms, it would eliminate 30 freighters. It would throw 1,500 seamen out of work. And as a result of forcing operating companies to distribute overhead over fewer voyages, it would force some of them out of business.

For the reason I have stated, I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will my good friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, be willing to yield now?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may ask my much beloved friend whether the United States Government has ever been able to recapture the profits from ship-operating lines; and, if so, in what cases have profits been recaptured from the shipping lines?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. One example is that of \$5,300,000 recaptured from, I believe, American Export Lines.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And is it not true that the sum total of subsidies thus far obligated has been approximately \$200 million?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amount is very substantial. I cannot verify the figure. I know that \$20 million is provided for in the bill this year. The Secretary of Commerce stated that we should pay \$65 million this year, and approximately the same next year and the year after.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I invite attention to page 579 of the hearings, on which it is stated that the total of subsidy accrued payable through the fiscal year 1953-54 amount to \$374,283,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would not question that figure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true, therefore, that in view of past subsidies, if we recapture \$5 million it amounts to approximately 1½ percent of the subsidies paid out? Is not that something of a carrot which is dangled before the donkey but which the donkey is never able to reach and eat?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to my friend that that is the same argument he and I engaged in yesterday.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope we shall have as happy a conclusion to it as we had yesterday.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That statement of my colleague gives me opportunity to say that while I was not successful yesterday, my efforts were not exerted on behalf of a floating pork barrel. I did not know yesterday where the new construction business would go, but what I wanted to do was to safeguard the

future of the merchant marine. That is why I am on my feet at this time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We are all very fond of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Senator from Massachusetts says the contracts which have been made are binding. Since when can administrative bodies assume the appropriating function?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is required by the Merchant Marine Act. We cannot ask a private company to make its plans for a route and carry them out unless it first has a contract with the Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I point out that whatever may be the business exigencies, the practical result has been that the Maritime Commission makes contracts without regard to the decisions of Congress, and then Congress is called upon to make good the contracts of the Maritime Commission. This is a complete perversion of the separation of powers under which the elected representatives of the people make appropriations, and then, after they are made, executive authorities carry them out. Here we have the argument—and I am surprised that it comes from the Senator from Massachusetts—that we, as a representative body, are bound by administrative decisions of persons who have never been elected by the voters of the United States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Congress looked forward to that type of contract when it passed the act of 1936. When Congress amended that act a few years ago, I believe it looked forward to improving the act. It adhered to the policy of helping our merchant marine and keeping certain routes open so we would have American shipping carrying American goods in American bottoms and bringing back commerce from abroad over the years.

Besides, under the committee bill Congress has placed a limitation of 1,600 voyages on the discretion of the Maritime Commission. That is a limitation, as I see it, on the authority of the act. It is presumably a good limitation, in view of the deficits which are existing. But I do not think we should pin the limitation down below what the contracts now call for.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We have somewhat strayed away from the constitutional point which I raised. Does the Senator from Massachusetts believe it is a wise policy to say that administrative officials can make contracts which are then binding for future years so that Congress is required to appropriate for them? If that be the case, is there not a complete usurpation of the appropriating and legislative functions of the Congress?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That course is followed in connection with Federal aid to roads, in connection with Federal aid to hospitals, and in connection with a number of other things, including Federal aid to airports.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator from Illinois has no further questions, I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I asked the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts to yield because I should like to speak on the question raised by the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

In the appropriation bill before the Senate, at page 39, it is provided as follows:

That nothing contained in this act, or in any prior appropriations act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to—

The appropriation bill itself certainly will not violate the legislative provisions of the 1936 act.

If the Senator from Massachusetts will yield further, I think it may be well to note that I contacted the Military Sea Transportation Service this morning to inquire what would be the result with reference to our national defense if the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois were to become effective. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the entire memorandum which I received, but I should like to read one paragraph:

A restriction in the number of subsidized sailings might eventually result in a reduction in the number of United States-flag merchant marine vessels in operation because of high operating costs which would prevent certain lines from continuing operation in competition with foreign-flag shipping. Such a reduction would have an adverse effect from the standpoint of national defense and would, in my opinion, be against the national interest.

That is signed by Vice Adm. F. C. Denebrink, commander, Military Sea Transportation Service.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Michigan for his helpful comments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield so that I may ask a question of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The letter which the Senator from Michigan just read referred, did it not, to the original amendment which I offered, namely, providing for a reduction to 500 trips?

Mr. POTTER. I made a telephone call this morning based upon the 10-percent reduction which the Senator from Illinois had in mind.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is aware of the fact, is he not, that in 1952 the total number of voyages subsidized was 1,327, and that in 1953 the total number was 1,507, so that the figure of 1,440 is between those two figures, and, therefore, if the American flag continued on the seas in 1952 with 1,327 voyages, it seems logical that it will continue with a 10-percent accretion?

Mr. POTTER. The reason for the increase at this time is that our defense needs have been increased over past years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thought the new administration was reducing the number of personnel in the Armed Forces.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will say to my colleague from Illinois that approximately 40 percent of the capacity of the subsidized lines is used in the consignment of cargo for our Armed Forces in the Far East and other areas.

Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Illinois will not press his amendment at this time. The House committee, with which the Senate committee agreed, cut the voyages down to a level which, I believe, is economical and proper in view of the conditions in the Far East and the conditions of shipping throughout the world as a whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, to strike out "1,600" and insert "1,440."

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment "6-1-53-F," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 46, line 10, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for disbursement to, any State which submits programs to the Bureau of Public Roads for Federal-aid highways in excess of 80 percent of the amounts apportioned to that State by the Bureau of Public Roads for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may modify my amendment by substituting the figure "95" for the figure "80."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my original amendment would have made reductions of \$115 million in the Federal-aid highway program; namely, a reduction of 20 percent for the fiscal year 1954-55, not for the current year.

The amendment in its present form would make a reduction of 5 percent, or \$27,500,000. I wish to make it clear that this amendment does not affect appropriations in the current bill.

We have heard much comment on the backlog of spending authorizations left by the previous administration. Here is where we can reduce that backlog by \$27,500,000.

This amendment, by means of a limitation, prevents States from spending more than 95 percent of the amounts which Congress authorized for Federal-aid highways for the year 1954-55.

The amendment is not subject to a point of order, since a similar amendment, which I submitted on April 21, 1952, was declared by the Vice President to be in order. I refer to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 21, 1952, page 4224.

One of the most difficult problems I have faced in the past with respect to appropriations for Federal-aid highways has been the argument that the authorizing legislation effectively commits Congress to whatever level of appropriations

is required to carry out the authorizations, just as the very able Senator from Massachusetts has argued that Congress is bound to carry out authorizations which the Maritime Administration makes to private ship operators.

I have never accepted this premise, and I do not now accept it, but I must certainly admit that Congress seems to operate on that basis, and I have never been able to get to make any headway in proposing reductions in actual appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year.

In the past, when reductions have been made in this appropriation, the Bureau of Public Roads, instead of restricting State applications for money, has merely come to Congress with requests for supplemental appropriations to make good the authorizations which they have previously issued. In reality, this has not been a breach of good faith on the part of the Bureau of Public Roads. They have even been encouraged by Congress to follow that course, although I believe they have taken sharp advantage of the letter of the law. So I am not attempting to cut appropriations for the fiscal year 1953-54 with respect to the highway program.

However, my amendment will save \$27,500,000. In effect, it will do so by telling the States not to submit programs in excess of 95 percent of the apportionment paid by the Bureau of Public Roads for the fiscal year 1954-55. In other words, we will control the requests by States in 1954-55 by the amounts which they will ask for 1953-54, and we will cut them by 5 percent.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that there will not be, in any possible sense, any breach of good faith by agreeing to this amendment. The Bureau of Public Roads has not yet even made its apportionment for the fiscal year 1954-55, and will not do so until November of this year. Following the apportionment, the second step is for the States to submit programs. At this stage, if my amendment is agreed to, the States will submit programs totalling only 95 percent of their allocations. The amendment provides an effective way by which we can save \$27,500,000.

It will be remembered that in the authorization bill the House had approved a \$600 million authorization annually, but on motion of the Senator from Illinois this amount was reduced in the Senate to \$550 million, and a mid-figure of \$575 million was reached in conference. So my proposal is that we return to the figure which the Senate authorized for 1954-55.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the Senator from Illinois inform the Chair if the change in his amendment was to insert the figure "95"?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The figure "80" was changed to the figure "95."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, with respect to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, I reaffirm that there is no provision in the appropriation bill for 1954-55 allotments to States. The amount provided, \$475 million, covers the fiscal year 1952-53.

Further, the amendment proposed amends the Federal Aid Highway Act of

1952, because the 95-percent limitation applies to the fiscal year 1955.

I understand what the Senator from Illinois is attempting to do, and I have no doubt that he is very sincere in his attempt in this manner to reach out and get control of the situation. However, the Senate committee considered this problem, and felt that it had gone as far as it could. We felt that we would be reaching out beyond the confines of appropriate action if we reached into a field in an act where no appropriation item is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Unless the Committee on Appropriations reaches out beyond the ensuing fiscal year in connection with highway appropriations, it never will be able to reduce the figure once it has been authorized. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe this is something that should be handled by the Committee on Public Works. It should be provided for by way of a basic act, rather than in an appropriation bill. I see perfectly well what the Senator from Illinois is attempting to do, and there may be reasonable justification for it, but I believe he is reaching out too far by suggesting action in this manner.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand that the Senator from New Hampshire now takes the position that Congress never should appropriate sums less than those which have been authorized? In the past, I have heard the Senator from New Hampshire, on the floor of the Senate, assert that Congress was not bound to appropriate all sums which had been previously authorized.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe the Senator from Illinois correctly recalls my remarks. I believe very definitely that that is true, and I still take that view. But I believe this particular matter should be approached in a little different manner from that the Senator from Illinois has proposed. Personally, I am not too much concerned about it. It involves only a method of procedure. I think the committee acted in the regular manner.

I have examined into what the Senator is attempting to do. I understand his objective, and I think he is sincere in what he is attempting to accomplish. However, personally, representing the committee, I simply cannot agree to accept the Senator's amendment in this instance. Therefore, I hope the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois will be rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, upon the suggestion of the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, after a discussion with the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who suggested the absence of a quorum, and with his approval, I now ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, while officially there is no quorum present, more Members of the Senate are in the Chamber now than were present when I originally explained the amendment. In view of that fact I think perhaps it would not be inappropriate for me to take a few minutes to explain again what the amendment is intended to accomplish. I hope those of my colleagues who were present when I made my original statement will bear with me, because of the changed circumstances.

I have always felt that the Congress was not legally bound to appropriate sums for an ensuing fiscal year merely because they had been authorized. I have always thought that the appropriating function was not necessarily bound by authorizations, because conditions might change between the time an appropriation was authorized and the time the appropriation was made. In this case, of course, conditions have changed. There is now a greater awareness of the need for economy, and there is pressure for national defense.

When I have advanced this position in the past I have always been defeated; but, like Margaret Fuller, I have learned to accept the inevitable. I no longer intend to break my head against that stone wall.

What I am trying to do by the pending amendment is to control expenditures for 1954-55, by providing that the sums appropriated in 1953-54 shall not be distributed to the States unless the States reduced by 5 percent the amounts which have been authorized and for which they will otherwise make requests for 1954-55.

In other words, we are using the appropriation for the ensuing year as a lever by which to scale down the requests and the appropriations for 1954-55. It is the only effective way in which we can break through the knot into which we have tied ourselves on the highway grants.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would appreciate it if I could finish my argument. Then I shall be very happy to yield.

Mr. President, all of us remember Johnathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. On the first of these travels Gulliver found himself in Lilliput, the country of the dwarfs. He went to sleep, and when he woke up he found that he was bound by a series of small strings, which had been tied around his fingers and toes and legs and arms, and the rest of his body, and that these strings in their entirety prevented him from moving.

In a similar way Congress has allowed strings to tie down its appropriating function. We are held down and prevented from making economies. We have given to administrative agencies the power which belongs to the legislative body. If we acquiesce in this matter it means the end of representative government and control over appropriations.

Only by some action such as I am proposing, can we control, if not during the ensuing year, then during the year after the ensuing year.

I should like to point out that the reduction of 5 percent, which I have proposed for fiscal 1954-55, is equal approximately to the \$25 million lower figure which the Senate approved in 1952. At that time the House authorized \$600 million for each of 2 successive years. The Senate Public Works Committee also recommended \$600 million. On motion of the Senator from Illinois the amount was reduced by the Senate to \$550 million. When the bill went to conference a midway figure was arrived at of \$575 million. We will pay out for the ensuing year on that basis.

I merely ask that for the next year, 1954-55, we be not forced to pay out in that way, but, in view of the national situation, we save \$27½ million, or approximately the amount which the Senate tried to save last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I am glad to yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood the Senator from Illinois to state that what he is proposing is the only opportunity we have to take care of the situation in 1953-54. If so, I would remind the Senator that there will be another authorization bill before the Senate just like the bill that was before it last year, which the Senator will have a right to offer to amend. If the Senate agrees with him, the situation will be changed. The change should not be made on an appropriation bill.

Last year the Senator from Illinois offered a similar amendment to an appropriation bill and the Vice President stated:

The Chair is of the opinion that, notwithstanding the 2-year apportionment, and notwithstanding that the law provided for it, Congress, if it should see fit to do so, might deny appropriations entirely. It would be a breach of good faith on the part of the Congress to do so, but it does not present itself to the Chair as a parliamentary question.

Therefore his amendment was ruled in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Arizona contending that my motion is subject to a point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; I am not contending that it is subject to a point of order, because the Chair ruled on that point.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Chair ruled in favor of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HAYDEN. But the Chair was careful to state that it would be a breach of good faith. When the time comes for the Senate to make a pledge, if the Senator from Illinois can persuade the Senate not to make the pledge, there will be no breach of good faith.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask the great Senator from Arizona, who is the craftiest man in the Senate—and that is not uttered in any derogatory sense, perhaps I should say the most subtle man in the Senate—whether he is saying that obiter dictum of a presiding officer has the force of legislative law? That seems to be what he is contending.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is an extraordinary thing to say that the Presiding Officer or the Vice President can make legislative policy. It would be a delegation of legislative power which I have never heard advanced before, and I am surprised to have it come from the lips of the Nestor of the Senate, to whom we all look for enlightenment.

Mr. HAYDEN. All I am saying is that a man of much more experience than I was presiding in the chair, namely, Alben Barkley. It was his judgment, as Vice President and as a former Senator, that it would be a breach of good faith; and I am glad to quote his authority.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Arizona contending that we have a Senate of only the Vice President, and that the Vice President determines what is legislation?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; the Senate will make the determination, just as it did last year. However, I wish to point out to the Senator from Illinois that in the judgment of the Vice President it would be a breach of good faith, which we as Senators should not engage in.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I protest vigorously against the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], not only because it strikes at the heart of a program which I think is very vital to our Nation and to all of our States, but particularly because of the way in which the distinguished Senator from Illinois proposes to strike at the highway program.

If Senators will look at the provision which is sought to be amended, which is the provision relating to Federal-aid highways, appearing at the bottom of page 45 and the top of page 46 of the printed bill, they will find that the appropriation carried by the bill for distribution among the several States consists of \$475 million, which is composed of two principal items, \$387,500,000 against the authorization for fiscal 1952, and \$84,500,000 against the authorization for fiscal 1953.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois does not propose to cut off either of those items, or anything from those two items. Instead, by his amendment, he seeks to coerce the several States through his amendment, which reads as follows: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for disbursement to any State which submits programs to the Bureau of Public Roads for Federal-aid highways in excess of 95 percent of the amounts apportioned to that State by the Bureau of Public Roads for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954."

That is a mandate to the States that they dare not ask for their full appropriation for this year, without at the same time coming forward with a request for the succeeding year, fiscal 1955, reduced by 5 percent from the amount heretofore authorized by Congress by the passage of the last Federal-aid bill in 1952.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Florida believe that we should spend in excess of \$550 million for fiscal 1954-55?

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe we should stand on the amount which has been authorized.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That was \$575 million, was it not?

Mr. HOLLAND. It was \$575 million; that is the amount which was authorized after action by both Houses and after action by the conference committee, representing both Houses, and after the previous careful action by the Public Works Committees of both Houses, which have not been consulted at all about the proposed cut which the Senator from Illinois now tries to provide in this bill, by way of an amendment to an appropriation bill, although the effect of his amendment would be to reduce the authorization made by an authorization bill which was carefully worked out by the two committees and by the two Houses, and by the conference committee. Since the enactment of that bill, the States have been making their plans in accordance with that solemn authorization.

Notwithstanding the fact that that work has been going on for a year, and that plans have been well laid and that machinery has been set up to use the authorization, the Senator from Illinois now proposes to reduce the authorization, not by introducing at the beginning of the session a bill in the nature of an amendment, which could have been cleared through the two committees and could have been before the Senate by this time, and not by taking the matter before the Appropriations Committees when they were passing upon this matter, but by coming to the floor of the Senate with an amendment which does not in any respect affect the sums covered by the appropriation bill, as it relates to this particular field, but an amendment which proposes, instead, to reduce in the future the amount of the authorization; and the Senator from Illinois has proceeded in that way by means of an argument which is peculiarly characteristic of him.

If more Senators had been on the floor a few minutes ago when the Senator from Illinois was making his opening statement, they would have found that he justified his amendment by reminding his colleagues that last year the Senate first authorized \$550 million, but the House of Representatives insisted upon an authorization of \$600 million, and then the authorization bill went to conference, and the conferees returned with a proposed authorization of \$575 million. The Senator from Illinois said, in effect, that the Members of the Senate knew all the time that \$550 million was the proper amount of the authorization, and thus it is that today he argues that the Senate should adopt his amendment, and should permit the Senate at long last to have its own way.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois is an able and resourceful advocate. One of his finest qualities is his memory: I have always thought that his memory is more characteristic

of the animal which is the emblem of the party of the Senators who sit on the other side of the aisle than of any other animal of which I can think.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now that reference is being made to the zoo, I should like to ask some questions.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, remembering what the Senator from Illinois stood for about a year ago on the floor of the Senate, I point out that the Senator from Illinois insists that he was right all the time, and that the Senate had no business to depart from the argument he made at that time. Notwithstanding the fact that a year ago this matter was decided, and thereafter the States were informed about the decision and their plans have been made, and they have proceeded on the basis of those plans, and that the good faith of the Nation is involved, the Senator now insists that we must go back to the precise amount for which the distinguished Senator from Illinois argued unsuccessfully more than a year ago, and that we must, by means of an amendment to this appropriation bill, carry out our original intention.

I congratulate the Senator from Illinois upon his memory and his perseverance; but I do not believe we can have an orderly road program or any other orderly program which depends upon carefully developed authorizations, if, following the making of the authorizations—which in this case were based upon real study by the appropriate legislative committees and the practice of normal parliamentary procedure, as a result of which the two Houses ultimately agreed, following the action taken in the conference committee, we insist upon our original judgment, and do so more than a year after we have agreed to a settlement of the matter in a more or less compromise form, as between the preference of the Senate and the preference of the House of Representatives.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. First, let me deal with the zoological question, before we proceed to the substantive matters.

I willingly admit that my manners probably are modeled upon the habits of the totemesque animal—

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have referred to the memory of the Senator from Illinois, not to his manners.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As I was saying, Mr. President, I willingly admit that my manners probably are modeled upon the habits of the totemic animal of the Democratic Party; I am willing to admit that probably in most affairs of life I am a jackass. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I made no such implication.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I realize that the Senator from Florida did not make such a statement. I am simply trying, in good humor, to indicate that I took no offense when I was accused of having the memory of an elephant. I say that although I may have the memory of an elephant, I do not cherish grudges in the way that is said to characterize an elephant. At the end of each day, I wipe the slate

clean; and I begin the next day with a clean slate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to endorse the statement the Senator from Illinois has just made. I have never known a Senator or a citizen who more cheerfully abides by what is done one day, and goes about the business of the next day, with the single exception that back in the recesses of his memory, the Senator from Illinois still retains a recollection of something that happens, and years later, when opportunity arises, he reasserts his original position, and asks the Senate to sustain his thinking of last year or the year before that, or perhaps even farther back than that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sure I do not have the good memory the Senator from Florida has credited me with having, but I think I am correct in saying that one of the strongest advocates last year for an authorization of only \$550 million was the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and at that time I felt joined to him in loving union. So I thought that this afternoon he would most certainly help us maintain the position which he so ably defended last year. I am now pained to the quick to find that his memory is not very good or his sense of consistency is not very strong, in that he goes back on the position he then took.

I would not have mentioned this matter or would not have had it brought forth from the recesses of my mind, had not the Senator from Florida touched upon that point. I had intended to ignore that situation, or not to mention it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to point out that although I did join the Senator from Illinois in support of the amendment by which the authorization bill, as first passed by the Senate, provided an authorization of \$550 million, I also served on the conference committee, and in representing the Senate on the conference committee, I did my very best to effect the will of the Senate.

However, Mr. President, unlike some other Senators, I never expect to make my will prevail over the wills of the other 95 Members of the Senate or over the wills of the 435 Members of the House of Representatives. So, when I finally returned from the conference committee with the best I could secure from the conferees, and after I explained in humility to my Senate colleagues that that was the best we had been able to obtain, under the leadership of my distinguished friend, the Senator from New Mexico, and with other able Senators, and when I explained that in the conference the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives were very persuasive and insistent, and that finally we had to split the difference between the two Houses; and after the Senate voted in favor of the compromise amount of authorization, and after that amount of authorization was enacted into law, I thought the Senate was obligated and bound to stand for that amount of authorization, and I thought the States had a right to act on the

basis of that authorization action, as taken by the two Houses of Congress and approved by the President.

Let me say that last winter I attended the meeting, at Kansas City, of the representatives of the road departments of the various States; and there I heard the discussion of the plans on the basis of which those agencies were proceeding. I did not find that the members and engineers of the State road departments were pleased with the action which had been taken by Congress, for they had wanted a vastly larger authorization made; but they were proceeding with their programs and were coordinating them so as to bring about the best possible result.

I found there distinguished representatives of the executive branch of the Government, the representatives of the Bureau of Public Roads, working with the State agencies who handle this program.

I reflect not in the slightest upon my distinguished friend from Illinois, but I would not feel that I was practicing complete good faith with those whom I found out there, and with whom I discussed this program in some detail, if I came back now and, by way of a rider on an appropriation bill, agreed to rescind the solemn obligation taken here last year, and which was sent to the States as something upon which they could rely.

Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. CHAVEZ addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield first to the Senator from New Mexico, after which I shall be pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I presume the Senator from Florida has reference to the fact that he attended a meeting of officials of the American State Highway Association in Kansas City.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. They were officials from the respective States who have had something to do with the programing, the letting of contracts, and the building, not only with respect to their own local roads, but also with respect to the Federal aid system.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The officials and the personnel of the Bureau of Public Roads are honorary members, or some kind of members, of the highway association, and they attend the planning sessions, which continue for several days.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct; and the planning must dovetail with what Congress does in the matter of Federal aid.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is, of course, correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Each of the State legislatures meets practically once every 2 years, so they must possess information as to what the Congress intends to do in the matter of Federal aid for highways, before they can even do their programing.

Mr. HOLLAND. Of course, the Senator is correct. I now yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does not the Senator from Florida know that no State has submitted plans for 1954-55?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida knows that the regular time for the submission of plans for that year will soon be upon us. It comes early in the fall.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But they have not yet submitted any plans for 1954-55.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is not entirely correct about that, because, to the contrary, the State road departments have just concluded arguing with their State legislatures, as has been the case in the State of Florida, where the legislature which will adjourn tomorrow, has just gotten through hearing the road department submit its program for the next 2 years and has passed the agreed-upon appropriations. The appropriation which we make here is not even a major part of the road program of the Nation, as the Senator well knows. Each State has gone through its part of the planning, appropriating and authorizing, and the give-and-take which characterizes a legislative session. Many of them are through already; and in the case of my own State, it will be through at noon tomorrow. So that I think the Senator from Illinois is not correct in his statement that there has been no planning, no action, and no preparation for what will be done in fiscal 1955.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The program has not been submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Mr. HOLLAND. To the contrary, that program is very far advanced, as every Senator who has served in his State legislature, or who has served as the governor of his State, or who has served as a member of the cabinet of his State, knows full well. So that the distinguished Senator may not with complete accuracy make the claim that this program has not been acted upon, because it was acted upon in the making of the budget of the various States last fall and winter, budgets which they were preparing for submission to the legislatures this spring; and it has gone a long, long way toward completion so far as the States' parts of the program are concerned.

Mr. President, I shall not further take the time of the Senate. It seems to me so completely clear that there is here a matter in which it is sought, through a side-door method and without reference to the appropriating or legislative committees, and without any chance at all for anyone to be heard, to reshape and in part to destroy, certainly largely to diminish, programs which are of great importance, and which are cooperative programs between the Nation and the respective States, that it would ill become the Senate of the United States to adopt such an amendment; and I hope we shall not adopt it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a final question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In view of the fact that the present administration has com-

plained about the outstanding volume of prior obligations which it has to meet, does not the Senator from Florida think it would be a very cooperative action on our part if we were to help our friends on the other side of the aisle in their efforts to balance the budget for 1954-55? I hope very much that my friends on the other side of the aisle will rise in large numbers to assist their President in balancing the budget for fiscal 1955.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in answering that question, I should like to say that, in the first place, I have not noted any lack of vocal qualities on the part of our friends on the other side of the aisle. I have found them well able to state their own position; and they frequently do so. I have heard none of them state any position in support of this ill-conceived amendment.

Furthermore, I have never found any lack of articulative qualities on the part of the head of the present national administration; and I did not note in his message, and I have not heard in his various radio broadcasts or in his various news interviews, any suggestion whatever that he thought the national road program which would be shaped in the first full fiscal year of his administration should be recast and diminished. To the contrary, there has been an utter absence of any such comment from any of the sources which I have indicated, and I would think that the able Senator from whom this amendment comes should not be regarded as being intimately representative of the wishes of the present administration—unless, indeed, the Senator from Illinois advises us that he has had such suggestion, or has had some such request from the President of the United States, of which, certainly I have no information, and of which the Senate, I believe, has received no information from any other source.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Florida, a former Governor of his State, whether the pending proposal does not come at an inopportune time, in view of the fact that the legislatures have adjourned, or recessed, in most of the States, and have made their arrangements with the Federal Government. Therefore, what is to happen to what the legislatures have done to cooperate with this program, since they have in most instances adjourned sine die?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is, of course, completely correct. I yield the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, when it comes to the question of roads, we are not confronted with a political question. Roads are quite as necessary in Republican California and in Republican New Jersey as they are in Democratic Florida or in Democratic New Mexico. The subject of roads is not a political one. Roads are necessary. Roads have made the country great. I have made that statement before, and I make it again.

Of course, we have our Declaration of Independence, and we have the Constitution of the United States of America. Those were paper documents. But, Mr. President, if there is a question as to what actually united the States, let us consult history a bit.

The War Between the States, a sorry episode, but which nevertheless happened, and which is part of our history, divided the Nation. For a time the States were not united. We had our good friends on the one hand, who represented the Confederacy; and we had the so-called Yankees up North. One was cussing the other. The one from the South was isolated, he could go nowhere; the one from the North could go nowhere. Both of them were cussing the people from Colorado and New Mexico—people from the wild and woolly West—until Mr. Ford got his big idea, which resulted in his development of the jalopy, making it necessary that there be roads and streets upon which the jalopies could roll; as a further result of which, the idea was conceived of trying to drill for oil, of trying to refine gasoline, and of trying to build the rubber and the metal industries.

When that was done, Mr. President, the man or the girl who could not easily go from Mississippi to Maine was able to roll on those roads and find out that his or her neighbors and fellow citizens in Maine held exactly the same ideas, and had the same trials, tribulations, and hopes, as were found in the State of Mississippi and everywhere else in this free country. I have seen persons from Maine in California finding out that the California people were like the rest of the people of the Nation. What actually united the United States, in addition to the Constitution, was the highways of America.

I hope we shall not do anything this afternoon that will in anyway interfere with the process of uniting the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. [Putting the question.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have another amendment, identified as "6-1-53-E," which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$400,000: *Provided*, That no part of these funds may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages to be served at public functions in countries where the Mohammedan religion is practiced by a majority of the population of such country."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment is an important item.

Complaints have been received, which I believe were well-founded, that mem-

bers of the American diplomatic service use their representation funds to give parties in Mohammedan countries where alcohol is served. As we all know, the Koran says that the drinking of alcohol is a deadly sin, and one loses caste very rapidly in Mohammedan countries if he serves and drinks liquor.

I am not proposing that these diplomatic representatives shall be teetotalers in their private lives. They may drink as they wish in their private entertainments. I am merely saying that if they entertain publicly in countries which are violently opposed to the serving of liquor, they shall not use public funds to furnish liquor when the result is contrary to the interests of the Government.

I want to make it clear that I do not pose as a teetotaler, myself. I am not a teetotaler, and, therefore, I do not wish to sail under false colors, so far as this amendment is concerned. I merely assert that I do not think our representatives abroad should use public funds for the purchase and distribution of liquor in Mohammedan countries when it distinctly lowers the prestige of the United States of America. I know such an order should be put into effect by the State Department, and if the State Department were on to its job, it would do so, but, unfortunately, the appetites of members of the Foreign Service seem to be stronger than their realization of the proper course to pursue in Mohammedan countries, and it seems to me it has now become the function of Congress to lay down some standards of behavior.

I offer the amendment very reluctantly, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the entertainment fund of which the Senator from Illinois speaks is used for many purposes, including furnishing representatives of the United States in foreign countries the facility to entertain and to do certain things in accordance with diplomatic customs or exchanges between nations. For instance, it is used to purchase flowers, wreaths, and other tokens for presentation in accordance with local customs. It is used to purchase and place a wreath on the monument of a great hero, or something of that sort. It is used in connection with the observance of the Fourth of July in England, and for other purposes.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois provides: "That no part of these funds may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages to be served at public functions in countries where the Mohammedan religion is practiced by a majority of the population of such country."

I wonder if the Senator would accept the following modification of his amendment: "*Provided further*, That the above limitation shall not apply to any public function at which there are one or more individuals of the Mohammedan faith present who imbibe alcoholic beverages."

That is so that there would be no discrimination, so that there would be freedom of action. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Hampshire is serious about it, I will accept his amendment, if

he will push it. I hope he goes through with his end of the bargain.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will not say that I will push it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then it is an Indian gift the Senator offers.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, either as it is or as modified, and I hope it will be rejected.

I realize that I could make a point of order against the amendment, but let us settle it by a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4974) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HILL conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT TO SIGN ENROLLED BILL DURING RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be authorized to sign Senate Resolution 80 during the coming recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FURNISHING OF TRANSPORTATION IN GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES AT FIELD STATIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1730, which is No. 317 on the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be reported by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1730) to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 14, 1953
For actions of July 13, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 129

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on drought-relief and foreign-aid bills. Senate ratified Wheat Agreement and passed measure to carry it out. Senate and House conferees were appointed on wheat marketing quota bill. Senate received Arnold nomination to FCA. House passed customs-simplification bill. House Rules Committee cleared supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to modify trade agreements law. Rep. Steed spoke in favor of livestock price supports.

SENATE

- 1. DROUGHT RELIEF.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6054, the drought-relief bill (pp. 8835-7, 8886-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- WHEAT.** Ratified Executive H, to revise and extend the International Wheat Agreement. The Agreement and an explanation of it are printed in the Record. (pp. 8890-912.)
Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to provide for effectuation of the new International Wheat Agreement (pp. 8873, 8912).
Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota law (pp. 8834, 8887).
- 3. FOREIGN AID.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5710, to amend and extend the Mutual Security Act. The House vote was 221-109. (pp. 8938-40, 8861-8.) This bill will now be sent to the President. Sen. Wiley expressed regret that the authorization for ICEF was not larger (p. 8883).
Sen. Morse inserted a paper by E. J. Bell favoring "Aid By Trade" (pp. 8883-6).
- 4. NOMINATION** of Carl Raymond Arnold to be FCA Governor was received (p. 8948).
- 5. POTATOES.** S. 2124, relating to repacking of potatoes, was taken from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8880).

6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted a Carson (W. Dak.) Commercial Club resolution favoring present price-support legislation (p. 8874).
7. TREATIES. Sen. Wiley criticized the Bricker resolution, to limit treaty powers, and inserted letters opposing it (pp. 8880-3).

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954 (p. 8872).
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 8832), and H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 8834). Senate conferees have been appointed.
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with amendment H. R. 5377, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to simplify customs procedure (pp. 8837-61). Rejected a committee amendment to require that injury or threat of injury be proved by an industry before a countervailing duty would be imposed by the Treasury Department (pp. 8860-1). Rep. Scott said this amendment was opposed by wool and cotton groups, etc. (p. 8843).
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5894, to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act to provide additional protection for American workers, farmers, etc. (H. Rept. 777) (p. 8872).
10. SMALL BUSINESS. Adopted H. J. Res. 294, making appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration for July 1953 (p. 8831).
11. PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Rep. Patman claimed there is a nationwide effort to fool the independent merchant as to his right to buy cooperatively under the Robinson-Patman Act (pp. 8868-9).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT. H. R. 6257, by Rep. Hunter, and H. R. 6259, by Rep. Rhodes of Ariz., "to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8872).
13. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 6262, by Rep. Radwan, to authorize CCC commodities to be used for foreign aid; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8872).
14. RESEARCH. S. 2367, by Sen. Aiken, "to strengthen the conduct of research" in USDA; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8876).
15. SOIL CONSERVATION. S. 2368, by Sen. Aiken, to amend Sec. 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8876).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

16. REORGANIZATION. S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Approved July 10 (Public Law 108).
S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Approved July 10, 1953 (Public Law 109).
17. FLAG. S. 694, to prohibit display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the U. S. flag except under specified circumstances. Approved July 9, 1953 (Public Law 107).



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No. 129

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we begin this new week, may we accept its challenge and opportunity to bring to our torn and troubled world the confidence and consolation of a great trust in Thee.

We know that the forces of evil, which are arrayed against us and storming the citadel of our freedom and faith, are terrible and terrific but not too mighty for Thy divine strength to withstand and conquer.

May we never fear to go forward into the hours of any new day when encouraged and encompassed with a vivid and vital sense of Thy grace which is sufficient for humanity's most urgent and desperate needs.

Help us to hasten the coming of the time when righteousness shall prevail and there will be peace and good will among all men and nations.

In Christ's name we invoke Thy blessings. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 10, 1953, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4072. An act relating to the disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the School Board of Mecklenburg County, Va.; and

H. R. 5302. An act to provide for an additional Assistant Postmaster General in the Post Office Department.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5451. An act to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5690. An act making appropriations for additional independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. ELLENDER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 122. An act directing the conveyance of certain property to the city of Rupert, Idaho; and

S. 1569. An act to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, so as to provide for the investigation by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of persons receiving Atomic Energy Commission fellowships.

CONTINUING AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 294 continuing the availability of appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration for the month of July 1953, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman this question: The provision for this agency would have been included in the continuing resolution but for the fact that under the law it was due to expire

at the end of the fiscal year. The House in the meantime having passed legislation extending the life of the agency until July 31, this merely provides for that extension?

Mr. TABER. That is what it is and that is all it is. It is to carry on and to continue the availability of funds to meet the obligations that were incurred under the revolving fund prior to the 30th of June.

Mr. CANNON. No money will be available beyond the date of July 31, 1953, the date of the legislative extension of the life of the agency?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That not to exceed \$300,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Small Defense Plants Administration, 1953" shall remain available through July 31, 1953. The revolving fund established under said Administration shall remain available through July 31, 1953, for payment of obligations and direct costs under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953.

Sec. 2. Appropriations and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of the joint resolution approved June 30, 1953 (Public Law 91), making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1954.

Sec. 3. Appropriations and authority granted by this joint resolution shall be available on and after July 1, 1953, and all obligations incurred in anticipation of the enactment hereof are ratified and confirmed if otherwise in accordance with the terms hereof.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on today and tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman when he expects this bill to go to conference?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Thursday at 4 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. CLEVENGER, COUDERT, BOW, COON, TABER, ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, and CANNON.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. JAMES B. BOWLER, be permitted to take the oath of office. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and there is no question as to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOWLER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MILITARY UNIFORM EXPENSE

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the great Ways and Means Committee of the House is currently studying several tax-relief measures introduced during this session of Congress. I am today introducing another such measure which, to me, seems deserving of special and preferred attention. My bill is in the following language:

A bill to amend section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the exemption of amounts paid by members of the Armed Forces for uniforms they are required to purchase

Be it enacted, etc., That section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions from gross income) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(gg) Amounts paid for uniforms by members of Armed Forces: Amounts paid by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, whether Regular or Reserve, for the purchase of uniforms which he is required to wear by reason of active duty, active duty for training, or inactive-duty training, reduced by the amount of any uniform reimbursement or allowance received by him from the United States during the taxable year. No deduction under this subsection for any taxable year shall exceed \$200."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953.

Stated another way, this legislation would permit all Regular and Reserve members of the Armed Forces who are required to buy their own uniforms to deduct up to \$200 of the expense for every taxable year (less the uniform allowance paid him by the Government, if any). The purpose of the \$200 limitation is to prevent the high-salaried brass from writing off the full cost of fancy-dress uniforms.

In the case of Reserve officers, section 243 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952—Public Law 476, 82d Congress—provides in part as follows:

SEC. 243. (a) An officer of a Reserve component or of the Army of the United States without component or the Air Force of the United States without component shall be entitled to an initial sum not to exceed \$200 as reimbursement for the purchase of required uniforms and equipment, either—

(1) upon first reporting for active duty for a period in excess of 90 days; or

(2) upon completion, as a member of a Reserve component, of not less than 14 days' active duty or active duty for training; or

(3) after the performance of 14 periods of not less than 2 hours' duration each, of inactive-duty training as a member in the Ready Reserve of a Reserve component: *Provided*, That only duty requiring the wearing of the uniform shall be counted for the purpose of this section. * * *

(b) An officer of a Reserve component shall be entitled to an additional sum of not to exceed \$50 for reimbursement for the purchase of required uniforms and equipment, upon completion of each period * * * of 4 years of satisfactory Federal service * * * performed in an active status in a Reserve component and which shall include at least 28 days of active duty or active duty for training. * * *

(c) An officer of a Reserve component * * * entering on active duty or active duty for training * * * shall be entitled, for each time of such entry or reentry on active duty * * * to a further sum not to exceed \$100 as reimbursement for additional uniforms and equipment required on such duty.

While it would appear that this language affords some relief to Reserve officers, as a practical matter they seldom ever receive any uniform allowance. Unless he is called into active duty for more than 90 days, or completes 14 days of active duty or active duty for training as a member of a Reserve component, or completes 14 two-hour periods of inactive-duty training in the Ready Reserve, he is not entitled to the initial allowance of \$200; and even if he gets this initial allowance and the supplemental \$100 allowance as well, he can then obtain only \$50 for every 4 years of service performed in an active status in a Reserve component, and that 4 years must include at least 28 days of active duty for training.

From this it can be seen that while Reserve personnel are required in the performance of their duties to buy and wear uniforms, it is exceedingly difficult for them to earn any uniform allowance, and, when they do, it is wholly inadequate.

In the case of Regular officers, who are required to buy their own uniforms and who get no governmental allowance at all, I have always felt that the law

and the rule laid down in the regulations and the decided cases was broad enough to permit deductions of the full uniform expense. That rule provides in substance that if a taxpayer is engaged in an occupation which requires special apparel for the production of the taxable income, then the costs of such apparel are classified as ordinary and necessary items of expense and as such are fully deductible provided, first, the special apparel is specifically required as a condition of employment; and, second, it is not adaptable to general or continued usage to such an extent that it takes the place of ordinary clothing.

Under this rule, ballplayers, firemen, policemen, aviators, nurses, and so forth, have been permitted to deduct the full cost of their uniforms. Is a military uniform any different?

Applying the tests—

First, is the military uniform special apparel? Ask the boys who wear them.

Second, is the military uniform required as a condition to employment? The serviceman could not serve without it.

Third, is it an ordinary and necessary item of expense for the production of taxable income? The military man pays an income tax on his salary and without his uniform he could not earn his salary.

Fourth, is it adaptable to general or continued personal and private usage? Certainly no more so than a nurse's dress or a fireman's shirt or a policeman's trousers.

If, then, the general rule is satisfied, why should not the deduction be made a part of the affirmative law? Assuredly our service men and women are entitled to the same benefits as our civilian income earners and taxpayers.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. KEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION BILL

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend her remarks, and to include telegrams and letters.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have received numerous letters and telegrams in somewhat the same language concerning the customs simplification bill:

LOWELL, MASS., July 10, 1953.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House of Representatives:

Reference H. R. 5877 in regard to customs simplification bill, we are unalterably opposed to any amendment requiring injury to be proven before countervailing duty can be imposed.

ALEXANDER WOOL COMBING CO.,
By ALBERT ALEXANDER.

BOSTON, MASS., July 10, 1953.

The Honorable EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
Congress of the United States, House
of Representatives, House Office
Building:

Please oppose amendment to customs simplification bill, H. R. 5877. Amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1953
For actions of July 17 and 18, 1953
83rd-1st, Nos. 133 and 134

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees were appointed on USDA appropriation bill. House voted in favor of reorganization plans on foreign aid and information. House committee voted to report crop-insurance and forest-mining bills. Senate passed fur-farmer loan bill. Senate committee reported FCA reorganization bill. Senate passed bill to prohibit certain wheat blending.

HOUSE - July 17

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Reps. Andersen, Moran, Hunter, Laird, Taber, Whitten, Cannon, and Marshall were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5227 (p. 9321). Senate conferees were appointed June 15. The conferees are to meet tonight.
2. REORGANIZATION. Rejected H. Res. 261, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 7, which provides for reorganization of various foreign-aid functions and agencies and the establishment of a Foreign Operations Administration. By rejecting the resolution the House voted in favor of the plan. (pp. 9327-35.)
Rejected, 11-310, H. Res. 262, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 8, which provides for reorganization of foreign information functions and creation of a U. S. Information Agency. This action expresses House approval of the plan. (pp. 9335-48.)
3. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4158, to extend for 5 years, until 1958, the authority of the Department to make disaster loans in areas and regions where credit was formerly

made available under RACC (p. D726).

4. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4211, to remove the limitation on crop insurance in relation to the number of counties and specific products, and permit extension of insurance to 100 additional counties a year (p. D726).
5. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5358, to prevent seizure and exploitation of land in the national forests by private individuals through abuse of the mining and mineral discovery laws (p. D726).
6. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2458, to authorize transfer of a tract of national forest land at Cherry Point, N. C., to the Navy Department (H. Rept. 872)(p. 9368).
The Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3097, to authorize transfer of a grape-research station to the University of California (H. Rept. 873), and H. R. 5888, to authorize transfer of the Statesville research station to N. C. (H. Rept. 874)(p. 9368).
The Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4017, to give an Ark. school district title to a tract of rural-rehabilitation land (H. Rept. 871)(p. 9368).
The Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 107, to transfer a rural-rehabilitation tract to N. Dak., and H. R. 3107, to convey a tract of national forest land to Alfred N. Sloss (p. D726).
7. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6342, to authorize the GSA to acquire real property and provide for construction of buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts (H. Rept. 875)(p. 9368).
ordered
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Rules Committee/ordered a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5894, to modify further the trade-agreements law (p. D728). Rep. Heselton spoke against the bill (pp. 9356-60).
9. TAXATION; STORAGE FACILITIES. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Ways and Means; Chairman Reed announced today that the committee had approved in principle several amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments will be embodied in a clean bill which will be introduced by him and which will be reported out of committee in the near future. One amendment...would allow an income-tax deduction for the amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the three succeeding calendar years. The amendment would permit taxpayers to elect to amortize such facilities over a 5-year period." (p. D728.)
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4974. The conferees struck out the Senate provision for a census of agriculture, adopted the House figure of \$15,000,000 for forest high-ways (Senate, \$14,000,000), and agreed to the Senate amount of \$5,500,000 for access roads (House, \$7,500,000). (pp. 9320-1.)
11. FOREIGN AID. The Government Operations Committee reported on a fiscal analysis of U. S. international operations (H. Rept. 869)(p. 9368).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. An article on "How Our Laws Are Made" was ordered printed as H. Doc. 210 (p. 9327).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 20 (p. 9368). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for this week, as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., consent calendar; Tues., private calendar and foreign-aid appropriation bill; remainder of week, same appropriation bill, trade-agreement bill, etc. (p. 9347).

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE
APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954

JULY 17, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CLEVENGER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4974]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 7, 18, 19, 20, 27, 29, 31, 33, 45, 47, 48, and 49.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *shall, if possible*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,385,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$105,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 23, 24, 26, 28, and 34.

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
SAM COON,
JOHN TABER,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
HOMER FERGUSON,
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2—*Salaries and expenses*: Inserts restrictive language relating to the burial of alien seamen, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$50,000,-000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Restore the language of the House and add the words "if possible".

Amendment No. 7—*Acquisition of buildings abroad*: Eliminates Senate provision for this item.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9, and 10—*Contributions to International Organizations*: Provide a permanent appropriation for payments to the Republic of Panama, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of the annual type of appropriation in the House bill. For technical reasons amendment No. 10 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11—*Contributions to International Organizations*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12—*Missions to International Organizations*: Appropriates \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13—*International contingencies*: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14—*International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, operation and maintenance*: Appropriates \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—*American Sections, International Commissions*: Appropriates \$543,889 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—*General provisions—Department of State*: Deletes the House language as proposed by the Senate. The deleted language has been inserted in the general provisions for the entire bill.

Amendment No. 17—*General provisions—Department of State*: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 18—*Salaries and expenses, general administration:* Appropriates \$2,495,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—*Salaries and expenses, general legal activities:* Appropriates \$10,160,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$9,960,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—*Fees and expenses of witnesses:* Appropriates \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Amendment No. 21—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons:* Appropriates \$25,385,000 instead of \$25,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Amendment No. 22—*Salaries and expenses:* Authorizes \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 23—*Section 202:* Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—*Section 208:* Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 25—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$1,750,000 instead of \$1,875,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,533,281 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26—*Salaries and expenses:* Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Amendment No. 27—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$6,770,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—*Censuses of Business and Manufactures:* Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—*Census of Agriculture:* Strikes out the Senate provision for this item.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 30—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$105,000,000 instead of \$105,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—*Establishment of Air-Navigation Facilities:* Appropriates \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*Technical development and evaluation*: Appropriates \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33—*Construction, Washington National Airport*: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—*Air navigation development*: Appropriates \$1,085,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Amendment No. 36—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,200,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Amendment No. 37—*Departmental salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$2,650,000 instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 38—*Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization)*: Appropriates \$59,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Appropriates \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 40—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$15,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41—*Administrative expenses*: Places a limitation of \$7,200,000 on administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43—*State marine schools*: Appropriate \$890,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$860,000 as proposed by the House, of which \$379,800 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States instead of \$349,800 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Amendment No. 44—*Federal-aid highways*: Appropriates \$475,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$510,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 45—*Forest highways*: Appropriates \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—*Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950)*: Appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 47—*Research and testing*: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—*Radio propagation and standards*: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,306,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—*Working capital fund*: Strikes out the Senate provision pertaining to this item.

WEATHER BUREAU

Amendment No. 50—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$27,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,700,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52—*Inland Waterways Corporation*: Authorize \$480,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$240,000 as proposed by the House and place a limitation of \$12,000 for travel expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 53: Inserts the Senate provision, prohibiting the use of any appropriation contained in this act to pay expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference.

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
SAM COON,
JOHN TABER,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.



under the order previously entered until tomorrow, Saturday, July 18, 1953, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 17 (legislative day of July 6), 1953:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Jesse D. Locker, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Liberia.

James W. Riddleberger, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Yugoslavia.

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Russell Raymond Larmon, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PATENT OFFICE

Mrs. Robert W. Leeds (Daphne Robert), of New Jersey, for the position of Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Harvey V. Higley, of Wisconsin, to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

A. Dickinson, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 14, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); title II, Public Law 365, 80th

Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947); and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be captains, United States Air Force (Medical)

Alan J. Gathright, AO1906997.
Edgar N. Gipson, AO1906336.
Gordon Marquis, AO2238650.
William M. McKay, Jr., AO768623.
William N. Murray, AO1857744.
James E. Nixon, AO2240910.
William T. Sallee, AO2260320.
Henry F. Wrede, Jr., AO729592.

To be captains, United States Air Force (Dental)

Elmer W. Burnette, Jr., AO1735840.
John Cox, AO937489.
Paul W. Greiwe, AO2213083.
Wilbur R. Hughes, Jr.
Richard A. Smith, AO961267.
William G. Sprague, AO2240701.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Robert W. Baker, AO2240372.
Robert J. Bosley, AO2212740.
Elmer V. Dahl, AO870043.
John A. Dooling, AO792971.
Hugh D. Good, AO675497.
Frederick B. Goslin, AO1905406.
Carmault B. Jackson, Jr., AO1997979.
Clyde H. Kratochvil, AO2240379.
A. E. Minyard, AO692053.
Thomas J. Tredici, AO928949.
John G. Webster, AO556994.

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Dental)

Daniel M. Vernino, AO1906571.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Veterinary)

Charlie N. Barron, AO1774962.
Howard S. Garner, AO1906642.
Milford D. Harris, Jr., AO535028.
William V. Howells, AO1765671.
James M. Shuler, AO1735154.

To be second lieutenants, USAF (Medical Service)

William A. Ables, Jr., AO1912528.
Erwin R. Archibald, AO871725.

Winston D. Baber, AO2232021.
Theodore E. Brenner, AO2240103.
Elbert R. Chamlis, AO2217313.
Pat B. Gray, AO2217398.
Henry A. Huggins, Jr., AO2233077.
Daniel L. McAllen, Jr., AO2233508.
Robert D. Metcalf, AO671474.
James E. Moyer, AO2239861.
James D. Murphy, AO1858304.
Leonard W. Trager, Jr., AO2232626.
Robert A. Watson, AO2216784.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); Public Law 408, 82d Congress; and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be second lieutenants, USAF (Medical Service)

Eugenia Clayton, AE2240197.
Phyllis A. Dorward, AE2239089.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 101 (c), Public Law 36, 80th Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947), as amended by section 5, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, and Public Law 37, 83d Congress, with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated under the provisions of section 307, Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951):

To be second lieutenants, USAF (Nurse)

Patricia A. Finder, AN2214427.
Margaret A. Huston, AN2244314.
Shirley J. McNeel, AN2244405.
Mae K. Wilhelm, AN2244158.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. William K. Phillips, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal God, as we again enter, for a brief moment, the sacred retreat of prayer, may our minds and hearts be the shrines and sanctuaries of Thy grace and presence.

We rejoice that Thou art always extending to us the overtures of Thy divine companionship and counsel in which we may find our joy and strength as we face difficult problems.

Grant that our character and conduct during this day may authenticate the reality and blessedness of the noble attributes and qualities of the life of our Lord. Give us His spirit and may we bear testimony to our kinship with Him. Hear us for His sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 163. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to the State of Arkansas;

H. R. 3380. An act to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4091. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, so as to make the exclusion from such act of temporary employees of Congress inapplicable to such employees who are employed at an annual rate of salary; and

H. R. 5238. An act for the relief of Franciszek Jarecki.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1070. An act to amend title 28, United States Code.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 153. An act for the relief of Wilhelm Engelbert;

S. 1402. An act to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, to authorize navigation of foreign, nontransport, civil aircraft in the United States through reciprocity and under regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board;

S. 2104. An act to authorize the payment of compensation to Clarence A. Beutel, formerly Deputy Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the period from September 10, 1952, through June 1, 1953;

S. 2111. An act to permit the flying of the flag of the United States for 24 hours of each day in Flag House Square, Baltimore, Md.;

S. 2383. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact between the State of New Jersey and the State of New York known as the Waterfront Commission Compact, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, 1954

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 863)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4974) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 7, 18, 19, 20, 27, 29, 31, 33, 45, 47, 48, 49.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert: "shall, if possible,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$25,385,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$105,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 23, 24, 26, 28, and 34.

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
SAM COON,
JOHN TABER,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
HOMER FERGUSON,
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2—Salaries and expenses: Inserts restrictive language relating to the burial of alien seamen, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6—Salaries and expenses: Restore the language of the House and add the words "if possible."

Amendment No. 7—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Eliminates Senate provision for this item.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9 and 10—Contributions to International Organizations: Provide a permanent appropriation for payments to the Republic of Panama, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of the annual type of appropriation in the House bill. For technical reasons amendment No. 10 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11—Contributions to International Organizations: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12—Missions to International Organizations: Appropriates \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13—International contingencies: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, operation and maintenance: Appropriates \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—American Sections, International Commissions: Appropriates \$543,889 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—General provisions—Department of State: Deletes the House language as proposed by the Senate. The deleted language has been inserted in the general provisions for the entire bill.

Amendment No. 17—General provisions—Department of State: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Amendment No. 18—Salaries and expenses, general administration: Appropriates \$2,495,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—Salaries and expenses, general—legal activities: Appropriates \$10,160,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$9,960,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Fees and expenses of witnesses: Appropriates \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal prison system

Amendment No. 21—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: Appropriates \$25,385,000 instead of \$25,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Alien Property

Amendment No. 22—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions—Department of Justice

Amendment No. 23—Section 202: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Section 208: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 25—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,750,000 instead of \$1,875,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,533,281 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of the Census

Amendment No. 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,770,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Censuses of Business and Manufactures: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—Census of Agriculture: Strikes out the Senate provision for this item.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Amendment No. 30—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$105,000,000 instead of \$105,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Establishment of Air Navigation Facilities: Appropriates \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—Technical development and evaluation: Appropriates \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33—Construction, Washington National Airport: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35—Air navigation development: Appropriates \$1,085,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Amendment No. 36—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,200,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Amendment No. 37—Departmental salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,650,000 instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Maritime activities

Amendment No. 38—Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization): Appropriates \$59,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39—Operating-differential subsidies: Appropriates \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 40—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$15,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41—Administrative expenses: Places a limitation of \$7,200,000 on administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43—State marine schools: Appropriate \$890,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$860,000 as proposed by the House, of which \$379,800 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States instead of \$349,800 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Public Roads

Amendment No. 44—Federal-aid highways: Appropriates \$475,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$510,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 45—Forest highways: Appropriates \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—Access roads (act of September 7, 1950): Appropriate \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 47—Research and testing: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—Radio propagation and standards: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,306,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—Working capital fund: Strikes out the Senate provision pertaining to this item.

Weather Bureau

Amendment No. 50—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$27,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,700,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52—Inland Waterways Corporation: Authorize \$480,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the

Senate instead of \$240,000 as proposed by the House and places a limitation of \$12,000 for travel expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 53: Inserts the Senate provision, prohibiting the use of any appropriation contained in this Act to pay expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference.

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
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FRANK T. BOW,
SAM COON,
JOHN TABER,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Appropriations Committee, I ask unanimous consent that the Independent Offices Committee may have until midnight Saturday to file conference reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. H. CARL ANDERSEN, HORAN, HUNTER, LAIRD, TABER, WHITTEN, CANNON, and MARSHALL.

APPROPRIATION ACT, MUTUAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Appropriations Committee may have until midnight tomorrow to file the report on the appropriation for the Mutual Security Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was given permission to transfer his special order from Monday, July 20, to Tuesday, July 21, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

FOREIGN AID

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, just before we debate a \$5 billion appropriation bill for foreign aid I would like to call to the attention of the House an article which appeared in my home county paper, the Democrat Union, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., that is rather disturbing to me. It appears that we are just about to give away \$5 billion more to Europe, Asia, and China, and prohibiting in this country our boys and girls from going to school because of the lack of clothing. The article to which I refer I would like to read to you:

CLOTHES ARE BADLY NEEDED IF CHILDREN CAN ATTEND SCHOOL

It's hard to believe, but it is an ascertained fact that there are some children in Lawrence County who want to attend school and who are unable to do so because they actually do not have the necessary clothing to wear, and can't get them.

And so the Lawrence County school officials sends an urgent appeal this week to anyone who can possibly do so to send or bring clothing to the Red Cross headquarters in the city hall.

Just anything that would be practical and usable for a boy or girl will be appreciated, and your donation may mean that some children may attend a school this year who would not be otherwise privileged to do so.

To me this is a most pathetic situation. Just picture, if you will, our American youth being so inefficiently and ill clad, to hide their nakedness, so that they may attend our institutions of learning. America, with all of our natural resources, wealth, and riches, permitting ourselves to reach such an economic state that some of our very own cannot possess enough of our worldly possessions to buy sufficient clothes to be modestly clad so they may appear in public.

This situation does not exist alone in my State, but I dare say that similar conditions are prevalent all over our country. I have consistently opposed unnecessary spending and our huge giveaway program to foreign countries. Were it not for the untold billions that we are giving to foreign countries, there is no question but that we could balance our budget and show sufficient savings in taxes to our people that would enable them to buy clothing for the future leaders of our Nation.

It is high time that we take an inventory of our personal obligations. The youth of America is the salvation of our country and they must be provided with the best schooling available. We cannot permit America to be ill fed and ill clothed.

So far as I am concerned, I propose to continue my opposition to a reckless spending and giveaway program and lend every effort at my command to see that our own flesh and blood is not forgotten and that some relief be brought about for our overburdened, loyal, and patriotic taxpaying public.

During the course of the campaign in which the present administration was voted into power, the people and tax-

payers of America issued a clear mandate to their representatives in the Congress that it was their wishes that our taxes be materially reduced, the budget balanced, and such changes made in our governmental program that would put America on an even keel and install a system whereby we could eventually pay our national obligations and restore the country to normalcy. I hope that I can be a party to such a program.

Mr. Speaker, to you Members of Congress who would give away this country, I hope that you will heed this appeal from the Lawrence County School Board and look into your own closets, as I personally am doing, and donate any clothing that you do not need to this worthy cause, so that the children of the United States, true Americans I might add, may be able to attend schools and make better Americans of tomorrow.

I appeal to you, as an American, let us take care of Americans before we give this country away.

SIGNING THE EXCESS-PROFITS TAX BILL

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I note that yesterday when the President signed the bill to extend the excess-profits tax to December 31 there were no pictures on television or in the papers of the Members crowding around while the President signed the bill. I also noted that there were not any Members on the floor of the House proudly showing off the pens with which he signed the bill.

DISTRESS IN THE MOTION-PICTURE THEATER BUSINESS

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on page A4646 of yesterday's Record I included a letter from the motion-picture industry to me. I want to read just 1 or 2 sentences from that letter:

The closing of many thousands of theaters in the past years and the present rate of closing of eight theaters a day have created a situation of such distress as to indicate that barring relief from the Federal admissions tax this session, theater men and the motion-picture industry will face almost certain business collapse.

MAX SLEPIN

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, just 1 year ago today a tragic accident removed from this life and from the civic affairs of Philadelphia a man who had contributed generously of his time in matters which affected the good government of the city and his Nation, a man who gave himself unsparingly to help others. He devoted much of his busy

life to being of service in all of the many community activities with which he was connected. He was a man we all knew and loved and respected in Philadelphia, whose memory I wish to record here as that of a fine person who gave unstintingly of his services to members of all races, creeds and religions. I refer to the late Max Slepín, past commander of the Jewish War Veterans in Philadelphia.

Max Slepín had been very active in support of the Eisenhower candidacy during the preconvention campaign and it had been expected that Max would serve as cochairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, which plans were prevented by this untimely tragedy occurring in the prime of his life. A veteran of three wars, with service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the memory of Max Slepín was recently honored by the dedication of an appropriate memorial in the form of a beautiful chapel surmounted by a bronze plaque in his memory at the Haym Salomon Memorial Park on the main line at Frazier, Pa. His memory will be kept in reverence by an innumerable host of friends.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

ROSENBERGS NOT MARTYRS

(Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I note that the official organ of the Communist Party in the United States on yesterday apologized for speaking of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as atomic spies, and then referred to them as martyrs.

I ask to what cause were these wretched people martyrs? Must not a martyr suffer in behalf of some worthy cause? Must not the martyr stand for something uplifting? Certainly these spies did not stand for any religious principles. There have been martyrs in the history of all great religions. Certainly they did not die as martyrs to the cause of freedom. Our boys in Korea are today dying as real martyrs, but these spies sought only to destroy the Government which had protected them.

If the Rosenbergs sacrificed their lives it must have been in behalf of the enemies of our country. If the Daily Worker and its backers deem these creatures martyrs, then it must be that they are also dedicated to the destruction of America.

AMENDING TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1070) to amend title 28, United States Code, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 22, 1953
For actions of July 21, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed FCA reorganization bill. House committee reported Wheat Agreement. House Rules Committee cleared trade agreements bill. House agreed to conference report on 1st independent offices appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Both Houses completed congressional action on Army civil appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to continue sugar agreement. Sen. Johnson, Tex., urged water conservation program. Rep. Ikard criticized USDA instructions for distributing drought-relief feed. Rep. Hagen criticized USDA stand on cotton allotments.

SENATE

1. FCA REORGANIZATION. Passed H. R. 4353, to provide for reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration, with an amendment substituting the language of S. 1505 as reported. Sens. Schoeppel, Thyne, Mundt, Hoey, and Holland were appointed conferees. (pp. 9693-702.)
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5376, the Army civil appropriation bill (which contains flood-control items), and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 9672, 9593-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference on one amendment in disagreement. (pp. 9658-9, 9573-82).
H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 9702).
3. SUGAR. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without reservation Executive L, a protocol prolonging for 3 years after August 31, 1952, the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar (S. Ex. Rept. 6)(p. 9612).
4. RUBBER. Passed with amendments H. R. 5728, providing for sale of Government rubber-producing facilities (pp. 9645, 9652-3, 9655-8, 9661-76, 9673-92).

5. **SMALL BUSINESS.** Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5141, to create a Small Business Administration (pp. 9651-3, 9566).
 6. **PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment H. R. 5228, to provide annuities for retired Comptrollers General (pp. 9645, 9651-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 7. **FOOD INSPECTION.** A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5740, to restore Food and Drug Administration authority for factory inspections (p. D746).
 8. **WATER CONSERVATION.** Sen. Johnson, Tex., urged a water-conservation program to prevent drought and floods (pp. 9612-3, 9617).
- HOUSE
9. **TRADE AGREEMENTS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5094, to further amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act to provide additional protection to American workers, farmers, etc. (pp. 9566, 9610).
 10. **LAND TRANSFERS.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 107, to transfer the site of the original Ft. Buford to N. Dak (H. Rept. 891) (p. 9610).
A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 5605, providing that transfers of real property from certain agencies (including CCC and certain ECA agencies) shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls (p. D748).
 11. **CONTRACTS.** The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1825, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (H. Rept. 892) (p. 9610).
 12. **WHEAT AGREEMENT.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to carry out the new International Wheat Agreement (H. Rept. 893) (p. 9610).
 13. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4663, the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9583-93).
 14. **DROUGHT RELIEF.** Reps. Ikard, Rogers (Tex.), Marshall, Rayburn, Poage, and others criticized the Department's recent telegram containing instructions for dispensing Government surplus feed in the drought area (pp. 9605-8).
 15. **COTTON QUOTAS.** Rep. Hagen, Calif., criticized John H. Davis' testimony before the House Agriculture Committee regarding H. R. 5669, Rep Hagen's bill on cotton allotments and quotas (pp. 9608-9).
 16. **FOREIGN AID.** Rep. Rogers, Mass., commended the President's renewed offer of food for East Germany (p. 9609).
 17. **WATER UTILIZATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1197, consenting to a water compact between Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak., and H. R. 4854, authorizing the Foster Creek irrigation works, Wash. (p. D748).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** H. R. 6432, by Rep. Lantaff, to permit disposal of surplus property for State and local health programs; to Government Operations

The amendment to which the distinguished Senator from Indiana has referred was submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and myself. It would allow 7 months more, based on an average of 30 days for each month. We believe such an amendment would improve the bill, to avoid any possibility of having a "fire sale," as suggested by the Senator from Indiana, and at the same time protect the interest of the American people in this tremendous investment.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, as I have said, all of us agree that these plants should be sold. The disagreement arises in regard to the method of disposing of them.

We are concerned about several things: First, the time allowed in the bill for the Disposal Commission to dispose of or sell the plants. The able Senator from Illinois submitted an amendment to extend that time. His amendment was rejected in the committee. I am frank to say that I think a mistake was made in rejecting the amendment. I believe that in reporting the bill to the Senate, we should have provided for more time. The Senator from Illinois now has behind his desk, in the Chamber, a chart showing the time schedule.

As the bill has been reported, the Disposal Commission will have until July 1, 1954, to report a plan to the Senate. After having considered the entire matter from every angle, I have reached the conclusion that that will not provide sufficient time. I agree with the able Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the able Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] that it is very likely that more time should be allowed.

As author of the bill, Mr. President, at the proper time, when the able Senator from South Carolina and the able Senator from Illinois submit their amendment to extend the time, I wish to say we shall accept the amendment, because I think the time should be extended 7 or 8 months.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As the distinguished Senator from Indiana and the distinguished Senator from Illinois know, I have an amendment to increase the time.

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish the record to be kept straight in connection with this matter, because, together with other minority members, I joined in the minority views. Our principal complaint was as to the time to be allowed. We think the date should be March 2, 1955.

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes. As the author of the bill, I shall be happy to accept an amendment moving the date up to February 1, 1955, for instance; and I shall not argue about changing that date 30 or 60 days either way.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I intend to offer that amendment. The chairman of the committee has stated he will accept it. My amendment will extend the date to March 2, 1955, for the reason that February has 28 days, and we wish to allow a total of 30 days for each additional month. By providing

that the date shall be March 2, 1955, we shall arrange that the matter will come up in the new Congress.

I wish to point out that the most important vote in connection with this subject will come at that time—in February or March 1955. At the present time we are only providing protection in connection with the process.

I believe the chairman of the committee will agree with me when I say that, in addition to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States himself has recommended the sale of the plants.

Mr. CAPEHART. That is correct; sale of the plants is recommended by the entire administration.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as ranking minority member of the committee, I have tried to provide for the placing of as many safeguards as possible around the sale of the properties. I myself would never have recommended that the properties be sold. Nevertheless, the President of the United States knows far more about this matter than I do.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] also knows far more about this matter than I do. Our purpose is to protect the American people, including those who will purchase the products of the plants, and also those who will purchase or use the properties.

Therefore, Mr. President, with the date changed to March 2, 1955, and with a further amendment to the effect that the Attorney General shall certify to Congress—as was done in the case of the aluminum plants and in other cases—that the plan does not involve a violation of the antitrust laws, I shall vote for the bill. That is all I have to say about it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the bill as reported provided that the date should be July 1, 1954. One of the reasons for providing for that date was that the proposed legislation must be reported to Congress for approval before the plan can go into effect. Of course, next year is an election year, and no doubt Congress will not be in session—if it follows the pattern of other years—from about July 1, until January 3, 1955. Our thought was that we might be able to have the matter settled next year. However, after reconsidering the question and after studying the entire problem, I have reached the conclusion that the able Senator from Illinois was correct about this matter, and that more time should be allowed.

Therefore, Mr. President, at the proper time, as I have said, we shall accept an amendment—which I think is in perfect order—to provide more time, because no doubt July 1, 1954, would not allow sufficient time for this job to be done.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the courtesy of the chairman of the committee in yielding to me.

Mr. President, I should like to ask three short questions regarding the proposed procedure for approval or disapproval by Congress.

Under the amendment which the distinguished chairman of the committee has said he will accept, would the time within which Congress would be required to disapprove the plan, unless it were to go into effect, be extended beyond 30 days?

Mr. CAPEHART. I am now suggesting that the date be changed, so that the plan will have to be submitted to Congress not later than February 1, 1955. Thereafter Congress will have 30 days in which either House by negative vote can reject the proposal or plan.

At this time I wish to state—and I think I am to blame for the situation, but the matter was inadvertently overlooked—that we should amend the bill so as to provide that during the 30-day period in which the proposal is before the Congress, it will become a privileged matter and will have to be acted upon. So if the able Senator from Tennessee did not like the plan or if I did not like it, we or any other Members who took such a position could submit a resolution disapproving the plan—in short, providing that the Senate did not approve the plan.

Therefore, Mr. President, we shall ask that the bill be amended so as to provide that the plan, when submitted, will become a privileged matter and will have to be considered and disposed of within 30 days. All the members of our committee seemed to have overlooked the necessity for making that arrangement. I say that in all fairness to all 15 of the members of the committee.

As a practical matter, I am certain the plan would be acted upon within 30 days; but of course there might be a 30-day filibuster, which would prevent us from acting on the plan in the 30-day period. So we propose to submit an amendment to provide that the plan, when submitted, shall be a privileged matter which must be acted upon within that period.

Therefore, Mr. President, with the amendments I have referred to, the plan will come back to Congress not later than February 1, 1955, and Congress then will have 30 days in which either House by negative vote can reject the plan. Once the plan is rejected, that legislative matter will be ended. The plants cannot then be disposed of under that legislative proposal. If they are to be disposed of, it will then be necessary to begin all over again—to have a new bill introduced, and so forth.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield further to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Indiana has just covered the second question I wished to propound. I congratulate the able and distinguished Senator from Indiana for recognizing that deficiency of the bill and for moving to correct it.

I should like to ask a further question: If Congress desires to disapprove the plan, must it be disapproved in toto?

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes.

Mr. GORE. If Congress disliked a part of the disposal plan, but liked another part, would there be any way by which Congress could register its position on the two parts?

Mr. CAPEHART. No, the plan could not be amended. Congress must either approve or disapprove the plans as a whole. There will not be an opportunity to disapprove only a part of the plan.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it true that in extending the time within which the sales may be made, the purpose is to protect the Government and also to protect those who will purchase the products of the plants?

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes. We propose to extend the time, as compared with the time allowed in the bill as reported. That extension of time would be made so as to give the Government more time and so as to give small business more time to plan on buying the plants, and so as to give more time for the production of rubber, and so as to allow more time for the job to be done, so that in that connection pressure will be avoided, and a better job can be done.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. At the hearings, did the committee hear from anyone who might wish to purchase the plants?

Mr. CAPEHART. Oh, yes; we had much testimony from witnesses representing both large industry and small industry and groups of small industries who were interested in purchasing the plants.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I am simply afraid that the plants will fall into the hands of big business—for instance, one of the large rubber companies. If such a company obtained control of the plants, then, as I think the chairman of the committee realizes, that would eventually mean that the purchasers of the products of the plants would have to pay dearly for them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I will yield in a moment. I may say that as I proceed I shall develop the point as to how we have protected small industries, as to how we make certain that a fair price is received, and how we make certain that there is to be competition. If anyone can suggest better or stronger language than that used in the report, or than the language that was written into the bill, we certainly would be willing to accept it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I commend the committee for having included in the bill certain safeguards intended to protect the public. But the truth is that I am unable to see why we should be selling the rubber plants, since they have done wonderful work, and particularly since they have made money for the Government.

Mr. CAPEHART. I can well understand the position of the able Senator. I commend him for looking after the small-business men, and in making certain that no monopoly will be possible, since I know of nothing worse than monopoly. I now yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator to yield for the purpose of permitting the Senate to

consider a privileged matter, namely, a conference report on House bill 4974, the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield for that purpose.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 17, 1953, pp. 9320-9321.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. MAYBANK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say my understanding is that the House raised objection principally because of the provision regarding the Federal-aid airport program. Am I correct in my understanding that the House objected for that reason?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; the House conferees objected, but the House has not yet passed on the question.

Mr. MAYBANK. What I meant to ask was whether that was the first reason for the House having objected.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4974, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

July 21, 1953.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 10, 11, and 17 to the bill (H. R. 4974) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "and in addition \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 23, and concur therein with an amendment,

as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Sec. 202. Not to exceed \$1 million in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities, and United States attorneys and marshals shall be available for increases in the compensation of United States attorneys, assistant United States attorneys, special attorneys, and special assistants to the Attorney General, and to United States attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: *Provided*, That in no event shall the annual salary of any United States attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000, and in no event shall the annual salary of any assistant United States attorney or any special attorney or special assistant be less than \$6,000, if the official has been admitted to the practice of law for 3 years, or more than \$12,000: *Provided further*, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the chief assistant United States attorney in each office: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Wherever the figure "10" appears in said amendment insert in lieu thereof the figure "5."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure "450,000" named in said amendment insert "\$400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Censuses of business and manufactures and agriculture: For expenses for 'spot checking' business, manufactures, and agriculture in such manner as the Secretary of Commerce shall decide to be most helpful and informative to said undertakings including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by said Secretary without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$1,500,000."

That the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34.

Mr. FERGUSON. I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House numbered 4, 23, 24, 26, and 28, and further insist on its amendment numbered 34, the Federal-aid airport program amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask for a division.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. SMATHERS. Am I correct that an affirmative vote is a vote for the Federal-aid airport program?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator

from Michigan that the Senate agree to certain amendments of the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. And that the Senate disagree to others. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is but one amendment in disagreement.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct; and that is the Federal-aid airport program amendment, No. 34.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The particular amendment numbered 34 is not embraced in the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand it was. I heard what the Senator said.

Mr. FERGUSON. I moved that the Senate vote on those amendments that were not in disagreement. That would be all but No. 34.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to make a motion that the Senate further insist on its amendment No. 34, relative to the Federal-aid airport program?

Mr. FERGUSON. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment numbered 34, known as the Federal-aid airport program amendment, request a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon; and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the Chair will wait a moment I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And the Chair appoints the following conferees—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do not railroad this matter so fast. May I have recognition?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then, Mr. President, I object. We want a standing vote on that question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

On a division, the motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HILL conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO EVENING SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, because a number of Senators have inquired about the plan of having a night session tonight, it is our intention to complete action on the bill for the disposal of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, also to take up the farm-credit bill, and complete action on that, and also to take up the telecommunications bill before we adjourn this evening.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4663) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 42, 43, 46, and 53 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ATTACK ON ROY COHN

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me for 5 minutes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from New York for 5 minutes?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I yield 5 or 6 minutes to the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], being the same amount of time I yielded to two other Senators, and I ask unanimous consent that I shall not lose the floor by so yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New York may proceed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have asked the distinguished Senator from Indiana to yield to me, and I am very grateful to him that he has done so, in order that I may make a brief reply to certain statements made on the floor of the Senate by the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]. I was not present at the time the Senator made his statement, but I have been told some of the things he said. I have notified the Senator from Wisconsin that I intended making a reply.

Mr. President, the tactics of fear and smear demonstrated here today, as they have been on other occasions, are a rebuke, not to me, although my name was mentioned, but to all those of us who tolerate such tactics.

The Senator read a letter which I wrote in 1948 to Alger Hiss, months—months, I repeat, Mr. President—before there was any real evidence against him. That letter was trotted out in the political campaign of 1950, when I was running a second time for the Senate of the United States. The people of New York showed what they thought of me in that election.

I should like to quote from a statement which I issued in response to inquiries from the World-Telegram in 1950, after my letter of 1948 to Alger Hiss was printed. The statement reads as follows:

The World-Telegram has today printed a letter which I wrote to Alger Hiss. I draw attention to the date of my letter, August 6, 1948. This was long before his indictment, trial, and subsequent conviction, and I have no apology to make for it.

Alger Hiss was made president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on the recommendation of the committee composed of John W. Davis, John Foster Dulles, and Arthur Ballantine.

Mr. President, may I say parenthetically that those three men are all certainly loyal citizens of the United States.

Just as he had gained the confidence of these gentlemen and so many others, Mr. Hiss had gained my confidence when I saw something of him as a fellow member of the Citizens Committee for the Marshall Plan.

The enactment of the Marshall plan was one of the things that benefited this country and our allies abroad more than anything which I recall.

I continue to read the statement:

On this account, when Mr. Hiss categorically denied the charges made against him in the course of his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August 1948, I assumed that he was telling the truth. Accordingly I did what I felt was the human thing to do. As I still attach great importance to that basic rule of conduct which has so long governed the Anglo-Saxon world—to consider a man innocent until he has been found guilty—I sent him a line to express my sympathy in the difficult position in which he found himself.

I concluded my statement by saying: And that is all there is to the story.

I have no apologies to make for it.

Mr. President, all that was brought out during the campaign. I want to report to the Senate that I was reelected to the United States Senate at that time, in spite of this and other attacks made on me, by a plurality of nearly 300,000 votes, and also in spite of the fact that the Republican candidate for Governor, who was running for office at the same time, was reelected Governor of the State of New York by 700,000 votes.

A million people voted for me who did not vote for the rest of the ticket, because they had confidence in what I had done and in the things for which I stood.

May I say again, Mr. President, that much later than 1948, when I wrote the letter to which the junior Senator from Wisconsin has referred, Associate Justice Stanley Reed, of the Supreme Court, appeared as a character witness for Alger Hiss. And just before that, Alger Hiss was strongly recommended for a high position, that of president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by the now Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

Mr. President, this kind of smear is despicable. The junior Senator from Wisconsin claims to be a great enemy of communism. Why does he not explain, as he has been so frequently asked to explain, why he accepted the support of the Communist Party when he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in 1946?

O Mr. President, he has many questions to answer—questions raised in an official report of a Senate committee

which he has refused to answer, thereby showing his complete contempt for the Senate and for the public. He does not want to answer those questions; he does not dare to do so. So he makes charges and pretends to expose Communists and charges his fellow Senators with religious bias and high crimes.

I want to say that I think it is about time, as my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] has stated, that the Senate as a whole assume some responsibility in this matter. How long are we going to be vilified and misrepresented and blackened? How long are we going—

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be very glad to yield as soon as I finish my sentence.

How long, Mr. President, are we going to continue to be assaulted by a man who has himself been charged with misdemeanors, but who has not even had the guts to answer to the Senate and to the American people?

I am glad to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin if the Senator from Indiana will permit me to do so.

Mr. CAPEHART. I gave the Senator 6 minutes. I shall be glad to yield 2 more minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I did not hear all the Senator's statement. I came over to the Senate not because he was making an attack upon me; that does not concern me at all; I would not dignify it by returning to the Senate. I understood he had been attacking my staff again.

Did I correctly quote the Senator's letter to Alger Hiss?

Mr. LEHMAN. I did not hear the letter read by the Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall read it again.

Mr. LEHMAN. But I have read the Senator's statement about the letter.

Mr. McCARTHY. May I read it and see if I correctly quoted the Senator? I do not want to misquote him.

The letter is dated August 6, 1948, and was written to Hiss after he had been accused of being a Communist. The letter is as follows:

Just a line to tell you how much I sympathize with you in the difficult position you unfortunately have been placed. I want you to know that I have complete confidence in your loyalty, and that, in common with your many other friends, I know that under no conceivable circumstances could you fail to safeguard the interest of your country.

Your statement yesterday before the committee was forthright and complete, and I hope that your denial will catch up with the unfair accusations that have been made. You have been very badly treated.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. LEHMAN.

I merely ask whether or not I have correctly quoted the Senator's letter?

Mr. LEHMAN. I assume the Senator has correctly quoted my letter, but may I say that my letter was written months before Hiss had been indicted or tried or convicted, at a time when the present Secretary of State and others had recommended and had supported his elec-

tion as president of the Carnegie Endowment.

Mr. President, may I say further that way back in 1938, when I ran for the fourth time for the office of Governor of New York, the Communist Party came out with a statement that they were going to support me. I repudiated that statement within 15 minutes after it had been made. I repudiated it then, and I repudiated it many times during the campaign.

I wish to ask the Senator—

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. I shall yield in a minute. I ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he at any time, in 1946 or prior to that time, ever repudiated the support of the Communist Party. I am told he did not.

Mr. McCARTHY. I may say that I did not have to, because the Communists did not support me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The Senator's 5 minutes have expired.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, may I impose on the Senator from Indiana in order to request additional time?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall yield 3 more minutes, to be divided equally between the junior Senator from Wisconsin and the junior Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARTHY. I will answer the Senator's question. I did not have to repudiate the Communist Party, because they were not supporting me, as the Senator from New York says they were supporting him.

I quoted the Hiss letter to show that at that time the junior Senator from New York was making a statement that Hiss had been smeared and had been unfairly accused. Today the Senator is making the same statement about other Communists. I wish to ask the Senator a question.

Is it true—and this is all part of sworn testimony—

Mr. LEHMAN. Will the junior Senator from Wisconsin ask me one question at a time? I am perhaps not as mentally alert as he is, and I should like to understand the question he is addressing to me.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator. I am not sure that is a compliment.

My question is: When the Senator was Director of UNRRA did he put into a position of power David Weintraub, who has been named as a Communist, who finally has been gotten rid of, after Mr. Cohn presented the case to the grand jury?

Did the Senator put into a position of power Irving Kaplan, who has refused to testify whether he was a Communist at that time?

Did he put into UNRRA Joel Jordon, who has refused to testify before a grand jury whether or not he was a Communist?

If the junior Senator from New York did put those three men in UNRRA, as, of course, we all know he did, I should

like to know if he made any investigation to determine whether they were Communists. Did the Senator examine the FBI reports which showed they were Communists at the time he gave them places under him in UNRRA.

Does the Senator care to answer?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would not say that was one question, but I am perfectly willing to answer.

I do not know what the junior Senator from Wisconsin means by "putting into power." As head of the UNRRA organization, I had 20,000 people scattered all over the world, doing God's work in bringing food, clothing, shelter, sustenance, and hope to starving people abroad. Of course, there were Communists in UNRRA. It was an international organization, whose membership included many Communist countries.

I had no reason to suppose at any time that Americans serving in UNRRA were Communists or Communist sympathizers. I do not think there is any conclusive proof that any of the persons whom the junior Senator from Wisconsin has mentioned has been shown to be a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

Mr. McCARTHY. May I reply?

Mr. LEHMAN. Wait a minute. The Senator from Wisconsin has asked me questions. I shall finish my statement. I have the floor.

I was elected Director General of UNRRA by the vote of 50 nations. Nothing in my whole life, including, if I may say so, my membership in the United States Senate, of which I am greatly proud, has ever given me the satisfaction of soul and heart that my service in UNRRA did, because UNRRA saved the lives of hundreds of millions of people. Everything we did in UNRRA, everything I did in UNRRA, as head of that great organization, as Director General of that organization, was done under the direction of the Central Committee, composed of the representatives of nine nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, Italy—no; I will take out Italy, because Italy was not in UNRRA at that time. But there were other countries.

I say to the junior Senator from Wisconsin that if he thinks for a second that I will apologize for anything I did in UNRRA, he has a second, a third, a fourth, and a tenth guess coming to him. I shall not apologize, because my association with UNRRA is one thing, beyond anything else I have ever done in my life, that brings me satisfaction.

When the junior Senator from Wisconsin can show, as I can show, that under my leadership the lives of probably 100 million people were saved—if the Senator from Wisconsin can show that he saved the lives of 1,000 people, then I think he would have a right to exult. The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] has the floor.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me for a minute and a half?

Mr. CAPEHART. I suppose that in all fairness I should yield another minute and a half.

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28. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for two years (p. 11090).
29. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (pp. 11097, 11104-5).
30. NOMINATION OF Harold E. Stassen, to be Director of Foreign Operations Administration, was confirmed (p. 11136).
31. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee voted to defer further action until the next session of Congress on H. R. 6672, to increase the statutory debt limit (p. 110830).
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 11054). This bill will now be sent to the President.
33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6281, to require executive departments, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department for penalty mail (pp. 11078-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
34. FOREST LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (pp. 11070-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
35. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6078 and 6079, to assist school districts in federally affected areas, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 11054-66).
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending inclusion of additional groups, including farmers, in the Social Security Act (H. Doc. 225); to Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee (pp. 11213, 11134).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Sen. McCarthy was appointed as an additional conferee on this bill, H. R. 4974 (p. 11035).
38. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Rejected the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 11097-104)
39. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from Secretary Benson reviewing the studies now under way and stating, "The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation." (pp. 11036-7)
40. STORAGE FACILITIES. Sen. Murray asked additional USDA action to make available more wheat-storage facilities (pp. 11037-40).
41. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Griswold inserted a Farm Bureau letter favoring H. R. 3203, the trip-leasing bill (pp. 11049-50).
42. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 3956, to provide for conveyance of a tract in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 11052). This bill will now be sent to the President.
43. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker spoke in support of his resolution to limit treaty powers and criticized the Knowland substitute (pp. 11090-7).

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14. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11005-7). The conferees fixed the corn acreage allotment item at \$5,000,000 and reported in disagreement the provision continuing drought-relief funds of Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.

15. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285, to establish an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate weather control (pp. 10930-2).

16. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5731, to authorize the Santa Margarita River project, Calif. (pp. 10940-1).

17. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke in support of the stockmen's grazing bill and said Rep. Hope was introducing a modified bill on this subject which has the support of various interested parties (p. 10930).

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. D'Ewart recommended the establishment of various additional reclamation projects (p. 10930).

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18. FOREIGN AID; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Mansfield criticized the President's reorganization plan establishing a Foreign Operations Administration (pp. 10899-901).

19. DEBT LIMIT. Discussed the President's request for an increase in the debt limit (pp. 10903-8).

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20. FCA REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (p. 11040). This bill will now be sent to the President.

21. FAMINE RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2249, the famine-relief bill (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. SAFETY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (p. 11049). This bill will now be sent to the President.

23. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6481, to authorize immigration of 214,000 refugees, etc. (pp. 11073-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. CROP INSURANCE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1367, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop insurance program to additional counties (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized for the Eklutna, Alaska, project (pp. 11048-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

26. WEATHER CONTROL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 285, to authorize a study of weather-control activities, etc. (p. 11048). This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 887, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (pp. 11049, 11083-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

distribution to land-grant colleges and other interested institutions including many libraries. The cost will be \$1,200.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 157) was considered and agreed to.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE SENATOR TAFT IN ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 158) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary invite the Members of the House of Representatives to attend memorial services for the Honorable ROBERT A. TAFT in the rotunda of the Capitol on Monday, August 3, 1953, at 12 o'clock m., and be it further

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to attend the memorial services in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and unanimously agreed to.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR TAFT

Mr. JENNER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 59), which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed to arrange for and attend the services and funeral of Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, on vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954—ADDITIONAL CONFEE

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an additional conferee on the part of the Senate be appointed on the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 494) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what is the object of the request?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is desired to name an extra member of the conferees on the part of the Senate so that the Senate will have a sufficient number of conferees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the Vice President appointed Mr. McCARTHY an additional conferee on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSIONS OF PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 874, 81ST CONGRESS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. HUNT submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6078) to amend Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress so as to make improvements in its provisions and extend its duration for a 2-year period, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TEMPORARY LOANS MADE FOR PURPOSES OF STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PAYNE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2543) to provide that temporary loans made by the United States and to be paid out of the money raised by taxes during the year in which they were made shall not be counted for the purposes of the statutory limit of \$275 billion on the amount of the public debt, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following additional House bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

H. R. 5731. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6080. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6573. An act to provide for the promotion, precedence, constructive credit, distribution, retention, and elimination of officers of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6648. An act to amend section 205 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 6665. An act to amend certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton marketing quotas; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 6672. An act to increase the public debt limit; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Address on the subject of TVA, delivered by Senator KEFAUVER, at Huntsville, Ala., on July 25, 1953.

Editorial entitled "How TVA Is Helping," from the Decatur (Ala.) Daily.

Two brief editorials entitled "Yes, Taxes Are Paid," and "That's Fine, But—" printed recently in the Decatur (Ala.) Daily, relative to the TVA.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Address entitled "Latin America: Are We Losing Its Friendship?" delivered by the Peruvian Ambassador to the United States at the Plenary Session of the Fifth Annual Conference on American Foreign Policy held at Colgate University on July 16, 1953.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Article entitled "Communism's Route to America Lies Through China," written by Madam Chiang Kai-shek, and published in the American Legion Magazine for August 1953, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Several editorials, an article entitled "American Rights Versus 'Treaty Law,'" written by Frank E. Holman and published in the Freeman for August 10, 1953, and a letter from the Sovereignty Preservation Council of Delaware enclosing a resolution, all relating to the amendment to the Constitution proposed by himself, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "The President's Treaty-Making Power," by Edward S. Corwin, Professor Emeritus of Jurisprudence, Pennsylvania University, written for the July 1953 issue of the magazine Think, published by International Business Machines Corporation.

Excerpts from report prepared by Committee on International Law of the Federal Bar Association in opposition to proposed Bricker amendment to Constitution.

By Mr. KILGORE:

Editorial entitled "Again the Debt Limit," published in the Wall Street Journal of July 31, 1953.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Editorial entitled "Naval Suicide," published in the Boston Post of July 30, 1953, relating to ship construction in American yards.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

Editorial entitled "Congress Must Recover Its Control Over the Nation's Spending Power," written by Christian A. Herter, Governor of Massachusetts, and published in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

Editorial entitled "And McCarthy, Too," published in the Daily Oklahoman of Thursday, July 30, 1953.

THE LATE SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD my tribute to the late Senator ROBERT A. TAFT.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ROBERT A. TAFT,
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO

With the passing of ROBERT TAFT the nation has suffered the loss of a patriot

and we the loss of a friend. He was a man beloved by many and admired and respected by all. By his unstinting devotion to duty and to country he reached heights far above those of us who are his colleagues.

With his exceptionally fine mind he had the ability to view problems objectively and to follow them to their logical conclusion—at times a difficult conclusion but one he faced straight on. His tremendous capacity for hard grueling work made those of us who had the opportunity to serve with him envious of his ability and his stamina.

And above all Bob Taft was an honorable man, a man of integrity and truth—a man so dedicated to the fundamental principles of democracy that he was fearless in defending them even when he knew it was unpopular and criticism would follow.

In my State of Wyoming Bob Taft had many, many admirers—many of whom worked hard and fought hard for him in the Republican organization and many of whom might have been bitter had he not himself displayed such remarkable sportsmanship—turning defeat into victory. The strong belief he had in political parties and his intense loyalty to his own party led him to shrug off his personal disappointment and join with vigor in defending his party—such sportsmanship and cooperation has been remarkable to witness. For myself I am sure I will never again be given the opportunity to see such complete subjection of self to principle as we have seen in the past 6 months by this fine and friendly man.

It could well be said of Bob Taft: "The just man walketh in his integrity; his children are blessed after him."

TRIBUTE TO ADM. WILLIAM M. FECHTELER

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the appropriate place in the RECORD a statement in regard to Admiral Fechteler who has been appointed to be Commander in Chief of the allied forces in Southern Europe.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is sometimes worthwhile for us to take stock of our military leaders. At times, we seem to rely too much on the weapons of warfare, to keep us safe. Such are important. But it is the men who must lead our Armies, our Navy and our Air Forces in times of peril on whom we must ultimately rely.

Consequently when we learn that the President has designated an officer to exercise command over the combined forces not only those of the United States but those of our Allies the Senate should mark him well. Admiral Fechteler is to be commander in chief of Allied forces in Southern Europe. Let us note what manner of man he is.

Admiral Fechteler is being moved from his present post as Chief of Naval Operations to important duties. These are in an area vital to our security. It is close to the borders of the Soviet Union and those of her satellites.

What of his background and experience? Can he go from the highest naval command the United States can offer to an international command without detriment to our national interests or those of our Allies?

Admiral Fechteler's record will be of some help to us for answers to these questions. His experience in command is of especial interest to all. Admiral Fechteler's first command in flag rank was a joint command. In this duty, he commanded naval, land and air forces. In 1944, he commanded an amphibious force in the Southwest Pacific area

where his skill as a naval leader and his talents as a military planner were tested by the responsibilities imposed upon him. His efforts were crowned with success in time of war. All services have joined in recognizing his worth.

Passing over several other important naval assignments which Admiral Fechteler performed to the complete satisfaction of his civilian and naval superiors, I recall that he was confirmed by this body to serve as commander in chief of the Atlantic in 1950. This is a high unified command. It is not lightly conferred.

While commander in chief in the Atlantic, Admiral Fechteler played an important part in the organization of military, naval, and air forces in accordance with the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty. His skill as a diplomat was well demonstrated in these duties. Again his qualities as a leader were tested. In the difficult and complicated arrangements for allied naval matters, he stands as a tower of strength and a symbol of good judgment and integrity.

His service as Chief of Naval Operations is well known. With quiet efficiency and great personal modesty, he has commanded our naval forces in a difficult period of history. The watchful readiness and increasing competence of our naval forces abroad in two distant seas are convincing proof that Admiral Fechteler's talents and capabilities are in the high tradition of the naval service.

Once again he is called upon to display the qualities of a leader and the talents of a diplomat. It will be in the field military leadership where he is no stranger. There is significance in the prompt response of the NATO membership to his nomination to the post of commander in chief of the Allied forces in Southern Europe.

Admiral Fechteler's new command embraces an area which is of historical importance to the United States. Since our beginning as a nation, we have either maintained naval forces in the Mediterranean or relied on our friends to guard this strategic area.

At this critical point in our affairs I feel confident that professional skill and high personal qualities, joined in the person of Admiral Fechteler, forecast a gathering of a strength in the Mediterranean area where it is necessary for the free world to be strong.

FARM PROGRAM STUDIES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, under date of July 31, 1953, I received a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Benson in which he referred to farm program studies which are now underway in the Department of Agriculture. He pointed out that the objective of the studies is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations which will be helpful in improving farm legislation.

I desire to say, Mr. President, that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry stands ready to consider the proposals for strengthening the farm program in the early part of the next session of Congress. I also point out that Mr. Benson invites suggestions from Members of Congress and their constituents as to what the programs ought to be.

I ask unanimous consent to have his letter printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, July 31, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: Before the Congress adjourns, it seems appropriate to tell the Senators about the farm program studies we have underway in the Department of Agriculture. This information may be useful to you in answering questions asked by your constituents.

The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation.

We understand that this procedure is in keeping with the wishes of the Members of Congress. It is our wish to cooperate fully with Congress and to be of the most service possible to the Members in their great responsibilities.

The major phases of our study are here enumerated:

1. As soon as I was designated by the President to become Secretary of Agriculture, I started an intensive inquiry among farmers and agricultural leaders on how farm programs could be improved.

2. The procedure for carrying forward specific studies was discussed with the Interim Agricultural Advisory Committee at its second meeting.

3. More than 60 groups, organizations, and committees were given specific study assignments—perhaps 500 highly trained and broadly experienced people worked on these assignments. Reports from these groups have been received and summarized.

4. Hundreds of letters, petitions, resolutions, and voluntary suggestions addressed to me and to the Department have been studied. Articles appearing in the farm press and in bulletins have been reviewed.

5. Commodity advisory committees for most of the major farm products have met and made recommendations regarding their respective commodities.

6. In late June the Interim Agricultural Advisory Committee spent 3 days studying the summaries of opinions and recommendations and again made suggestions for carrying forward these farm program studies.

7. The new National Agricultural Advisory Commission to be appointed by the President is scheduled to meet in early September to work further on the farm program studies.

8. The national farm organizations at our request are enthusiastically carrying forward a "grass roots" discussion of how present farm programs can be improved. The results will be known before Congress convenes.

9. The Department has cooperated with the Members of Congress, particularly with the Agricultural Committees, in supplying information and carrying forward studies as requested.

All of these efforts add up to what is probably the biggest coordinated effort ever made to get a voluntary democratic evaluation of farm programs.

In accordance with well-established tradition, this review has been bipartisan in nature. It has been undertaken without a preconception of what it should reveal.

We have already progressed far enough in this review to learn that no single solution is appropriate for all commodities. For some farm products, the present program seems to be working fairly well; for others, improvements appear necessary and possible.

We shall withhold release of our findings and conclusions until our review has progressed sufficiently so that all groups have had a chance to be heard. Since some commodities present greater problems than others, we might wish to make our recommendations severally, as the situation is

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

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August 3, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on supplemental appropriation bill and bill for tax amortization of grain storage facilities. Senate completed congressional action on foreign-aid appropriation and trade-agreements bills. House completed congressional action on animal-disease and Alaska-forest-survey bills. Senate Agriculture Committee announced investigations. Both Houses adjourned sine die.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6391 (pp. 11248-50, 11267, 11269, 11273-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 11280-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report (second) on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11325-33, 11366-9). The bill will now be sent to the President.
4. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Receded from disagreement to a House amendment (regarding airports) to this bill, H. R. 4974 (pp. 11291-4). The bill will now be sent to the President.
5. EDUCATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 6049 and 6078, to aid school districts in federally affected areas (pp. 11317-25, 11369-74). These bills will now be sent to the President.
6. FOOD INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5740, to restore factory-inspection authority to the Food and Drug Administration (pp. 11299-308, 11358-9, 11391). This bill will now be sent to the President.

- 2-
7. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE. Passed as reported H. R. 6426, which provides, among other things, an income-tax deduction for amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (pp. 11380, 11385-9). The House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 11360-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 8. INVESTIGATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee: "Agreed to hold field hearings in continuation of the investigation of feed wheat from Canada; tentatively agreed to conduct a followup inspection on the operations of the drought-relief program; and tentatively agreed to hold hearings in the West on grazing policies and land management of the national forests!" (p. D838.)
 9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a statement from a group of veterans favoring absolute power to dismiss 5% of Government employees (p. 11225). Sen. Douglas spoke in defense of Government employees and recommended various proposals to improve their situation (p. 11237).
 10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted Gov. Dewey's testimony favoring State development of Niagara power (pp. 11240-3). Sen. Johnston spoke in favor of public power development in the South (pp. 11380-5). Sen. Morse spoke in favor of public power development, especially the Hells Canyon proposal (pp. 11398-415).
 11. DEBT LIMIT. Sen. Byrd spoke against increasing the public debt limit (pp. 11244-7).
 12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's monetary and fiscal policies (pp. 11394-8). Sen. Douglas discussed and inserted an analysis by Harriner S. Eccles of monetary and credit policies (pp. 11295-8).
 13. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker inserted an article by Felix Morley defending his resolution to limit treaty powers (pp. 11258-65).

HOUSE

14. ANIMAL DISEASES; FOREST SURVEY. Passed without amendment S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal diseases which may result in larger outbreaks (p. 11342), and S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (pp. 11342-3). These bills will now be sent to the President.
15. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 977, to provide an open-end appropriation authorization for the National Science Foundation (p. 11344). This bill will now be sent to the President.

ADJOURNMENT

16. Both Houses adjourned sine die and passed a joint resolution providing that the next regular session shall begin Wed., Jan. 6, 1954 (pp. 11366, 11235, 11392, 11363, 11321). Rep. Halleck stated, "So far as I can see there would be no new legislation coming up in a special session, if one is called, which would require action by the House" (p. 11353). All pending bills retain their present status, and action on them will be permissible next year without their being re-introduced.

reans in bringing order to their shattered land. That is probably what Mr. Dulles had in mind.

I am sure that no responsible official thinks that the men from the combat echelons of our fighting divisions—the infantrymen, the artillerymen, and the gallant frontline medics—will be called upon to lay aside their weapons and instruments and man shovels and wheelbarrows. Such a procedure would be outrageous. These divisions will undoubtedly be pulled back, rested, re-equipped, and kept in a high degree of combat readiness.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at the last call of the calendar, two bills were put over for study at the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. The Senator from Tennessee has now agreed with me that they should be acted upon; and if it would not interfere with the program of the majority leader, I would respectfully suggest taking a moment to dispose of those bills.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would say to the distinguished Senator from Nevada that the minority leader spoke to me about the matter, and I told him I would be glad to cooperate with him and with the Senator from Nevada if the Senator will let us first dispose of a conference report.

Mr. FERGUSON obtained the floor.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL JUDGES

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield in order that I may ask a question of the Senator from Nevada, with the understanding that the Senator from Michigan shall not lose the floor?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to address this question to the distinguished Senator from Nevada who has been serving on the conference committee considering the so-called judgeship bill. Has an agreement been reached between the conferees of the Senate and the managers on the part of the House of Representatives with reference to that measure?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that on Friday last the managers on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate met in the afternoon. We went over the bill and saw no sign of the House receding from its position. We met again on Saturday afternoon. The items of the bill which we thought would demand recession on the part of the House, for instance, relating to southern Florida, Pennsylvania, eastern Michigan, Alaska, and so forth, were gone over in detail. At no place could we get any action by way of recession on the part of the House conferees. It seemed to me that we were wasting time, and for that reason the conference was closed and we were advised that the chairman of the House managers would not agree. So I considered the matter as being closed for this session. I cannot see anything else to it. I am sorry to make the statement.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his activities and his report in this matter. I am apprehensive when I hear him say there will be no action taken because, as the distinguished Senator well knows, the situation in Florida is perhaps the most acute to be found in the United States. We presented such a case that the committee of which the distinguished Senator is a member felt it was right to insist upon two additional district judgeships for the southern district of Florida. The difference between the two Houses is the difference between two judgeships allowed by the Senate and one allowed by the House.

In view of the tremendous difficulties in Florida, I hope the distinguished Senator feels that every effort will be made to reach some kind of agreement, because we would rather have one additional judgeship than to have our judges fall behind, even with the help of various judges from the outside who have been sent in from time to time, some of whom are in Florida continuously.

Mr. McCARRAN. The matter was discussed quite at length, but the situation in southern Florida is no worse than is the situation in Pennsylvania, if it is as bad. We were met with a complete wall of opposition to any change.

The situations in Alaska and in eastern Michigan were also taken up. In all these cases we pled with the conferees on the part of the House to recede, but we were met with the answer: No. In all these cases the Judicial Conference of the United States had recommended additional judges. The Judicial Conference recommended two judges for the southern district of Florida. The House did not see fit to follow the recommendation. The Senate committee recommended two judges for the southern district of Florida, but the House refused to go along.

The situation in Utah, Nevada, and Idaho is practically the same. But we have been met, as I say again, with opposition that seems to be strenuous and determined.

It seemed to be nothing but a waste of time to go further with the conference. I do not see any chance for action at this session.

Mr. HOLLAND. For myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], I wish to express gratitude to the Senator from Nevada, because he has been most helpful. I regret that we will get nothing whatsoever out of the measure passed by the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. I regret it also.

Mr. HOLLAND. I express my appreciation also to the Senator from Michigan for his efforts in our behalf.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. For what purpose does the Senator desire me to yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Michigan was very gracious earlier in the afternoon to yield to various Senators who wished to make statements. I

wondered if I would be intruding on his patience to ask him for a similar courtesy.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Senator would be willing to wait, I am sure we shall be finished with this measure in a few minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on Senate amendment 34 to the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, be discharged.

Senate amendment No. 34 on which there is disagreement provides for \$12,500,000 for Federal aid to airports. The House insisted on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, the vote in the House being 230 to 160.

The original budget estimate was for \$30 million. The revised budget estimate was for nothing—no amount at all—on the ground that the present administration desired to study the whole project.

The House bill provided for \$1,500,000 of unobligated funds for administration purposes only. The Senate struck out that amount and inserted in lieu thereof \$12,500,000.

We now find ourselves deadlocked, and the House is adamant on the matter. The House believes a survey should be made to determine the amount that should be spent. I return the amendment to the Senate, and ask for a vote on whether the conferees should be discharged.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Nevada, who, as one of the conferees, is vitally interested in the matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. This item comes into existence by reason of substantive law, a statute passed in 1938, setting up the airport program for the United States of America. The result of the program has been most beneficial throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only from a civil standpoint, but also from a military standpoint.

Congress declared by statute that each year the Government of the United States would participate with duly constituted responsible sponsors for the construction of airports which might be approved. With that program established, the communities of America have bonded themselves for vast sums of money to carry out their end of the program. They have sold bonds, on which they are paying interest, but they are now unable to move forward, because suddenly, and without notice, the Department has cut off all appropriations to continue the Government's aid which was contemplated by the basic act.

It is unfair, it is a distortion of basic legislation by the Department of Commerce attempting to do away with an appropriation. It is a repeal of basic legislation by lack of appropriation. It is, therefore, destructive of the very thing which Congress, by the basic legislation, declared for.

I wish to read, with propriety, I hope, a letter addressed to me, dated July 17, 1953, on the letterhead of the American Association of Airport Executives:

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

*United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: The American Association of Airport Executives composed of airport officials in the local communities throughout the Nation respectfully urge the conference committee on the Commerce Department appropriation bill to approve the Senate version of the appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for Federal airport aid funds.

The American Association of Airport Executives in national convention assembled in Kansas City, Mo., in March 1953 and following Under Secretary of Commerce Robert B. Murray's statement that he was going to discontinue the Federal aid airport program passed the resolution attached to this letter.

That was after Mr. Murray, of the Commerce Department, appearing before the convention, declared that he was going to discontinue the very program which Congress had placed upon the statute books. He declared he was going to discontinue it, but the association then passed a resolution.

I continue to read from the letter:

Let me briefly repeat 6 or 7 points that we have respectfully pointed out to the Congress in previous years, outlining the position referred to in the resolution.

1. Both the United States Air Force and the Navy are on record that the civil aviation and civil airports are highly essential to our national defense.

2. Civil airports and privately owned planes are being integrated into the Civil Defense Plan.

3. This Nation cannot afford two systems of airports—one military and one civil.

4. The Federal Airport Act provides that airports developed with Federal funds are available to military planes. Transit and itinerary military planes use municipal airports and not air bases for refueling and layovers.

5. The development of a common system of airports provides a national defense reserve that in times of emergency may be used to this country's defense at 50 cents on the dollar.

6. The Federal Government by granting ten thousand on a hundred thousand dollars to individual airports took a lifetime lease on several million dollars in improvements available to the Federal Government at will. This has been a good investment to the Federal Government and to the taxpayers of America. This is more economical than Government-constructed airbases which are not maintained during peacetime and, therefore, are of little value to the Nation during a mobilization period.

7. All civil airports having received a Federal grant have been maintained at local expense and are on a standby basis for Federal use whenever in the opinion of Congress they are needed.

Your favorable consideration of this matter will be sincerely appreciated by the civil airports of America.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. BETSWORTH,
Executive Secretary, American Association of Airport Executives.

Then follows the resolution passed by the Congress of the Association of Airport Executives.

Mr. President, \$30 million should have been appropriated for this purpose to meet in some reasonable way the amount of money which has been voted by municipalities throughout the length and breadth of America to meet an avowed promise, if you please, that the Government would match the contributions of municipalities which wanted airports. Municipalities do not bond themselves merely to bond. They do not pay interest on bonds merely to throw away their money. Today municipalities throughout the length and breadth of America are paying interest on bonds which they have sold to meet a situation set up by a statute enacted by the Congress. It is only fair and right that some token, at least—and \$12,500,000 would be only a token—go forward to show that the Government is not going to repudiate its word after it has given it in a statutory enactment.

All the Senator from Michigan could do, as chairman of the Senate conferees, with respect to this item was to bring the question back to the Senate. I say in all candor—and I believe this is also in the mind of the Senator from Michigan—that this item should not be voted down. This item should be adhered to, and we should take positive action about it.

I know the answer. The Senator from Michigan can say, "If this item is not receded from by the Senate, then we shall have no appropriation bill." Mr. President, we can pass a continuing resolution, as we have done before, but we should not recede from a position which we have written into the statute books, and upon which communities throughout the country have relied.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Regarding the matter about which the Senator from Nevada has just spoken, Federal aid to the States for building airports, let me say, as one who tried to help the Senator from Nevada in drafting the act about 8 years ago, that I thoroughly believe in the principle behind the act. It is the same principle as is involved in Federal assistance with respect to State highway construction.

But this year we are up against this obstacle. Only \$12 million was put in the bill by the Senate. Nothing was put in by the House, and nothing was requested by the administration. The House voted by a substantial majority—230 to 130—to have nothing in the bill for this purpose.

I was present during all the time when the Senator from Michigan tried to persuade the House conferees to yield. We tried to get the full amount, then three-quarters of it, then half of it, then one-quarter of it. The House conferees would not agree to a single penny. When we get down below \$9 million spread all over the United States for building airports, we get down to a very nominal amount, and there can be little value in such a program. The most we can get is \$12 million, if we adhere to the position of the Senate, and if we take the

position that we cannot let the bill go through without it.

I say most respectfully to the Senator from Nevada, besides whom I sat the other night, as one who thoroughly believes in the principle of this aid and thoroughly believes that it is carrying out a modern airport program in various States, that in the interest of practicability I hope the Senate will discharge the conferees and recede from its amendment. I believe that when we get down to \$9 million or \$6 million for airports spread throughout the United States, such an amount is not sufficient to justify holding up the entire bill for the State Department, the Commerce Department, and the Justice Department, which we know we must put through before we adjourn.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if we fail to get a bill, we shall not get the \$12,500,000. We shall get nothing, because the continuing resolution, which would continue the appropriations for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments would continue only the lowest figure, and that happens to be the House figure. So when the Senate insists upon its amendment, it gets nothing from the House, and if we get no bill, we shall get nothing.

I cannot agree with the distinguished Senator from Nevada in the statement that the Commerce Department desires to kill a piece of legislation, that it wishes to destroy and repeal legislation enacted by Congress. Let me read from the testimony of Secretary Weeks. He is replying to questions by the Senator from Nevada:

Secretary WEEKS. Senator, as I am informed, the Congress has three times, over the last several years, asked the Civil Aeronautics Administration to resurvey and reanalyze the whole airport-aid program. It has never been done, and this is what we propose to do now to make a real study of that whole program and then submit recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget. We would hope to have them submitted in the form of a report to the Congress.

Senator ELLENDER. How long will it require to make this study that you have in mind?

Secretary WEEKS. I don't know. Mr. Murray, how long?

Mr. MURRAY. I would think 6 months.

Senator McCARRAN. Now, how much of the backlog of requests of aid to airports do you have at the present time, Federal aid?

Mr. MOORE. Approximately \$148 million.

Senator McCARRAN. That is, requests for Federal aid at the present time amount to \$148 million?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

As the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has said, we tried had to get even a quarter of the original amount, or \$3 million, as a token. The House conferees were adamant.

I shall recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment. We have done our very best in the conference with the House of Representatives. We must remember that we are coordinate and equal bodies. We were unsuccessful in convincing the House on this point.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I attended several conferences which were being held between the Senate and the

House conferees. If I understand the English language, there is no doubt in my mind that the House conferees desire to kill the act, just as the distinguished Senator from Nevada has stated. There is no use of making a study insofar as the airports for which communities have sold bonds are concerned. As was shown, municipalities all over the Nation have indebted themselves to the tune of \$75 million in bonds for the purpose of improving existing airports and adding to others. Those bonds carry interest which the local groups must pay. Regardless of the kind of study which may be made. Congress is, and will continue to be, obligated to the municipalities to match the funds already provided by them. No matter how we may look at it, we have defaulted on our obligation, and it is the communities which will have to carry the burden. I sincerely hope that the Senate will not consent to the request of the Senator from Michigan. We have a responsibility to the municipalities. We, in effect, invited them to incur indebtedness to improve airports. Now that they have done so, we back out on our agreement. That is not fair, Mr. President.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If I remember correctly, it was President Cleveland who said, "We have a condition, not a theory confronting us." It seems to me that the only practical answer to the problem is to follow the advice of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, namely, discharge the Senate conferees and recede from our position on the amendment. Personally I favor the position taken by the Senator from Nevada. I should like to see an adequate appropriation provided. However, Congress will return in January. Perhaps our financial situation will have improved by that time. It may or may not have improved. But the subject could be considered at that time by the executive department in its budget estimates for a supplemental appropriation bill. Congress will have an opportunity to pass on supplemental bills which will come up during the next session.

Of course, Congress cannot adjourn until the supply bills have been acted on. From the information I have been able to obtain the conferees have been unable to solve the problem. Under all the circumstances it seems to me it would be an idle gesture to again go back to conference on the amendment. Under all the circumstances it seems to me that we should follow the suggestion of the chairman of the conferees and discharge our conferees and recede from the Senate's position on the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say to the acting majority leader that there was no one who tried harder than the Senator from Michigan to have the amendment of the Senate agreed to. I was present during all the conferences, and I know that during part of the time the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] was there also, as was the Sen-

ator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If I felt there was a chance of getting some money, even \$6 million, which is a small amount, spread throughout the United States, I would not take the position I do. However, I am confident that the best efforts have been put forth.

On other items, which were subject to discussion for an hour or so, it was possible to reach agreement. Senate amendment 34 was not an item which was taken up for only a few minutes. It was taken up on at least 2 or 3 different occasions, and the decision was reached only after long discussions.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HUNT. I desire to compliment and thank the managers on the part of the Senate for the effort they have put forth; but I am greatly disappointed at the result. I associate myself with the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. The suggestion that a survey be made is an idle gesture. I happen to know that every State of the Union has a director of aeronautics, and that the CAA with its various offices throughout the United States is in constant contact with the situation throughout the country. It knows minutely everything about every airport in the United States, and a survey can be made here in the office in Washington in an hour's time, if the CAA wishes to do so.

It so happens that in my State there is one airport on which over 100 landings a day take place, with 16 commercial landings every day. During the summer season 5 different State National Guard air wings train on that field. Yet we do not have a control tower. It was anticipated, and we were advised, that if the \$12,500,000 were appropriated, the manner in which the money would be allocated to the various States would assure Wyoming receiving between \$120,000 and \$125,000. That money would build the control tower at Casper which is so badly needed, and runways at Riverton, Wyo., also a must in our State airport program. Let me say to you, Mr. President, I feel the Congress will be responsible for the occurrence of the first collision at the Casper airport, with loss of life, simply because it failed to appropriate a few dollars, as it is obligated to do. The Congress is not keeping faith with the municipalities. That is the effect of rejecting amendment numbered 34, for in this day and age, not a single penny is appropriated to promote travel by air. Air travel is gaining by leaps and bounds every day. Witness what happens here at the National Airport.

I am hopeful the Senate will not discharge the conferees, and recede from the amendment, even if a continuing resolution would thereby have to be passed. Let us wait until January, if necessary, and battle it out with the House. When we have been appropriating sufficient sums over the past several years I do not understand why we should go along with the administration and say that we will not provide one penny for the development of the airport facilities throughout the United States.

Mr. President, I say we are not living up to our obligations and to our duties and to our commitments if we recede from the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the State of Michigan has some airports in the program under discussion. The major airport at Romulus, Mich., desires to have some money appropriated to it out of this program.

I say again if we do not get a bill we get nothing more than we are getting if we discharge the conferees, because there is no money in the bill. A continuing resolution will in effect continue the lowest figure. The lowest figure is nothing. So we gain nothing. We will have to do business with the House of Representatives in the future. This is not a 1-day stand, or a 1-day battle. I must say to the Senate I believe that we will be unable to get an agreement on this item, and therefore I ask that the Senate discharge its conferees.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. IVES. The State of New York has several airports, a number of control towers and other items which will be vitally affected by the lack of an appropriation. I had hoped we would be able to get a great deal more than the \$12 million to which the Senator from Michigan has referred. I recognize, however, the problems with which the Senator was faced. I recognize the problem with which the country is faced financially. I realize that it is not possible to get any change at this late date. Therefore, reluctant as I am to do so, I must accept the Senator's explanation and go along with his determination.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I cannot for the life of me understand the position of the House of Representatives, or of this administration, in failing to recommend that funds be made available for the improvement of civilian airports throughout the United States. I hold in my hand a statement of the rate of expenditure on Air Force bases. It is running around \$1,200,000,000 a year for, I would assume, 200 Air Force bases. There are many who believe that those bases would be among the first targets to be attacked by the enemy in the event of war—so as to catch our planes on the ground, and immediately to knock out our defenses. Even if we were successful in getting our planes into the air, if the enemy destroyed those bases, we would still have to have bases from which our planes could operate. Where would we get them? Mr. President, we would find ourselves relying upon the thousands of civilian airports in this country.

Last year I had the honor of serving as chairman of the Military Public Works Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, together with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]. At that time we turned down a request for construction of an airbase which

would have cost approximately \$100 million. We rejected that request because we pointed out that there was a fine civilian airport between Baltimore and Washington, namely, the Friendship Airport, which in the event of war could serve the same purpose. We said that in the event of war, the Friendship Airport should be used, instead of having a new airport constructed in New Jersey.

Mr. President, these airports are particularly useful for purposes of defense.

In connection with this bill we are asking for the appropriation for this purpose of only \$1 for every \$100 we spend each year for airport purposes. I support this appropriation in order to have these airports maintained for the defense of the country. I cannot understand why the House cannot recognize that the making of this appropriation is in the interest of the very best of economy in connection with the defense of the United States. However, I believe that part of the difficulty arises because of the failure of the administration, particularly the Secretary of Commerce, to recognize that these airports are required for the defense of the United States, in the event we are forced into another war.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on this question I ask for a division.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what is the motion of the Senator from Michigan?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Michigan is that the conferees on the part of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of Senate amendment numbered 34 to the bill (H. R. 4974) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming will state it.

Mr. HUNT. Will the Chair please state the pending question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] that the conferees on the part of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of Senate amendment numbered 34 to the bill (H. R. 4974) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on this question I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from Senate amendment numbered 34.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the senior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire the record to show that on the question of agreeing to this motion, the senior Senator from Nevada will vote "no."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The record will so show.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan that the Senate recede from Senate amendment numbered 34 to the bill (H. R. 4974) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) authorizing the reenrollment with an amendment of Senate Joint Resolution 98, relating to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 660. An act for the relief of Frank B. Pindle;

H. R. 684. An act for the relief of Kim Jung Soo;

H. R. 777. An act for the relief of Richard H. Backus;

H. R. 814. An act for the relief of Lt. Thomas C. Rooney and Mrs. Thomas C. Rooney, his wife;

H. R. 871. An act for the relief of Orsola Jacopelli Leggio;

H. R. 1055. An act to eliminate certain discriminatory legislation against Indians in the United States;

H. R. 1063. An act to confer jurisdiction on the States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin, with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1127. An act to validate a conveyance of certain lands by the Central Pacific Railway Co., and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., to the Union Ice Co. and Edward Barbera;

H. R. 1524. An act to facilitate the management of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1753. An act for the relief of Marigo Th. Tsipoura;

H. R. 1756. An act for the relief of Eugene de Thassy;

H. R. 2029. An act for the relief of Rose Maria Gradelone Calicchio;

H. R. 2158. An act for the relief of Col. Harry F. Gunningham;

H. R. 2234. An act to amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers;

H. R. 2396. An act for the relief of Harry Clay Maull, Jr.;

H. R. 2785. An act for the relief of Wera Fazio, a minor;

H. R. 2801. An act for the relief of David Zorab;

H. R. 2816. An act for the relief of Sachiko Yuda;

H. R. 3046. An act for the relief of William Urban Maloney;

H. R. 3223. An act for the relief of Gisala Korb (nee Unruh);

H. R. 3235. An act for the relief of Ruth Rumiko Fukano;

H. R. 3268. An act for the relief of Hiroki Holloper;

H. R. 3409. An act to terminate certain Federal restrictions upon Indians;

H. R. 3480. An act to amend section 509 of title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 2 years the period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title;

H. R. 3630. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nathalie Iliine;

H. R. 3631. An act for the relief of Dorothy Sonya Goldschmidt;

H. R. 4047. An act validating certain conveyances heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right-of-way, in the county of Alameda, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Co., under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356);

H. R. 4100. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lau Hong Shee;

H. R. 4101. An act for the relief of Hide-nori Utada;

H. R. 4305. An act to authorize additional appropriations for the lower San Joaquin River project;

H. R. 4328. An act for the relief of Mrs. Edith D. Williamson;

H. R. 4353. An act to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System; to create a Federal Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions; and for other purposes;

H. R. 4375. An act for the relief of Julia S. Criswell;

H. R. 4440. An act for the relief of Hilde Kretz Sforza;

H. R. 4483. An act to provide compensation to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for certain lands of the Riverton reclamation project within the ceded portion of the Wind River Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5304. An act to permit members of the uniformed services to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5495. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6391. An act making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6441. An act to amend certain provisions of title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of new ship construction, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6481. An act for the relief of certain refugees, and orphans, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 121. Joint resolution for admitting the State of Ohio into the Union;

H. J. Res. 250. Joint resolution authorizing the recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University in the city of New York and providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of this anniversary;

H. J. Res. 268. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the establishment of a bi-State park and/or recreational area by the States of Kentucky and Virginia; and

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution creating a committee to assist in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y., on June 24 of that year.

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 367.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, namely:

Departments of
State, Justice,
and Commerce
Appropriation
Act, 1954.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of
State Appropria-
tion Act, 1954.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Govern-

60 Stat. 999.
60 Stat. 713.
40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 810.
62 Stat. 825.

ment-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$50,000,000 and in addition \$15,600,000 of the unobligated balances of all appropriations available to the Department of State during fiscal year 1953, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that two such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

63 Stat. 384.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$500,000.

60 Stat. 1026.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$29,614,787.

PAYMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid annually or of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$430,000 as a payment to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the Treaty of 1936 (53 Stat. 1818).

22 USC 262b.

Section 602 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended (65 Stat. 599), is hereby amended as follows: At the end of the second proviso in the first paragraph and before the period, insert: “, Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization”.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of soci-

ties or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

60 Stat. 999.

40 Stat. 1270.

63 Stat. 736.

22 USC 287e.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

60 Stat. 999.

63 Stat. 166.

5 USC 835 note.

40 Stat. 1270.

60 Stat. 1026.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

24 Stat. 1011;

26 Stat. 1512;

35 Stat. 1863;

34 Stat. 2953;

48 Stat. 1621;

59 Stat. 1219.

64 Stat. 846.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$500,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$6,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$900,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to conventions between the United States and Canada signed May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (26 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, and Convention between the United States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including stenographic reporting services by contract; purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the United States share of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the International Fisheries Commission, and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which except for the expenses of the members, may be advanced to the respective Commissions; \$543,889, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the

1 UST 694.

1 UST 230.

part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made. Transfer of funds.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22). Contracts in foreign countries.

SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543). Exchange of funds.

SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal year. Travel expenses.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation. Vehicles.
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 106. During the current fiscal year and when purchases are made with foreign currencies, the Department of State is authorized to purchase for use abroad any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost of not to exceed the equivalent of \$2,200 for each such vehicle.

SEC. 107. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files. Security guard services.

SEC. 108. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while away from their own countries to foreign participants in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance, under the juris- Per diem rates.

All 67 Stat. 372.

Restrictions.

diction of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

UN membership.
Communist
China.

SEC. 111. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Citation of
title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954".

Department of
Justice Approp-
riation Act,
1954.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; \$2,495,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

60 Stat. 809.

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529); \$10,160,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one van at not to exceed \$3,000 and one van at not to exceed \$6,900; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.
63 Stat. 686.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$225,000.

62 Stat. 1231.
50 USC app.
1981-1987.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$550,000 for the relocation of firearms range facilities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extortion, and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Protection of
the President.

Rewards.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under

Security guard
services.

the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General. \$42,250,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions in Alaska; not to exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$25,385,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$190,000: *Provided*, That labor of the United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,475,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Department of Justice.

40 Stat. 411.
50 USC app. 1.

Report to
Congressional
Committees.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the aggregate from the appropriations made in this title for general administration, general legal activities and United States Attorneys and Marshals shall be available for increases in the compensation of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States Attorneys without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 as amended: *Provided*, That in no event shall the annual salary of any United States Attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000 and in no event shall the annual salary of any Assistant United States Attorney or any special attorney or special assistant be less than \$6,000, if the official has been admitted to the practice of law for 3 years, or more than \$12,000: *Provided further*, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the Chief Assistant United States Attorney in each office: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

License require-
ments for
attorneys.

SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement
to U. S.

SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Attendance at
meetings.

60 Stat. 810.

Fallbrook Public
Utility District,
Calif.

Transfer of
funds.

Report.

Citation of
title.

Department of
Commerce Ap-
propriation
Act, 1954.

64 Stat. 823.
15 USC 1151-
1157.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 ncte.

SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others.

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1954".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$1,750,000; and in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appropriation from any other appropriations available to the Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year and in addition not to exceed \$400,000 of the unobligated balances of all annual appropriations available to the Department of Commerce during fiscal year 1953 to be used to cover the costs of reduction-in-force of officers and employees whose services are terminated, which amount may be allotted by the Secretary, to be used exclusively for terminal leave expenses of the offices and bureaus concerned.

Technical and scientific services: For expenses necessary for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to business and industry as authorized by the Act of September 9, 1950 (Public Law 776), \$200,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; and for general administration, including enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$6,770,000.

Censuses of business and manufactures and agriculture: For expenses for "spot checking" business, manufactures, and agriculture in such manner as the Secretary of Commerce shall decide to be most helpful and informative to said undertakings including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by said Secretary without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$1,500,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C. 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$295,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed fifty for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers. 52 Stat. 973.
64 Stat. 417.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for costs of maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under this appropriation (not to exceed \$283,000); for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000); and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed \$325,000). Transfers.

Technical development and evaluation: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; \$750,000. 52 Stat. 973.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000. Washington National Airport.

Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including improvements to existing paving and utilities, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

All 67 Stat. 378.

66 Stat. 563.

60 Stat. 170.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration".

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act (liquidation of contract authorization): For liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts, \$22,700,000.

62 Stat. 278.

Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, improvement, and operation of public airports in the Territory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h); including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$500,000.

Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for planning and developing a national system of aids to air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation, including research, experimental investigations, purchase and development, by contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans, specifications and drawings); hire of aircraft; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under contracts for research or development work; and not to exceed \$85,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,085,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,750,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

61 Stat. 787.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of sites and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations or tending seismographs; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the military departments of the Department of Defense.

Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station: For expenses necessary for construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of May 13, 1952 (66 Stat. 70), \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports, \$2,650,000: *Provided*, That expenses of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, \$1,650,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization): For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments, \$59,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: 49 Stat. 1985. 46 USC 1245.

Provided, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided* 46 USC 1177. *further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant 46 USC 1173. operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration, \$15,500,000, within limitations as follows: 46 USC 1245.

All 67 Stat. 380.

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship structure research, testing and models; \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That funds transferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established under the provisions of the Act of June 2, 1951 (46 U. S. C. 1241 (a)) shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the average employment of two hundred and ninety employees during the current fiscal year;

65 Stat. 59.
46 USC 1241a.

Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, including not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,300,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$7,000,000, including not to exceed \$7,490 for expenses of travel.

53 Stat. 1182.

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New York; Alameda, California and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,480,000, including uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

36 Stat. 1353.

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$379,800 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools including necessary expenses of converting one vessel from laid-up status to State training status; and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$890,000.

53 Stat. 1183.

61 Stat. 697.

War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting office. 46 USC 1212.
46 USC 1242.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. 49 Stat. 1985.
46 USC 1245.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); and defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; \$12,000,000. 60 Stat. 810.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of administration, including advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), purchase of thirty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the maintenance and repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con- Inter-America Highway.
42 Stat. 217.

All 67 Stat. 382.

vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States.

39 Stat. 355;
23 USC 9a note. Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available until expended, \$475,000,000, which sum is composed of \$387,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, \$84,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$1,570.352, \$867,307 and \$562,341, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

52 Stat. 634;
57 Stat. 561;
64 Stat. 789.

42 Stat. 218. Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of \$3,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1952, and \$11,600,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 785.
23 USC 3a note. Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950): For an additional amount for "Access roads (Act of September 7, 1950)", for carrying out the provisions of section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, as amended, \$5,500,000 to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 791.
23 USC 106
note.

Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 10 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789), \$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.

39 Stat. 355.
23 USC 9a note. Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization): For an additional amount for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, for the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, to remain available until expended, \$2,211,925, which sum is the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads during the

current fiscal year shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for such services (which may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to the appropriation concerned.

During the current fiscal year appropriations for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current applicable appropriations.

) Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for 60 Stat. 810, individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C. 271-278c), including 31 USC 1449. improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); 64 Stat. 371. building of temporary experimental structures; and purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per 60 Stat. 810. diem for individuals; as follows:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,000,000.

Research and testing: For research, testing and other activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not 64 Stat. 371. otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000.

Radio propagation and standards: For development and maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 283), shall be \$7,040 64 Stat. 370. per annum. 15 USC 285.

Construction of laboratories: For an additional amount for relocation of laboratories, \$440,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; and purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C. 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than five of such employees at any one time may receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such employees may be appointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 286.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071
note.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable appropriations and funds available to the Department of Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

SEC. 303. Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954".

Citation of
title.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

59 Stat. 598.
31 USC 849.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$438,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) : Not to exceed \$480,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947) ; and funds available for operating expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

58 Stat. 846.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Publicity or
propaganda.

Restriction.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with, participation in the International Materials Conference.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954."

Approved August 5, 1953.

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